THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

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The Store of Quality.

Three Good Things

To Have and To Wear:

A Perfect Fitting Suit,

A KING Hat and

A TOOKE Shirt

from Fred. Ward's.

Then it is easy to select the balance of your Toggery from his immense assortment of New Lines always in stock.

"WARD" BRAND OF

Ready-To-Wear Clothing,

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's, is the Reliable Brand. Try one and be convinced.

FRED. T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

Big CLEARING SALE

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

Dress Skirts,

Underskirts,

and White Wear.

Prices Away Below Cost.

Big Reduction for Saturday only.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Stability of a Company

may be gauged by the class of securities in which its funds are invested. Those of

The Mutual Life of Canada

are all gilt edged, as may be seen from the following list:—

Ledger Assets.

Mortgages	$4,265,533.86
Debentures and First Mortgage Bonds	3,245,401.89
Loans on Policies	1,017,480.99
Cash on hand and in Banks	261,960.60
Real Estate	56,281.08
	$8,846,658.42

S. BURROWS,

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1907, FOR 50c.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

A service commemorative of the departure of the volunteers to the front to repel the Fenian Raid of 1866, was held in Bridge Street Methodist Church, Belleville on Sunday morning last. Parade was formed on the market square by the 15th Regiment, with their brass and bugle bands, and No. 1 company of the 49th Regiment, who escorted the men of '66 to the church. Rev. J. P. Wilson, B.A., pastor, conducted the service. At the commencement he remarked that this was a memorable occasion. Just 40 years ago, on June 3rd, Sunday morning, at two o'clock, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the 15th, received orders for his command to go to Prescott, and at 9 o'clock that night the boys were ready for the fray. This was an eventful night, for between 800 and 900 men were ready to defend the land of their fathers, who were men of the United Empire Loyalists' stock, who proved themselves to be worthy sons of worthy sires. Many of these have, no doubt, answered to the last roll call, but we are glad so many are alive. Just wars are all right; prosperous nation have wars. The eventful occasions should be remembered. We are proud to welcome all our soldiers. These men are of all rank—always ready at a moment's warning to stand in defence of British soil.

Col. Halliwell was in commrnd of the 15th, Captain Fred Slater and Lieuts. Keith and Ketcheson were in command of the 49th, while Mr. F. M. Clarke took charge of the veterans. Among the latter were A. T. Petrie. Sir M. Bowell, and Searg.-Maj. Blaind, and the old gentlemen marched along in the parade just as spry as any of the young recruits. They turned about 75 strong, and they received many warm expressions of praise from those along the line of march.

Among the names of the veterans we find two from Stirling—George Drewry and John McGee.

The Coming Fuel

The United States Senate has followed the lead of Germany and France in removing taxation from alcohol used for fuel and industrial purposes. The widespead use of gasoline for mechanical power in propelling boats and motor vehicles has led to advances in the price, and this has been a material influence, in inducing Congress to remove the taxation, thus making alcohol available as a substitute. There will still be some legal obstructions, as the alcohol must be denatured or adulterated under official supervision. The chief oppositson to the bill was from the manufacturers of wood alcohol. Although the change has put an end to the denomination of the oil trust over the users of liquid fuel, the oil influences seem to have regarded it with resignation as inevitable.

In Germany and France devices for using denatured alcohol for power purposes have already been perfected and placed in actual use, and their adoption in the United States will no doubt come quickly as soon as industrial alcohol is on the market. As this fuel can be produced from many vegetable products that have heretofore gone to waste, and that, too, at a considerably lower price than is obtained for gasoline and kerosene to-day, there need never be any fear for lack of fuel, even should the coal measures become exhausted and the supply of natural oil cease. The new fuel, besides being cleaner and less volatile, will, when used in suitably-designed motors, develop about as much power per gallon as will gasoline, while for light and heat it is far superior. Its introduction will create a new market for some lines of farm produce, while the farmers will benefit directly by using it for the production of light and power. It will be necessary for the Canadian Government to adopt a similar policy, The advantages of a cheap, power-producing fuel that can be made from many vegetable substances now largely wasted are obvious. We must be as alive as our cousins to this waiting opportunity.—Globe.

Two boys of five years tied paper to a cat's tail at Terrebonne, Que., and set fire to it. The cat ran into the barn and set it on fire, and one of the boys was burned to death.

The three men who robbed the C.P.R. at Kamloops a few weeks ago have all been found guilty. Geo. Edwards and Wm. Dunn have been condemned to the penitentiary for life, and Lewis Colquhoun for twenty-five years.

Wellman's Corners

(Received too late for last week.)

The Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. B. Rupert on May 17th. There was a good attendance and an interesting meeting. Miss Wootton furnished one of the best papers that has ever been contributed to the society, the subject being "How to entertain the guest." Miss Jessie Watson gave an excellent reading, the subject of which was "the girl at home." Mrs. Rupert and Mrs. French each enlivened the proceedings by a beautiful song, after which there was considerable discussion as to the next meeting, our annual one. This will be held on June 20th, in the Orange Hall, which has been kindly promised by L. O. L. 172 to the ladies for that purpose. The meeting is to be addressed by two ladies from Guelph, and some of our own ladies will probably take part in the program.

Mr. Charles Totton is home from Toronto University, after passing his examinations very creditably. Mr. Totton intends spending his summer in Manitoba.

Fred J. Anderson has been home on a few days' visit to his parents.

Mr. Edward Pollock, of Kincardine, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. Wm. Pollock, has returned home.

Wellman's June 4th.

Your correspondet was in the postoffice not long since and saw a copy of the Argus handed out to a young lady. She and several companions glanced hurriedly over it, and exclaimed in a disappointed tone, "There is no Wellman's news again this week! The Argus is no good any more." Of course we were so elated to think that the paper was no good without our communications that we sat down and wrote items for publication at once, which we sent you for last week's paper, but when the paper appeared it was still without Wellman's news. Perhaps the editor differed from the young ladies, and thought the communication was no good, and if he did we feel inclined to forgive him, for we acknowledge that the same thought has been in our own mind at times lately. Not that we consider ourselves so much to blame, for the fact is that between the "whacking of carpets," as you so graphically put it, and the sowing and planting, everybody has been too busy to write anything nice for publication, excepting the ladies of the Institute, who notwithstanding their household cares, still take time to hold their monthly meetings.

The W. M. S. held their monthly meeting on Friday last, but your correspondent has not been fortunate enough to find out what was done, being unable to attend in person.

The Foresters held their meeting on Friday evening last.

The Orangemen are expecting to have a big time on Wednesday night, but of course they don't tell the uninitiated just what it is to be. It must be something pretty nice, for they have ordered lunch for one hundred people, It is rumored that the much enduring goat will be in requisition again. Perhaps when it is over they will let us know, so that we will be able to tell you more about it.

We have had another change in our school. Dr. Brown has resigned, having to try his exams before the medical council, and Miss Arthur, of Consecon, takes charge until the close of the term.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Totton left on Tuesday for the Northwest, on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Bert Potts. Mr. Chas. Totton has also gone west for the summer.

Mr. Robt. Pounder and family were on Sunday the guests of Mr. Wm. Pounder.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McCann, of Campbellford, were guests at Mr. Jas. Whitton's on Sunday last.

The proposition of the Dominion Government to grant a hundred thousand dollars to the San Francisco sufferers has been unanimously adopted by the House of Commons.

A plot for the assassination of President Roosevelt has been discovered in Portland Oregon, as the outcome of the arrest of a Pole for an assault on several Russians. The Pole was soon released and he and his friends told the police of the existence of a group of nihilists in the city, of their praise of the assassin of President McKinley and of their desire to see President Roosevelt share the same fate.

Unknown Friends.

There are many people who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with splendid results, but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people, however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Morton & Haight.

$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

People who go to the Bank regularly and deposit a part of their earnings, get something more than exercise.

WITH

the money saved, they are laying the foundations upon which a fortune may be built. We credit

INTEREST QUARTERLY in our Savings Department.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

June Wedding Requisites.

The leafy month of June brings to prospective brides and grooms the necessity of choosing much personal and household merchandise, and to their friends the pleasant duty of selecting suitable presents.

In this connection the "Sterling Hall" stock will meet your wants with qualities, styles and assortments, the best, the newest and most varied.

DRESS GOODS.

In all the leading Fabrics and shades, including Broadcloths, Henriettas, Crepe de Chines, Lustres, Panneau Cloth, Taffeta Batiste and Fancy Tweeds at 25c. to $1.25 per yd.

SILKS—Blacks and Colors—A very special value in Peau-de-soi at $1.00 and $1.25 per yd.

Japan Taffetas, in all shades, 27 in. wide, at 50c. yd.

Tameline and Chiffon Taffeta at 50c., 75c. and $1.00 yd.

White Dress Linens, 36 in. wide, 20c. and 25c. yd.

White Organdies, India Linens and Fancy White Materials, 10c. to 50c. yd.

CARPETS.

See our East window for bargains in Carpet Remnants. Special prices given in Carpets during the month of June to reduce stock for Fall Goods.

Our Lace Curtain Department is well stocked with all qualities and prices from 25c. to $6.00 pair.

Curtain Materials by the yard, Scrims, Plain and Frilled Nets and Muslins, 8c., 10c., 15c. 20c., 25c., and 35c. yd.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes still at the old prices. In Men's and Women's Wear see our special Dongola Bal. at $2.00 well worth $2.50.

Corresponding values in all other lines and a well assorted stock to choose from.

CLOTHING.

Men's two and three piece Summer Suits, in fashionable Grey Homespuns, $6.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00.

Special Value in Black Suits, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

Boys' and Children's two and three piece Suits, $2.00 to $6.00.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—The best value ever shown in Balbriggan Underwear at 75c. suit.

Try the New Collar, NIPPON, made particularly for Soft Front Shirts, 20c. each, 3 for 50c.

The sale of 75c. Shirts for 49c. still continues.

HOSIERY.

In Cotton Hose ask for No. 210 at 15c., No. 325 at 15c., No. 342 and 320 at 25c.—extra value.

Black Cotton Hose with Merino and Balbriggan soles, and plain Balbriggan at 25c. pr. White Hose in all sizes.

Chocolate Hose in Cotton and Cashmere, 15c., 25c. and 35c. pr.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

SHOES.

When it comes to a question of Shoes it shouldn't take anyone long to decide that a store with many years of the highest business standing will take care of your Shoe wants properly. Up-to-date Shoes at low prices has always been our strong point.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Fine Tan Bals., blucher cut, Goodyear, "Empress," sizes 3, 4 and 4½, stamped $3.50 for $2.50.

Ladies' Fine, Tan Blucher Oxford, Goodyear, "Empress," sizes 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5, stamped $3.00 for $2.25.

Ladies' Fine, Tan Blucher Oxford, "McPherson's," sizes 3½, 4, 4½ and 5, $3.00 value for $2.25.

White Canvas Oxfords for Men, Women and Children. Prices reasonable.

See our Children's Barefoot Sandals.

All sizes in Men's and Boys' Running Shoes in stock.

Try "Polo" Polish, the biggest 10c. box on the market.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

GIFTS FOR

June Weddings

If you are looking for a Wedding Gift be sure you see our fine display of

Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery, Fancy China and Cut Glass.

all of the Newest Designs and at the LOWEST PRICES.

A SPECIAL LINE OF

AUSTRIAN CHINA,

exquisite in design and quality, just the thing for a beautiful Wedding Present. Call and see our goods.

H. HADLEY,

JEWELLER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER.

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XII.

It was with considerable interest that Larry glanced around him.

They were in the heart of the most densely populated portion of the city, and in one of its most picturesque, as well as remarkable, sections. Daylight would have disclosed to wondering eyes a thousand strange features that went to make up a blended picture such as must long have haunted the memory of any one who cherished a love for the quaint, the bizarre, the Oriental.

It must be admitted, however, that at least one of the senses has no love for these animated scenes in eastern cities—eyes may delight in the rich grouping of bright colors rivaling the prismatic hues of the rainbow, and ears even be forced to admire the wonderful barbaric music to be heard on every hand, but no cultivated European or American nose has ever been known to sniff the abominable odors to be detected in such marts with any other feeling than that of disgust.

Still, familiarity often breeds contempt, and people grow accustomed to almost everything in time.

Larry knew instantly that, as Lord Rackett had intimated, their chase had brought them to the regions of boats.

He had them before him—boats by scores—aye, boats by hundreds—usually of the sampan order, and lashed side by side, just as coal barges may be seen on American rivers.

Where, in all this vast concourse, were they to seek for Avis, even providing she had been brought to this spot, which fact must still remain an open question?

It was a feature of the matter that now began to assume appalling proportions to Larry, and somehow he began to depend upon his companion for means to bridge over the abyss.

Fortunately, Lord Rackett did not fail him.

The big, bluff Englishman seemed to have gained complete mastery over the Chinaman to whose engineering skill they owed their presence here—in fact, he appeared to have partly hypnotized him, and was in a position to secure whatever information the fellow possessed.

Fortunate it was that such a thing should be so—indeed, it promised to prove the most valuable element in the game.

At least Plympton seemed to have a fair amount of enthusiasm when he left the native and whirled upon Larry, and the very sight of his confidence aroused new hope in the breast of the other.

"Then, all is not lost yet?" he demanded, as though seeking a sign.

"Well, I should say not by a great sight," returned the hearty Briton, only with considerable more emphasis than I have ventured to give; "it may look desperate enough, God knows, but we'll change all that in double-quick order, and the time has come to make a move, so follow me and fear nothing."

That was the sort of talk to revive drooping spirits and put new confidence in a man. Larry's feelings underwent a decided change, and rose from zero to summer heat.

A burning desire swept over him, a mad longing to get at those who were responsible for this outrage; it was the same savage feeling that the hungry wolf experiences as it leaps at the throat of a buck at bay.

Larry had been down in the depths, but he would not again know despondency while this strange adventure lasted, thanks to the cheery way in which his companion buoyed him up.

It is worth much to have such a friend in time of need.

Lord Rackett was as good as his word.

He began to advance.

His course seemed to be laid out just as directly as ever a skipper could mark his upon a chart after the use of quadrant and sextant.

It led him across a tangle of boats that were huddled together like a bevy of frightened partridges. The man from Britain stepped from one to another without as much as by your leave, and behind him skipped Larry as blithely as his new-born hopes would allow.

Though this was the ordinary method of crossing to the outer boats, there seemed to be something out of the common run in the mode of Lord Rackett's advance, perhaps, not being accustomed to such work, he may have rolled the boats more than was entirely necessary, by stepping with his weighty figure upon the gunwales.

At any rate in many instances the curtains that concealed the covered part of numerous sampans were angrily thrust aside, and the light from within disclosed yellow faces that expressed the utmost astonishment at sight of two foreign devils thus crossing the string of fastened boats.

All this while, Lord Rackett kept one eye upon a light that was beyond, as though his hopes were centred in this quarter.

Larry, too, seemed to know that this was the object of their mad advance across houseboats and sampans, and his enthusiasm had soared to such a lofty pitch that he would have followed Plympton anywhere in a Quixotic chase.

The suspense was cruel, but there was at least a satisfaction in knowing it could not last long. Whether for better or worse, they would presently be able to decide the matter, since this rapid progress was speedily diminishing the distances between themselves and the steady white light beyond.

Already Larry had determined that this must be stationed upon a junk or some other vessel secured at the outskirts of the great mass of floating craft.

It was no time to discuss the question pro and con, to ascertain how much chance there could be of success falling to their share; duty lay before them, and at such a crisis the brave man pushes on, eager to reach the goal.

The occupants of the various boats who had been so rudely aroused had set up a lively chorus of sharp, querulous cries, very natural to John Chinaman when angered, and this was being constantly augmented by new voices as others took up the shrill refrain.

On the whole, their dance across the interlocked boats was accompanied by as weird and uncanny a refrain as mortal ears ever harkened to.

There was much anger in the chorus that rose and fell with such fierce, monotonous fervor, but neither of those who could count themselves the cause of the clamor appeared to lose heart because of it.

Indeed, strange though it may appear, they were paying little or no heed to matters around them, all attention being concentrated upon the boat toward which they so vigorously pushed their way.

By this time, more or less lights having been diffused around the immediate vicinity, owing to so many curtains being drawn aside, they were enabled to make out that the vessel was a small junk, the matting sails of which were slewed up in the peculiar style to those boats used for general Chinese navigation and coast commerce.

All this tallied with what they had learned from the man Lord Rackett had hypnotized.

It was evident that the increasing confusion among the houseboats and collected sampans had ere now attracted attention on board the junk.

Signs of life were to be seen in figures that flitted past the shining light, and Larry also felt positive he heard loud orders given in a foreign tongue, presumably Russian.

The sound stirred his heart, for it announced the fact of their having laid a direct course through all the beastly troubles with which they had been beset.

It was also like the clear notes of a bugle urging the charging soldiers on in the face of stinging bullets and roaring bombs; only a little spurt and they would clear the remaining distance.

There was need of the utmost haste, for already the hempen ropes that held the junk to the flotilla were thrown off, and the vessel had commenced to open a gap between, urged on by the current.

Lord Rackett saw this and put out a little more energy, while behind him Larry was doing marvellous things in skipping from boat to boat with the agility of a mountain chamois.

Thus they reached the last sampan—the open water yawned between; but brave hearts could not be daunted, and with a roar Lord Rackett leaped the gulf, followed by Larry, and landed on the deck of the floating junk.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was a close shave.

Had they been delayed just ten seconds in their progress, it would have been utterly impossible for them to have cleared the rapidly widening breach and gained the deck of the moving junk as they did.

Which might be considered an especial piece of good luck in their favor.

Although thus enabled to carry their point, it could not be said that they had won a victory—indeed, the preliminary skirmish had only been fought, and the real battle was yet to come.

No one realized this better than Lord Rackett, whose past life had been somewhat of the tempestuous character, a checkered career in which there were many red crosses that marked scenes of turmoil, where a quick wit was as necessary as the good English brawn to back it up.

Possibly in thus boarding the enemy's boat they may have been placing themselves in a trap from which there was no escape.

At any rate, it had been done, and retreat was now out of the question.

In times of old, when the legions of Rome went against a hostile country, it was the policy of their generals to burn the bridges or the boats behind them.

This was done to convince the soldiers how desperate was their venture, and that they must conquer or perish.

It invariably caused them to fight with greater fierceness; even a cornered rat will give battle, and men who know they must win or die are desperate antagonists.

When Plympton gained the deck of the Chinese junk, such was the impetus of his leap that he fell forward on his hands and knees.

A dusky figure sprang forward and fastened like a human leech upon his back.

As a great mastiff emerging from the sea shakes the water from his hide with a tremendous convulsion of his frame, so Lord Rackett dislodged this unwelcome burden, and the wretch, stumbling over the near-by, low bulwarks of the vessel, plunged into the dark waters of the river.

It was a remarkable beginning, and must surely give encouragement to any man, since a fair start means much in a race.

As yet they had taken a leap in the dark in more ways than one.

It was not possible to declare positively that they were even on the right track, though certain indications proved that conjecture.

At all events, their work was cut out, and it was of no mean order—to take possession of a vessel where the crew might number almost any number of evil-minded natives, ready with the knife to defend their craft, was an undertaking that might well appall any man.

But Plympton came of a race noted for its daring—he could trace his ancestry back to that bold mariner, Sir Francis Drake; and while the same class of perils might no longer exist, occasions were bound to present themselves calling for just as vigorous action.

Plympton, having shaken off his burden, turned to discover whether Larry had made the leap in safety, for as yet he was quite in ignorance with regard to this matter.

A shrill voice close at his elbow gave him immediate assurance; the little man was literally "on deck" and ready to say "amen" to all that he might propose or do.

The junk had drifted so far from the other craft that nothing was to be feared in this quarter.

Their troubles would all come from a point closer at home.

Even when sweeping his eyes around in this search for his companion, Lord Rackett had discovered shadowy figures clustered near, and knew the respite they were enjoying was only temporary—that by the time they had taken a few quick breaths the storm would burst and they must be ready to face it.

The Englishman had received baptism of fire in the war with Japan, and was by nature gifted with the spirit of a leader.

He could grasp all details with one comprehensive glance, and throw his forces into a position to meet the emergency, and this is usually reckoned the finest trait of a master mind in military circles.

If Avis were, as they had fair reason to believe, upon this boat, then she must of necessity occupy the cabin.

This being the case, their interests lay wholly in that quarter; the enemy might have control of all else; but it was their bounden duty to cover this section.

Lord Rackett did not lose one instant of time in drawing a weapon—desperate cases required like remedies, and he expected a hot time must follow thir boarding the junk.

Even if the vessel were not what they had good reason to suspect, the crew would look upon them as pirates, and feel justified in opening hostilities.

Not an atom of doubt assailed them: they could hear among the clatter of Chinese tongues that rough Russian voice; it might not belong to the Count himself, but, nevertheless, the presence of such a man aboard was prima facie evidence that they had not gone amiss in their search.

"Back up this way," said Plympton, as he edged toward the door of the cabin.

Larry grasped his meaning; even in this exciting moment his senses were peculiarly clear and on the alert.

Long companionship with Dr. Jack had taught him the only way to take hold of a situation like this and the absolute necessity of maintaining a perfectly cool demeanor.

This movement on their part seemed to be the signal for an attack.

They saw a sudden forward movement on the part of the hovering mass.

It was like the plunge of the lightning express into the mountain defile—with a hiss and a roar the deluge was upon them.

At any rate those at bay seemed disposed to do their part from the start.

When a man finds himself attacked by a mob of ferocious "Chinks," he is not apt to halt upon his convictions as to whether or not he is averse to the shedding of human gore; at such times necessity drives him into defending his life, and all law has long since decided that a human being is justified to any extent in thus standing up to save his existence.

On these grounds alone they felt the right was on their side, even if Avis and her safety had not entered into the question.

So they opened upon the shadowy line that had pushed forward—opened with a vengeance and earnestness that promised speedy results.

The junk was not in absolute darkness, although no lights were to be seen save the one far aft, and which had doubtless been intended to illuminate the passage of some expected person across the crowded campans and houseboats near by.

Thus it was feasible for our friends, now that their eyes were no longer blinded by this brilliant light, to partially distinguish the ugly yellow faces of the advancing Chinese sailors, and even see the shining weapons they gripped so fiercely in threatening hands.

Under these conditions it was possible to show their mettle and skill, and no bullet flew without finding its billet.

Still the Russian stormed and raved as he urged his deluded slaves on.

Neither Larry nor his comrade were linguists, and jointly possessed but a smattering of the Russian language, but both of them were ready to wager that the Cossack was laying down the law to the accompaniment of the most lusty swear words known to his tongue.

The Chinese character may hardly be looked upon as fierce and warlike; some fragments of the nation, such as the Tartars of the north and the giant mountaineers of the south, known as the Black Flags, have indeed all the inherent qualities of a warrior people, but the main body seem to be devoted to the arts of peace and to solving the ever-present problem of daily existence.

This being the case, they were not apt to stand up very long upon finding themselves targets for such sharp practice.

Lord Rackett tried in vain to discover the owner of that bass voice.

He would not only have felt justified, but immensely pleased could he have sent his compliments in the shape of a bullet through the stout lungs of the man who urged the mad rabble on, since such a lucky stroke, by cutting off his supply of breath, would wind up his noisy harangue, and the advancing sailors, finding themselves left to their own devices, would of necessity have dropped out.

The man who shouted was evidently something of an old fox, and he knew enough to keep his precious body securely hidden by a mast or some similar protection.

Lord Rackett was not the man to let an opportunity go by because he could not realize his highest ambitions.

With him the policy of half a loaf being far better than no bread at all applied vigorously.

And so he manfully kept at his task of alleviating the miseries of the wretched Chinese sailors as fast as he could put finger to trigger.

It was a merry time while it lasted—at least to those who held the upper hand in the affray.

Doubtless the miserable sailors could not see anything worth laughing about in the contest—but, then, they were prejudiced, and hardly in a position to give an accurate opinion.

As Larry had managed to keep pace with his companion, the music had been quite up to date, and must have proved a sore test to the nerves of those who had started to advance so sturdily.

Their movements became slower; perhaps it was because those who fell formed something of a barrier at their feet, but fear must have had a deal to do with the matter.

Larry saw them going down so rapidly that it was utterly out of reason to believe they could have been stricken.

Then he realized that the crafty natives were taking this method of saving their precious hides.

In another thirty seconds not a figure stood erect upon the slippery deck of the junk, and all that remained of the late desperate assault was the lusty voice of the unseen Russian that still continued to hurl objurgations upon the heads of the cowards for failing to accomplish wonders.

But they could not shoot a voice, and, for all they cared, the fellow was welcome to bellow until doomsday.

For the moment, then, they owned the junk, and were given an opportunity to shape their immediate future.

(To be continued).

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ON THE FARM.

BARLEY AS A NURSE CROP AND FOR FEED.

Repeated failures with wheat led my brother and me to investigate beardless barley, writes Mr. Chas. B. Wing. We bought ten bushels of Success beardless barley, sowed as a nurse crop for alfalfa, not realizing its value as such, but as an experiment. It came up and grew well, headed out when only 8 inches high, and I think never reached a greater height than 2 feet. Although it was sown on our richest land, which would produce 100 bushels corn per acre, it did not lodge at all. The rate of sowing was two bushels per acre, and the first year the crop was between 30 and 40 bushels per acre. It ripened about July 5, and came off the ground leaving the alfalfa in fine shape.

This first experience proved to be a very valuable nurse crop, the best that we had ever seen. Subsequent experiences have confirmed this opinion so much that we now think no other nurse crop compares with it and therefore use no other, either for alfalfa or clover. Beardless barley does not stool out as much as oats, has fewer leaves to shade the young clover and comes off the ground before there has been time to injure the young grass. It seems to be a decided benefit to the grass, which it does not rob as oats are sure to do. It shades the ground just enough to protect the grass from the sun's extreme heat, and it keeps all injurious weeds from choking the tender young meadow. Very rarely does it lodge; not at all, unless there is a great deal of rain, and the ground be very fertile.

Subsequent experiments were made with other varieties, such as hulless, Champion and others. Hulless barley yields a great deal of grain, but is not fit for a nurse crop. Champion, however, has finally replaced the Success with us. It yields heavier, has fully as stiff straw and if sown at the rate of one bushel per acre, will not choke the meadow. It ripens by July 15, which is early enough. We think so much of securing the best stand of alfalfa, that beardless barley would have preference, even if it would give us only our seed back as grain. But the condition is not as bad as this.

THE MAIN USE FOR BARLEY

of any sort, has always been in the manufacture of liquor, but brewers have objected to beardless spring varieties, and yet they have offered us 50 cents a bushel. At any time one ought to secure 40 cents, which pays fairly well for the use of the land, even if there were no other use to which the grain could be put.

After 12 years' experience we have come to value barley highly as a feed. It is not safe for horses, unless fed in very small amounts, ground, and as a conditioner rather than as feed. A pint a day per head a day will put a horse into fine condition. We have not found it to be suitable for poultry unless mixed with other grain. The tendency is to cause scouring. Sheep do well on it. They must be accustomed to it very gradually, however, as they are greedy for it and will kill themselves if allowed to. After it has been fed for a short time, the amount may be gradually increased until as much is given, nearly, as could be fed on any other grain. It need not be ground for sheep.

When ground and fed to cattle, it is of great value. We have fed it in conjunction with a full feed of corn, and I think it conducive to great thrift. The animals gain considerably faster than if fed corn alone. It is also excellent feed for milch cows. If ground or soaked and fed to hogs, it is one of the best feeds. Young pigs thrive on far better than on corn and practically as well as on middlings. When fed to hogs, however, the best results are obtained by mixing it ground with oil meal or tankage. Barley analyzes much the same as corn, and is considered quite heating, but in its general effect upon stock, we have not found it to be exactly like corn, in some instances being not so good a feed and in others being far better.

Any good corn ground will raise good barley. We plow the ground very early, harrow and disk to reduce to a good, firm seed bed, and for a nurse crop sow one bushel seed per acre, covering about 1 inch, and sowing at early oat seeding time. Practically no commercial fertilizers are used on the farm, as we have some 800 loads of stable manure a year. It is important to cut early, as the grain shatters easily. July 12 is about the average harvest time with us. The yield when one bushel per acre is used, is usually from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. If sown for grain alone at the rate of two bushels per acre, it is from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. We handle the grain just as wheat, both in cutting and threshing.

CURING CLOVER FOR HAY.

All the varieties of clover, except alfalfa, are best cut for hay when in full bloom. Here and there a head may have turned brown. If cut earlier, the crop is difficult to cure, nor will it contain a maximum of nutriment. If cut later it loses much in palatability. Alfalfa should be cut a little earlier, or just when it is nicely coming into bloom, as if cut later the shedding of the leaves in the curing is likely to be large.

All clovers are much injured by exposure to rain or dew. They will also lose much if cured in the swath, without being frequently stirred with the tedder; that is, it will take serious injury if cured in the swath as it fell from the mower. If cured thus, it will lose in aroma and palatability, through the breaking of leaves and, consequently, in feeding value. To avoid these losses, clover is more frequently cured in the cock. When cured thus, it preserves the bright green color, the aroma and the tint of the blossoms, it is less liable to heat in the mow or stack and is greatly relished by live stock when fed to them.

To cure it thus, it is usually tedded once or twice after it has lost some of its moisture. It is then raked as soon as it is dried enough to rake easily, and put up into cocks. When the quantity to be cured is not large, caps are sometimes used to cover the cocks to shed the rain when the weather is showery. These are simply square strips of some kind of material that will shed rain, weighted at the corners to keep them from blowing away. The clover remains in the cocks for two or three days, or until it has gone through the sweating process. Exposure to two or three showers of rain falling at intervals while partially cured in the swath or windrow will greatly injure clover hay.

When the area to be harvested is large, clover is sometimes cured in the swath. When thus cured it is stirred with the tedder often enough to aid in curing quickly. It is then raked into windrows and drawn from these to the place of storage. In good weather clover may be cured thus so as to make fairly good hay, but not so good as is made by the other method of curing. It is much more expeditiously made, but there is some loss in leaves, in color and in palatability.

Some farmers cure clover by allowing it to wilt a little after it is cut, and then drawing and storing it in a large mow. They claim that it must be entirely free from rain or dew when thus stored. This plan of curing clover has been successfully practised by some farmers for many years; others who have tried it have failed, which makes it evident that when stored thus, close attention must be given to all the details essential to success.

Clover may also be cured in the silo. While some have succeeded in making good silage, in many cases it has not proved satisfactory. The time may come when the conditions to be observed in making good silage from clover will be such that the element of hazard in making the same will be removed. In the meantime, it will usually be more satisfactory to cure clover in the ordinary way.

Grasses cure more easily and more quickly than clovers. Consequently, when these are grown together, so that the grasses form a considerable proportion of the hay, the methods followed in curing the grasses will answer also for the clovers. The influence that grasses thus exert on the growing of clovers furnishes a weighty reason for growing them together.

IN THE STONE LINE.

An old laborer who wished to rent a pretty cottage in the country was warned not to tell the landlord what he did for a living, or he would certainly not be accepted as a tenant.

Bearing this advice in mind, he coolly informed the owner of the cottage that he was a geologist, and the short-sighted landlord, after a little hesitation, granted him the tenancy.

"What have you let Bill Dash go into that cottage for, landlord?" a bluff old farmer asked him. "He's a rascal, and you'll never get a single week's rent money out of him."

"But he told me he was a geologist," said the dismayed landlord. "Is it possible that he has deceived me?"

"Well, it all depends on the way you look at it," responded the farmer, cautiously. "He cracks stones for fifteen cents an hour at the roadside, if that's what you call being a geologist!"

First Diner: "That waiter is either a dunce or a humorist." Second Diner: "What's the matter?" First Diner: "I ordered extract of beef, and he brought me milk."

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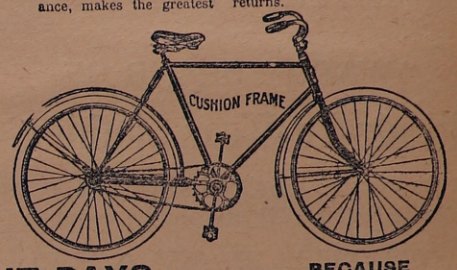

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The Lost Artistes

The Man with the Dog opened the window of the railway carriage and looked out.

When he sat down again the Man with the Beard leant over and pulled the window up again.

"Don't you like fresh air?" asked the Man with the Dog.

"Oh, yes; I like the fresh air when I have been asked for the permission to use him," was the reply, given with a strong French accent in fairly correct English.

"I don't quite know what your talking about, but I'm going to have this window open, anyway," answered the Man with the Dog.

And he jerked the window down again, to the wrath of the Man with the Beard.

"Now, look here, my little Frenchman, I don't want to smash up the entente cordiale, or anything of that sort; but if you don't clear away from that window I shall very likely injure you. Your liver must be in a shocking condition! Now, then; come on!"

"I move not! When the window is to have an opening, I open him!"

The Man with the Dog put his bag on the seat, gripped the Frenchman by the collar, and flung him on the other side of the carriage, where he nearly fell on the dog, who was watching his master with pleasure.

As the Frenchman fell on the seat a little round tin case dropped out of his pocket, and in the shock the lid came off.

The Frenchman shrieked, and pounced on the lid and examined the box minutely.

"They have gone! My—my artistes have gone! I am ruined!" he yelled, falling back on the seat.

"Can't help your troubles!" was the brutal reply. "Good-morning! And the next time you travel by train be a bit more civil when you want the window up. Come on, Grip!"

Grip, the dog, sat down suddenly, as though he had just thought of something, and began to scratch himself violently.

"Ha, ha! My artistes! He has them! They go to him! Yes!" shrieked the Frenchman, as he flung himself on Grip and ran his fingers through the dog's rough hair.

Grip didn't like it, and said so audibly, while his master once more gripped the little Frenchman and flung him back on the seat.

By this time the train had quite stopped, and the porter was at the door.

"Stop him!" shrieked the Frenchman, as his assailant got out. "He has my artistes!"

The cry was followed by a torrent of French and the rush of the excited little foreigner from the carriage.

Down the steps he lurched, and pelted down the platform after the dog, who, rejoicing in his liberty at last, was tearing in and out of the luggage-barrows and porters, and, after the manner of dogs, doing his best to upset the oldest people within range.

After him tore the Frenchman, leaving in his wake a track of scattered men, terrified ladies, angry porters, and the owner of Grip, who fell over a milk-can, and now, with murder in his heart, was taking up the tail of pursuit.

The procession came to an end at a bookstall. Grip hesitated for a moment, and was lost. The Frenchman bore down heavily on him, and, seizing him by the collar, began once more to run his fingers through the thick hair.

Grip appeared to take this as a benevolent intention of goodwill, and accepted the attentions amiably. Still the Frenchman searched the hair with frenzied eagerness, while several dogs, who appeared to spring from nowhere, came and watched the proceedings, with panting tongues and dumb offers of assistance.

"Leave my dog alone, will you?" said the owner, who had just arrived after the milk-can accident. "Come off, will you?" he added, stooping with the intention of lugging the Frenchman to his feet.

Suddenly Grip dexterously scratched his left ear, and simultaneously the new dogs sat down and scratched themselves in strange and almost inaccessible spots.

"Mon Dieu!" shrieked the Frenchman, stung almost to frenzy by the sight of five dogs engaged in an uninviting toilet. "They go from one to the other! How shall I collect them? It is impossible!"

He leant against the bookstall and almost wept, while Grip's owner looked at him curiously, and at last spoke.

"Now, look here," he said, "I don't think you're insane, but there is something wrong with you. If I hurt you, I am sorry; but tell me what's the trouble?"

"Sir," repeated the Frenchman, "I thank you. I give you my card. Yes; I will explain about the things that you have seen. Behold!"

He took a large sheet of yellow paper from his pocket, unfolded it, and held it up.

The Man with the Dog looked and read aloud:

"PIER PAVILION.
M. LEON BEAUTEMPS
AND HIS CELEBRATED PERFORMING FLEAS
AT FREQUENT INTERVALS."

"When you assault me in the railway carriage I upset myself, and out fall my artistes. They go to your dog animal, and I am ruined. What, then, can I do? Without my artistes I am ruined, and I cannot live! I shall suicide myself!"

"I suppose you mean that all your performing fleas have escaped, and very likely are in my dog's coat?"

The Frenchman nodded silently, while the other man realized how it hurts to laugh internally.

"Now, look here," he said, "we'll take my dog to the refreshment-room, and then we can search him. My name is Oliver—Slade Oliver—and I feel most awfully sorry about this."

The Frenchman looked down gloomily at Grip, and at the five new dogs, who were scratching with a solemnity and persistence that was almost touching.

"They are all there," he said, waving his hand over the dogs—"all my artistes. But separate. Yes; how separate! I shall never find them all again. But if I had Alphonse? Ah, but he was a wonder! He drive ze motor-car, he play ze golf, and he shoot ze cannon! He was ze doyen—ze Caruso—ze Prime Meenester of my compagnie! Ze ozzers, they was but walking gentlemen—soupairs you call 'em!"

The pathetic sorrow of the little man over his lost artistes touched Oliver, who choked down a laugh and took him by the arm.

"Now, come along, and we'll have a good look for Alphonse, and if we don't find him I dare say I can make it all right for you somehow."

At this moment the owners of the five dogs appeared, rather heated and angry, and inclined to be suspicious.

However, the dogs were sorted out, with promises of excellent thrashings later on, and followed their various masters out of the station.

"Alphonse is there!" said the Frenchman, looking after the dogs. "I shall never see him again!"

"Buck up, old man!" said Oliver, slapping him on the back. "Alphonse may have stuck to Grip. We'll have a look."

In the refreshment-room Grip sat near the counter and scratched with zeal.

"Have a look for Alphonse," said Oliver, "while I get you a brandy-and-soda. Great Scott, I believe I've got him!"

Oliver's hand went to his leg, and Grip left off scratching to see what his master could do in that line.

Then the barmaid suddenly found that the clock wanted winding in the next room, and reappeared with a very red face, and looked pointedly at Grip, who was still scratching.

"He scratch—yes!" said the Frenchman, grimly. "Everybody scratch except me! Perhaps he have Alphonse! Who knows? But I have him not, alas!"

"Well, look here," broke in Oliver, trying to kick Grip into quietness. "we can't search everyone in the station, so what are we to do?"

"Do you mind asking your dog to go out?" interrupted the barmaid, leaning over the counter. "I don't think he's quite—what I mean is, a bath——"

Grip scratched himself out of the door, and the two men followed.

As they walked slowly up the platform, followed by Grip, who rested at intervals and tried to scratch with four legs at once, Oliver's hand flew to his hat as they approached a pretty girl who walked towards them.

Grip jumped up at her delightedly before Oliver could stop him, and then; sitting down at her feet, scratched vigorously.

"Get away from here, quick!" hissed Oliver to the Frenchman. "I'll give you the dog, and anything you like, only get away from this lady! You're looking awfully well, Miss Joyce," he went on to the girl.

The girl made a pleasant answer, and walked out into the station-yard with Oliver, followed by the Frenchman and Grip, whose attention was once more claimed by his troubles.

"Get away!" said Oliver, in a low voice, to the Frenchman. "Take the dog up to the hotel, if you can, and wait till I come back——"

"I think," broke in Miss Joyce, rather distantly, "that I should like a cab at once. I don't feel at all well."

"I'm most frightfully sorry!" said Oliver, anxiously. "You must let me come with you!"

"No, thank you; I wish to be quite alone."

When Oliver had seen Miss Joyce into a cab, he turned to the Frenchman and gripped him by the collar and ran him into the hotel.

"A private room!" he said to the landlord.

He pushed the Frenchman and Grip before him, and when they were well inside he spoke firmly.

"Now, then," he said, "you'll stop here and catch every artiste that dog holds. I shall be back in about a couple of hours. I'm going to make a call."

"Ten of my artistes—I have them here!" he said, joyfully. "But, Alphonse, alas! is lost! Have you Alphonse?"

"No; I haven't!" answered Oliver, shortly. Then his hand flew to his ear. "By Jove, but Alphonse has got me!" he added.

"Careful—make care, m'sieu!" exclaimed Alphonse's manager, in an agony of apprehension. "Remember it is the g-r-rand artiste that you handle! Ah-h-h!"

Tenderly and with infinite deftness he lifted the eminent "pulex iritans" from the ginger grasp of Oliver's thumb and forefinger.

"Ah!" he exclaimed, with a gasp of relief, "it is Alphonse, my star, my Coquelin! Heep, heep, hooray! Vive l'entente cordiale! I care not for ze rest of my compagnie! Zey were but supaires—Gibson girls—eh? I can produce others!"

"That's all right!" answered Oliver, shortly. "Now you've got your star, I'll be glad if you'll go! Au reservoir, monsieur!"

"Panks!" answered the Frenchman, and he carefully lodged his touring company in his waistcoat-pocket.—London Answers.

TAXING PICTURE POST CARDS.

The Taxation Committee of the German Reichstag has accepted the proposal for taxing picture post cards. This measure, if passed at the plenary sitting of the Reichstag, will bring in a revenue of $2,500,000. It is computed that 500,000,000 picture post-cards are annually sent through the German post-offices.

SMOKERS' CONTEST.

The Concordia Club in Berlin, Germany, carried out a novel smoking contest a short time ago. Fifteen competitors took part, a prize being offered to the one who smoked half an ounce of tobacco in a large German pipe in the shortest time. The prize-winner completed the task in eighteen minutes.

Mrs. Brown: "How would you define 'tact?'" Mrs. Jones: "I should say that tact is the ability to make your husband believe he is having his own way."

About the House

Lamb and Veal Ragout. — Cut some thin slices of bacon and lay them at the bottom of a saucepan, cover with layers of cold roast lamb and veal, sliced onions and young cabbage leaves, a seasoning of salt, pepper, and small pieces of butter being placed between each. Pour a cupful of strong stock over all, lay some slices of smoked sausage on the top, cover closely, and simmer gently for two or three hours. Serve with the slices of the sausage in the centre and a border of fried potatoes.

Strawberry Dumplings.—Mix together a pint of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, then rub in two heaping teaspoonfuls of butter. Mix to a soft dough with milk and roll out half an inch thick. Cut in rounds the size of a saucer; on each lay six or eight berries. Draw the edges together and pinch firmly. Lay close together in a greased pan and steam for twenty-five minutes. Stand in the oven for a moment to slightly dry the tops, then serve with a hard sauce into which has been beaten as many pulped berries as can be added without curdling the mixture.

Brown Kidney Stew.—Wash and wipe two good-sized beef kidneys, then from each lobe cut off the lighter outer part with a sharp knife, rejecting the central purplish core and white tubes. Wash the cut pieces again, place in a saucepan, cover with cold water, and heat slowly to the steaming point. Drain, cover a second time with cold water, heat and drain as before; repeat a third time. While the kidney is thus gently cooking prepare a brown sauce by browning one tablespoonful of butter in a pan, adding a large tablespoonful of flour and browning again. Stir in gradually one scant cupful of beef stock or water. When smoothly thickened add salt and pepper to taste, ten drops of onion juice, ten drops of Worcestershire and one tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Now add the drained kidneys, stand over hot water for ten minutes, add one tablespoonful of sherry, and serve, garnishing with toast points.

Old-Time Beef Soup.—Select four or five pounds of lean beef—shoulder, cross rib, or under round—in one large square piece, and order with it a marrow bone. Wash meat and bone, place in a kettle, cover with five quarts of cold water, and let stand on the table for at least an hour. Five hours before the soup is to be served place on the fire, cover and heat slowly to the boiling point, boil hard for a moment, then draw back where it will simmer slowly but steadily. Scrape and thinly slice sufficient carrots to measure one pint, scrape and grate carrots to measure one cupful and a half—the deeper red they are the better. Trim, wash, and thinly slice six large leeks or chop white onions to measure a half pint. Wash, cut into four-inch lengths, and tie together several stalks of celery—green tops will do. Wash and drain a half cupful of rice and cut fine one tablespoonful of parsley. In two hours add to the kettle the sliced carrots, rice, and one tablespoonful of salt. An hour later add everything but the parsley, which goes in five minutes before serving. Season when the last ingredients have been added. Stir frequently to prevent the rice sticking to the bottom of the kettle. This soup will bear reheating, and is, in fact, almost better on the second day than the first.

Dumpling are frequently served with this soup, and, with a slice or two of the meat, this will form a hearty and nutritious luncheon. Mix together a pint of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, and one large teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir to a soft dough with sweet milk, roll out an inch thick and cut in small biscuits. Dip into a shallow wide kettle a portion of the soup, pouring it through a strainer, and returning the rice and vegetables to the large kettle. Bring the clear soup to a sharp boil and drop in the dumplings. Cover and move the kettle to a point where it will keep boiling, but not too violently. Do not uncover for from fifteen to twenty minutes, according to the size of the dumplings. Then skim them out to a hot serving dish and return the soup to the large kettle.

Stuffed Peppers and Rice.—Cut off the stem end from the green peppers, remove the inside, and put them into a kettle of hot water, and gently simmer them for five minutes; drain them carefully, turning the opening down; prepare a mixture made of one cup of grated bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mushroom catsup, half a pint of cold boiled asparagus cut in small, even pieces, a tablespoonful of olive oil, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Mix thoroughly; fill the peppers; put them into a shall baking-dish; and cook for half an hour in a moderate oven, basting frequently with brown stock or hot water mixed with a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet and as much melted butter. Arrange around a mould of hot boiled rice, and garnish with large pitted olives, made hot in what is left of the stock.

Crown Roast of Lamb. — The crown roast may have the centre filled with forcemeat balls made from the trimmings of the meat. Chop fine, season highly with salt and pepper, mix with an unbeaten egg, and roll into balls as large as a hickory-nut; saute quickly in butter in a hot frying-pan, and fill the centre of the meat. Mint sauce or mint jelly should be served, with a brown gravy and the vegetables. The jelly is made by bruising a bunch of mint and adding it to an ordinary lemon jell, straining out the night before setting it in the mould. A little green coloring will be needed to make it look as it should.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Knives will take a brilliant polish if rubbed in powdered charcoal and then wiped on a soft linen rag.

When mixing starch the addition of a little turpentine will be found to produce a splendid gloss on the collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts.

Loaf sugar should be pounded and added to boiling green vegetables and vegetable soups. A piece of sugar should not be forgotten when seasoning sauces and gravies.

Patent leather boots should always be warmed before being worn in cold weather. A little olive oil rubbed into patent leather about once a week helps to preserve it and prevents cracking.

The wrinkle for cooking omelettes is to remember that it is better to use water instead of milk with the eggs. Whip the eggs till they are quite light and frothy, and sprinkle salt on a savory omelette when it is half cooked.

In hemming table cloths a thread always has to be drawn in order to have the end even. This necessitates cutting off a little strip of the goods. Save this piece, for later on, when time demands a darn, the threads, by ravelling, of this strip will be just the thing to put the darn in with.

In cutting breakfast bacon, lay the rind side down on the meat board, cut down to the rind as many slices as are needed, then cut it off in a block. Turn edgeways and cut off one end, then the other end, the inside, and last the rind, and you will have trimmed all the slices nearly as quickly as you could have trimmed one.

Save washing and dusters by using old newspapers for cleaning. They are excellent for window-polishers, first-rate for scouring tin-ware with, and are as good as a brush for polishing a stove. The prudent woman will always keep a good pad of newspapers at hand and use it for wiping up grease or water spilt on the gas or coal cooking-stove, for it will enable her to keep the stove clean with half the usual trouble.

Things a Guest Appreciates.—There are several small courtesies that can be shown a guest which will always be gratefully received. A wash cloth among the towels on the rack is a welcome sight to the tired and dusty traveller, and a clothes tree at the foot of the bed is also found handy. In one home I know of the guest always finds on the table in his room a plate of cookies or crackers, with a pitcher of lemonade, ice-water or milk.

To Dry a Wet Umbrella.—The best way to dry an umbrella, and to preserve it, is to leave it spread on the floor in the hall. When there is not enough room to allow that, reverse the usual method, and stand the umbrella in the corner with the handle down. The rain drips quicker off the points. The ordinary way collects all of the water at one place, where the cloth dries slowly and, therefore, rots the quicker. Never put several wet umbrellas together in an umbrella-stand.

To preserve furs from moths there is nothing better than to frequently take them out and shake them in the open air, but as one is apt to forget to do this regularly, and carelssness is fatal, it is well to use paraffin as a preservative. Take a drop or two of the oil into the hands, rub it on them, and then pass them over the fur. The paraffin will not injure the fur in the least, and its unpleasant odor will soon pass off in the air when winter wraps are again needed; but in the meantime it will quite prevent moths from carrying on their work of destruction. Another way to use paraffin is to sprinkle it on cloths, and to place these in the drawer or box in which fur is stored.

The Care of Birds.— If you wish to keep your pet bird in good health and song the following advice will be worth remembering: Don't leave a bird in a room which is being swept; dust injures the voice. Don't hang the bird in a window. Don't hang the bird in the sunshine except just after the bath, and only long enough to dry his plumage. Don't hang a bird where there are draughts, or in a kitchen where there is steam or damp air. Don't give it figs, sugar, or sweets. Don't allow the bird to fly about the room if you want his best songs. Don't feed it with mustard or turnip seed instead of sweet rape; they look like good rape, but are bitter, and as fit for a bird as sawdust is for you. Don't fail to change the water in the cup from which a bird drinks every day, and during hot weather several times a day.

GOT THE PLACE.

A Young Man's Persistency Won Him a Situation.

A determined-looking young man rushed into Mr. Sharpe's office the other day, and, addressing him, said abruptly, "See you're advertising for a traveller, sir; I've come to fill the place."

"Gently, young man—gently! How do you know that you'll suit?" asked Mr. Sharp, somewhat nettled at the young man's off-hand manner.

"Certain of it. Best man you could have. Energetic, punctual, honest, sober, A1 references; and——"

"Wait a minute, I tell you!" shouted Mr. Sharp; "I don't think you'd suit me at all."

"Oh, yes, I shall," quoth the young man, seating himself. "And I don't go out of this office till you engage me."

"You won't?" yelled Mr. S.

"Certainly not," said the young man, calmly.

"Why, you impudent young scoundrel, I'll—I'll kick you out!"

"No, you won't. You may kick me, but you won't kick me out."

"If you don't go I'll have up a policeman," declared Mr. S., purple with rage.

"Will you?"

The young man rushed to the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket.

Mr. S. gasped and glared, and then roared:—

"I tell you I won't have you! Get out of my office. Will you take 'no' for an answer?"

"No; I won't take 'no' for an answer. Never did in my life, and don't intend starting now," said the young man, very determinedly.

Mr. Sharp hesitated, and then rose to his feet, with admiration beaming from his eyes.

"Young man," he said, "I've been looking for a traveller like you for twenty years. At first I thought you were only a bumptious fool; but now I see you're literally bursting with business. If any man can sell my patent vermin-trap (warranted to catch anything from a flea to a fox) you're that man. A thousand a year and 15 per cent. commission. Is it a bargain?"

"It is," said the young man, trying the trap, and smiling approvingly when it nipped a piece of flesh clean out of his forefinger.

MOST WONDERFUL HOUSE

COST $10,000,000 AND CONTAINS THIRTY BATHROOMS.

Senator Clark's Mansion Will Be the Most Extraordinary Ever Constructed.

The house now being erected for Senator Clark, the Montana "Copper King," on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, New York, is, without doubt, the most costly and extraordinary ever constructed. It is not yet completed, however, owing to the Senator declining to allow Mr. Hull, the architect, to employ more than 200 men. "If Mr. Clark would give me permission to engage 1,000 men," Mr. Hull said recently, "I could promise the completion of the house in one year, but as it is I do not see how it is going to be finished under five."

The present writer has visited Senator Clark's new house on several occasions, and, therefore, a brief personal description of some of its peculiarities and attractions may not be without interest. From the outside one would suppose that the house was finished, and, in fact, the shell is quite complete; but within there is still a tremendous amount of decorative and other work to be done. The 200 men at present engaged are "hour men," so that it is hardly to their advantage to hurry the job; and, as a matter of fact, they are working in a particularly languid manner, greatly to the disgust of Mr. Hull, who, however, has no means of

SPURRING THEM ON.

The firm in whose hands the building contract was placed is the same that erected the mausoleum which Senator Clark looks forward to occupying some time in the far distant future. So pleased was the millionaire with the appearance of his last resting-place that he declared if ever he decided to erect a mansion in New York the same firm should have the contract. True to his promise Mr. Clark, in 1898, communicated with the firm in question and instructed them to draw up plans for a house which should hold its own with others in Millionaires' Row. He gave them carte blanche, and the builders determined that the new mansion should eclipse anything else in New York or any other city.

When Mr. Clark received the plans he was on the eve of sailing for Europe, so he slipped them into his pocket with the intention of showing them to Henri Deglane, the greatest architect in France. M. Deglane approved of the plans, and on his return to America the Senator told the builders to go ahead. The plans, however, provided for a much larger house than could be built on the land then owned by Mr. Clark, and when this was pointed out to him he solved the difficulty by buying five houses adjoining and pulling them down, though each was a miniature palace. The house as it stands to-day covers something like

17,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND.

The stone for building the mansion was purchased by contract from a firm in Maine, and for each separate block a working drawing was prepared by Mr. Hull and his assistants and sent to the quarries, where the granite was cut to scale by expert workmen, numbered, and then shipped to New York.

This part of the work was very slow—so slow, in fact, that by the end of the year only a small fraction of the material had been delivered. Then a quarrel arose between the builders and the quarry-owners, the contract was broken, and, on the advice of Mr. Hull, Senator Clark purchased a quarry of his own in Maine, laid down a couple of miles of rails to unite the works with the Central Railroad, and in less than six months 20,000 cubic feet of granite was ready for shipment. Employed in the quarry were no fewer than 500 men, all engaged in preparing stone for the Clark mansion.

The bronze used in the construction of this palatial house comes from Mr. Clark's own foundries, for soon after the foundation-stone was laid the millionaire, again on the advice of Mr. Hull, bought out the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company for a nominal sum, and not only cast his own bronzes at the works, but also entered into competition with other firms to supply the trade, and cleared a profit of $50,000 on the three years' workings. Having, therefore, purchased his own stone quarry and his own bronze foundry, Mr. Clark, on his own initiative this time, erected

HIS OWN MARBLE FACTORY,

at a cost of $150,000, at Ravenswood, and there all the sculpture for the new mansion has been designed and executed.

The modelling has been done by a famous artist named Philip Martiny, and carved by the most expert craftsmen. Moreover, the copper used comes from Senator Clark's own mines, and the timber from his own lands. In fact, it would be difficult to say what material in the construction of the house has not been obtained from property of which he is the owner.

Among the novelties of interest in the new house may be mentioned a swimming bath in the basement, 30ft. wide by 60ft. long, and varying in depth from 4½ft. to 12ft. The bath—or "plunge," as it is called—is lined throughout with the finest Carrara glass, as are also the walls to a height of 10ft. or more. The floor is of marble, while the ceiling is composed of the most exquisite mosaic work. The remainder of the basement is occupied by an electrical plant sufficient to heat the house and supply it with 10,000 electric lights.

There are thirty bathrooms—almost one to every bedroom—and the principal elevator is built in the form of a Sedan-chair of the time of Louis XVI. There is also an elaborate system of "dumb-waiters," by means of which instant communication may be had from every room with the kitchens and servants' quarters. In the art gallery is

A MOVABLE STAGE,

which may be raised or lowered as desired by means of hydraulic motors. When not required this stage remains on a level with the main floor, and no visitor could detect that the two are really separate.

All the plumbing is of the finest bronze—no other house in the world being so equipped. There are two roof gardens, which, when the house is completed, will be the most perfect of the kind in existence, while on the top floor is an elaborately-equipped laundry.

But to recount all the other wonders in this remarkable house would be merely to catalogue the greatest achievements of modern architecture. There are salons in Louis XV. and Louis XVI. styles; a circular sculpture hall with a domed roof containing a score of different and precious marbles; a music-room of wonderful Istrian stone; corridors of Caen stone with panels of colored marbles and floors of marble tiles. All the bath-rooms are lined with marble and mosaic. There is a huge ellipical conservatory, one end of which projects over the carriage entrance, and is a triumph of art in bronze and crystal.

But perhaps the library, which is one of the rooms completed and furnished, is the most beautiful apartment in the house. It is built of Circassian walnut, with panels containing mural paintings illustrating the progress of the art of printing. The decorations are subdued and restful to the eye, while at the east end of the room are three magnificent stained-glass windows which once reflected a thousand lights and hues in an old chateau in Southern France.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The Duke of Connaught is one of the most experienced horticulturists of the day. When at home at Bagshot House the Duke busies himself almost every day in his garden. He lays out the beds with his own hands, and has quite a remarkable knowledge of botany.

There is at least one society leader who has not yielded to the prevalent craze for the guitar, and that is the Duchess of Roxburghe. Now, as heretofore, it is the banjo which her Grace favors and plays really well. She sings "coon" songs delightfully. It is said that to her rendering of these simple ditties she owes her great popularity with the Princess of Wales, who is very fond of them.

Lord Leconfield, who has just celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday, is a nephew of Lord Rosebery. He is unmarried, and his mother often acts as hostess for him. Lord Leconfield, who served with distinction in the Boer War, owns about 100,000 acres of land, and has a rent-roll of $450,000 a year. His London house in Chesterfield Gardens is one of the finest mansions in the Metropolis, whilst his country-seat, Petworth, is one of the show-places of Sussex, and has been named "The House Beautiful."

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the distinguished painter, is a strong believer in the luckiness of numbers. His lucky number is seventeen. His wife, he will tell you, was seventeen when he first met her; the number of the house to which he took her when they were married was seventeen; his present house bears the same number double1; and the first spade was put to the work of rebuilding it on August 17th in 1886. It was on November 17th that he and his family first took up their residence there.

Lord Rendel was by profession a barrister, and was for a time a partner in the firm of Lord Armstrong, being raised to the peerage just twelve years ago. A talent for engineering runs in the family, as his father, Mr. James Rendel, was a celebrated engineer, who built the harbors of Holyhead and Portland, as well as the docks at Leith, whilst his elder brother, Sir Alexander Rendel, has been consulting engineer to the India Office for over thirty years. Lord Rendel has no sons, but four daughters.

There is no more considerate housemistress than Queen Alexandra, and in many little ways she arranges for the pleasure of her servants. It is her custom, for instance, to invite the maids to form in line to see her when she is dressed for great occasions. The Queen has set her face against the unwritten law by which maids shall wear black dresses in the afternoon. She likes her servants to wear ordinary colored gowns, and expressed this desire when last Christmas she distributed, as usual, patterns from which the maids might choose the dress which was Her Majesty's gift.

Lord Cadogan is known as one of the best landlords in London. When North Street, Chelsea, was remodelled a short time ago, Lord Cadogan was approached by a syndicate which asked him to sell the property to them. To which the earl replied:—"I will sell it, but I must insist upon your granting new leases to everyone who is in that street, so that no one is turned out for five years, and so that they will all have ample notice." That made a difference of $250,000 to Lord Cadogan—in other words, if he had sold it outright without a condition of that sort, he would have got $250,000 more than he did.

The Sultan of Morocco is somewhat barbarous in his methods, in spite of his acquaintance with European civilization. Not long ago, the story runs, he visited his private menagerie with a camera in order to photograph the animals. Arrived before the cage of a tiger, the young monarch suddenly desired his Minister of War to hold the beast by the ear while he photographed it. Dreading his master's displeasure if he refused, the trembling Minister approached the cage and, thrusting his hand between the bars, grasped the animal by the ear. With a fierce growl the tiger sprang to its feet, while the wretched Minister clung firmly to it, divided between fear of the tiger and dread of the Sultan. At that moment, to his inexpressible relief, the camera clicked, and his ordeal was over. His courage did not go unrewarded. The Sultan has distributed numerous copies of the photograph as an evidence of his skill as a photographer and of the pluck of his War Minister.

"If fashion makes our bonnets any bigger," commented the fair young thing, "I don't know what the women will do." "I know," ventured the wise youth. "What? Revolt against fashion?" "No. Wear the bonnets."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906.

Where the Farmer Comes In.

You would think from the talk of some critics of public distribution of electrical energy that the farmers had no great interest in the project. But the farmer stands to benefit more than anyone. It has been shown that a horsepower of energy costs less than $12 at the Falls; that it can be distributed economically over a large part of Ontario.

One horsepower of energy running eight hours a day would easily give a farmer thirty to forty incandescent lamps about his place, in his house, his barn, his stables, his lane. He would have the best and the cheapest light, requiring no teaming of coal oil, no lamps to clean, no lanterns to nurse on windy nights. To have light at all hours by simply turning a switch will be a greater boon to the farmer's wife and daughters than most men are able to realize.

A little electric motor would pump water for horse and stock, grind cattle feed and cut wood. A larger motor, carried on a wagon, would hitch up to a thresher. There would be no more travelling engines on the roads. Power wires would gradually be installed on all the main roads.

Ontario has no coal. She has millions of horsepower of electrical energy waiting to be utilized. At a very near day some chemist or inventor will find—what they are all after—a simple, inexpensive way of converting this energy into heat for house-warming purposes. Westinghouse, Edison, Lord Kelvin, say it will be found. Cities other than Toronto have already had a taste of it in the heating of street-cars. There is a good deal of it at Ottawa now. It is the finest, the cleanest, and the most easily handled, of all heat. It requires no hauling. It goes any place on a wire. This heat is coming, and it will go into every house; and Ontario has enough for every house if we are wise enough now to begin by making electrical energy a great public utility, owned and distributed by the state. Never let "electrical barons," like the "coal barons" of the United States, get between this best of all gifts of Providence and those who need it. Surely the farmer has a right to this cheap light, cheap heat, cheap power.

Sanitary Inspectors Appointed.

Mr. J. H. Echlin, a member of the staff of the Kingston Dairy School, and one of the dairy instructors for eastern Ontario, and Mr. T. J. Dillon, of Toronto, have, it is understood, been appointed sanitary inspectors, under the amendments made last session to the act to prevent fraud in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The former will enforce the act in Eastern Ontario, and Mr. Dillon will do the same in the western parts of the province. Both will give their whole time to the work, and will be under the direct control of the Agricultural Department.

Stirling School Board

Minutes of regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held on Tuesday evening, June 5th.

Members present, F. T. Ward, chairman; Dr. Bissonnette, M. Bird, C. W. Thompson, Jos. Doak, Jas. Boldrick, C. F. Walt, Dr. H. H. Alger, J. S. Morton, and Dr. Faulkner.

Minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and confirmed.

The following accounts, on motion, were ordered to be paid:

Morton & Haight, Public School	$11.55
" " " High School	24.45
Sec'y, postage and cartage, P. S.	1.24
" freight and cartage	.88
E. N. Moyer Co.	31.93

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that Mr. Huyck, of Madoc, be appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for this year, and that the Sec'y notify Madoc Board. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bissonnette, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that on and after Sept. 1st, 1906, the treasurer use only cheques signed by the Chairman and the treasurer, for the purpose of paying accounts. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bissonnette, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the chairman and Mr. Morton constitute a committee to secure stationery for the Board.

On motion Board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y-Treas.

Madoc Junction Items.

Several from here attended the funeral of the late Mr. F. Clarke at Foxboro on Tuesday last.

Mrs. P. T. Bennett and two sons, of Michigan, have gone to Madoc after spending a few days at Mrs. E. Bennett's.

Mrs. J. Smith and daughter of Campbellford, are guests of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Juby.

Miss A. Tweedie, of Belleville, is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

Mrs. M. Hoard and daughter Annie, of Stirling, spent a day last week at Mrs. M. Clarke's.

Mr. Geo. Bennett, accompanied by his friend, Miss Walker, spent Sunday with friends in Foxboro.

Mrs. P. Carr, of Madoc, spent a day last week with her mother, Mrs. S. Stapley.

Mrs. A. Seeley and Annie Clarke spent a day with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sarles spent Sunday evening in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Mosher, of Spring Brook, spent Sunday at Mrs. Wm. Clarke's.

The farmers of this vicinity are done sowing and planting, and road work is now the order of the day.

Sidney Council.

Town Hall, Sidney, May 28, 1906.

Council met agreeable to adjournment. Members present were M. F. Sullivan, Reeve; Jas. M. Scott, Alex. S. White, Chas. Ketcheson, Frank J. Knight.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was read from Byron R. Ostrom, Frankford, re condition of sidewalk in the village of Frankford.

Moved by Mr White, seconded by Mr. Scott that the Road Surveyor be instructed to raise above sidewalk, or otherwise alter as he thinks necessary. Carried.

A communication was read from W. C. Boardman, Sec.-Treas. S. S. No. 20, saying no objection to Alex. Parks being transferred from S. S. No. 20 to S. S. No. 19.

Mr. Anderson was heard in reference to grant on bridge on back channel of River Trent, lot 2, con. 9.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. White, that $100 be granted to Mr. Anderson on above bridge. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Knight, that Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Scott be a committee to wait on the County Council and ask for a grant on above bridge. Carried.

A petition was presented by N. A. Bonisteel from Geo. Bonisteel and fifty others, asking council to grant $200 to cut down hill in 4th con. Sidney, known as Smith's Hill.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that the petition be laid on the table for future consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. Sullivan, that council pay railway fare of delegation to Ottawa re Trent Valley Canal, $2.45. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Knight that Mr. McCamon, township Solicitor, be instructed to notify Thurlow Council that Sidney intends carrying out the opening of town line road between 8th and 9th concessions. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the following accounts be paid: Stirling News-Argus $1, John Kurnan $1.50, A. M. Chapman $1.90, Wm. Rose 50c. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ketcheson, seconded by Mr. White, that Mrs. Phillips be placed on the pay list for $13, and Mrs. Clifford for $5. Carried

Moved by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Scott, that the Clerk be instructed to communicate with the council of the city of Belleville to join with the township in repairing the road between the city and township on west side of said city to the extent of $20 each. Carried.

The following by-laws were passed through their various stages and numbered 522 and 523 consecutively:

A by-law authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer of the township of Sidney to borrow certain sums for the now current expenditure.

A by-law to make alterations on S. S. No. 19 and 20.

Moved by Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that assessors be placed on pay list for $17.50 each, balance of salary. Carried.

Mr. Knight gave notice that he would introduce a by-law at next meeting of council to repeal by-law No. 491, charging five per cent. upon all uncollected taxes after June 5th of each year, and substituting therefore a by-law charging six per cent. per annum on all uncollected taxes after the 15th day of December of each year.

Moved by Mr. Knight, seconded by Mr. Ketcheson, that council now adjourn to meet again on Monday, August 20th, 1906, at 10 a.m. Carried.

The forty-third session of the Diocese of Ontario will open at Kingston on the 12th inst.

At Gladstone, Man., an excellent flow of oil has been struck at a depth of a hundred feet.

Over twenty-two thousand immigrants have come into Toronto since the beginning of the year.

A a result of continued disorders in Russia a number of wealthy Russians are taking up their residence in Montreal.

The autumn sittings of the High Court at Belleville are to be held as follows: October 30th, jury, Judge Britton; Nov. 27th, non-jury, Judge Anglin.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America approved of the proposal of Grand Master Sproule for the formation of a Protestant Federation. The next convention will be held in Vancouver.

To the horror of anarchy, with its consequent murders and assassinations, Russia has to add the ravages of famine. According to the correspondent of a London newspaper, the peasants lie prostrate in their huts, dying from lack of food and from the epidemics which swiftly follow in the wake of famine. However loudly the sufferers complain no help comes to them. Twenty-two provinces are affected, and the victims number 20,000,000.

The rainfall during the month of May amounted to 2.08 inches, being somewhat under the average, although there were the usual number of showers. None, however, were of long duration. Much cool weather was experienced during the month, and as a consequence vegetation at the close of the month was more backward than in many previous years. The highest temperature recorded during May was 86 degrees; the lowest 26 degrees.

The spring rush of prospective settlers from the Old Country to Canada is now over. While it was on, the C. P. R. was handling as many as seven thousand immigrants a week out of Quebec alone. The traffic has now fallen to about three thousand a week, and it is expected to remain at about this level throughout the summer. The number coming is still considerably in excess of those arriving in the corresponding period of last year.

The Very Best Remedy for Bowel Trouble.

Mr. M. F. Borroughs, an old and well-known resident of Bluffton, Ind, says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as the very best remedy for bowel trouble. I make this statement after having used the remedy in my family for several years. I am never without it." This remedy is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? For sale by Morton & Haight.

MAN'S WEAKER HALF.

One Side of His Body Always Stronger Than the Other.

The popular belief is that the left side is weaker than the right, and, as in all popular beliefs, there is much truth in this. In most cases, says the Grand Magazine, the right arm is decidedly stronger than the left, the bones are larger and the muscles more vigorous.

When we come to consider the lower limbs, however, we find a precisely opposite state of affairs; the left leg is stronger than the right in the great majority of cases. This want of symmetry is noticeable all through the body. Nine times out of ten we see better with one eye than with the other and hear better with the left than with the right ear, or vice versa.

Not only so, an injury to the body—a burn or a cut, for instance—causes more pain on one side than it would were it inflicted on the other. Even diseases attack one side on their first onset in preference to the other. Eczema, varicose veins, sciatica and even tuberculosis begin invariably to manifest themselves on our weaker side. A blistering plaster, too, will provoke an eruption only if applied to the right side in certain individuals; in others, only if applied to the left side.

The simplest way, apparently, of discovering which is our weaker side is to observe which side we lie upon by preference when in bed, as it is certain that we will instinctively adopt the attitude which is most agreeable, or, rather, which causes the least inconvenience. In other words, we will lie upon the side the muscles of which, being more vigorous, are less sensible to the pressure upon them of the weight of the body.

Statistics and observation go to prove that in about three cases out of four it is the left side which is the weaker, thus giving reason to the popular dictum. Curiously enough, however, pneumonia, it has been noticed, unlike most diseases, usually attacks at first the right—that is to say, the stronger—side of the body.

A BIRD OF GUIANA.

It Can Speak Every Language That It Once Hears.

There is a bird of Guiana which deserves to be widely known. This is the "tion-tion" (pronounced tee-yawn tee-yawn) on account of its cry. This bird is valued by the natives for its brilliant plumage, especially the tall feathers, which they wear in their headdress and make clothing of, but the most interesting characteristic of this strange bird is its imitative faculty.

A naturalist became acquainted with the bird's powers in a curious manner. He was awakened from his sleep one night by hearing cries of distress in French. Some one was being murdered not far away, so much was absolutely certain. There were cries for mercy and help, uttered in excellent French, shrieks of agony and groans. Jumping to his feet he awoke his Indian guides, saying that they must all go to the assistance of the victim. At that moment the voice uttered a shout of ironical laughter, followed by "tion-tion," and the guides turned over, with a grunt of vexation. The learned naturalist had a great deal to learn, they remarked sarcastically.

The tion-tion is the worst of chatterboxes. It can, and does, imitate every sound it hears, with the utmost fidelity. It can speak all languages, giving the proper accent and intonation. This is a strong statement, but it is correct. It will shout for assistance in the best English or German, and you will really believe that some fellow countryman is in dire distress until the bird interrupts its own pleadings with a derisive laugh. Then you feel like one who has been the victim of a 1st of April joke. If the bird could be caught and so far domesticated as to be happy in confinement the parrot would go out of fashion as a home pet.

Thumbs and Temper.

"By her thumb ye shall know her" is a guide to the young man who contemplates matrimony and yet is doubtful how the chains of wedlock will sit on the girl of his heart. Delightful a companion as she is before marriage, will she turn out a termagant? He can learn readily, say the modern ages, and by the folding of her thumbs. He should take her to church and watch her closely. When she crosses her hands piously he should note if she folds her right thumb over her left, or vice versa. If the left goes over the right she has a dominating mind, and he will be walking a chalk line when he's hers. If the right goes over the left she will be a docile, uncomplaining mate who acknowledges the superiority of the masculine mind.

If He Had $10,000,000.

Rogers once walked into the hut of Ned Haskins, who lived the life of a semihermit in a hut eight feet square close to Fort Phenix in Fairhaven, Mass., where Mr. Rogers' summer house stands now.

"Ned, what would you do if you had $10,000,000?" asked Rogers.

"By jings," said the hermit after long cogitation, "I'd have this hut built two feet larger."—R. H. Murray's "Henry H. Rogers" in Human Life.

The Golden Magnet.

"A pretty girl, even if she is poor, can have all the attention she wants, can't she?"

"Yes. There is only one that can beat her."

"Who's that?"

"A homely girl with the coin."

Sarcasm is a keen weapon, but in handling it many people take hold of the blade instead of the handle.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Our Housefurnishing Department needs no introduction to the Ladies of this vicinity. The yearly increase in business is the most convincing proof that our efforts to procure the most beautiful CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS and other Furnishings and sell them at reasonable prices, is appreciated by the housekeepers of this district.

Our assortment—the largest between TORONTO and MONTREAL—was never at a better choosing point than at present, the choicest goods from the World's most celebrated manufacturers being here in a profusion of designs, quality and price.

Truly a display that is irresistible to most women. We will be pleased to have you pay us a visit. You can tell for yourself that the goods and prices are really exceptional.

LACE CURTAINS.

We show such a varied range of Patterns and Prices that it would be impossible to give more than a passing idea of our stock. Imported direct from the best makers, we save the middle man's profit, which makes our prices as low if not lower than any other store in this district.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, in latest patterns and designs, from 30c. to $6.50 pair.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

We handle absolutely the best English Brussels Carpet made, best in quality, latest in design and colors—Carpets that will wear a life time, made by the best and most reliable makers in the Old Country.

Fine Brussels Carpets, - - - 95c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 yd.

Special 50c. Tapestry Carpet.--Something entirely different to the ordinary 50c. Carpet, we have planned, figured, searched and pruned the price until we've got the best 50c. Tapestry Carpets in the country. Inspect these goods and your own good judgment will agree with us, reg. 60c. our price 50c. yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

Scottown, an Ohio village of 200 inhabitants, had every building washed away on Tuesday by a flood.

A Chicago man, thirty-eight years of age, has suddenly, with no apparent cause, recovered his speech after having been dumb since an attack of fever in his seventeenth year.

The National Liquor Dealers' Association across the line announce that their members are strong temperance men, praise the work of the temperance societies, and declare that drunkenness should be considered a crime.

A Chicago woman has the following matrimonial record: Married six times, divorced four times, eloped once. She was three times married to her first husband and on the last occasion left him four hours after the marriage and procured a divorce. This is bad enough to constitute a world's record.

Bancroft Times:—When Mr. Jno. Criva, who resides a few miles from Bancroft, went into the pasture field one morning last week he noticed that the cattle appeared to be very much excited. He proceeded to investigate, and was very much surprised to see a big moose walking around among them. The strange visitor allowed Mr. Criva to get within a few rods of him and then quietly trotted off.

The Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has issued a circular letter pointing out that the wearing of feathers involves the destruction of some 5,000,000 birds every year, and pleading with the Canadian women to refrain from the practice. It is probable that if women had to do the killing, especially at the bird's nesting time, feathers would on that very day go out of fashion. The New York society has gone to the true source of the evil, and has secured the passage of a state law prohibiting the sale of all such feathers, and fining any one found with such feathers, $60 and $25 additional for each bird or part of bird found in his possession.

How To Break Up a Cold.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days's time. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Morton & Haight.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

THE NEWS-ARGUS TO JAN. 1, 1907, 50c.

A Book That no Farmer Can Afford to be Without

THE FARMER'S MANUAL AND VETERINARY GUIDE.

Compiled by the Agricultural Editors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, at the Request of Hundreds of Readers

IT CAN BE HAD FREE.

The most complete Farmers' Handbook and Veterinary Guide ever issued—Simple and practical information of the greatest value to every farmer.

Three hundred and fifty-eight subjects dealt with; every one of interest and many of them illustrated.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER:—

We offer a full year's subscription to THE NEWS-ARGUS, a full year's subscription to that greatest of all Weeklies, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, including their beautiful picture, "Queen Alexandra, Her Grandchildren and Dogs," and a copy of "The Farmer's Manual and Veterinary Guide," all for **$1.85.** A sample copy of the picture and book can be seen at this office. Call and leave your order, or address

THE NEWS-ARGUS, Stirling, Ont.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" " with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily)	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.30

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, To Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Marriage Licenses.

GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer.

Residence, - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,

OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians.

Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.

At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.

Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.

OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McAnnany Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets

☞ MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN.
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Public School Reports.

I. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC.

PR. II.—L French 60, M Barrow 60, M Cooney 40, H McCutcheon 40, W Young 40, E Bird 20, E Bailey 20, H Barrow 20, M Graine 20, E Gould 20, G Green 20, O Kerr 20, F Ibey 0, E Graine 0.

SR. PR. I.—E Roy 80, J Ackers 60, H Ackers 60, H Boldrick 60, E Cummings 60, G Hanna 60, H Wanamaker 60, H Sine 0.

Report of S. S No. 12, Rawdon, for May.

IV. CLASS, JR.—A Morton, A Maybee, R Connor, R Meiklejohn.

III CLASS, JR.—F McKeown, G Morton, H Arnold, A Meiklejohn, O Sexsmith.

II CLASS, SR.—J Wilson, A McKeown, C. Battman, H Finch, K Peatling, R Wilson, E Barton.

II CLASS, JR.—A Morton, R Barton,

I CLASS, SR.—E Barton, L Wellman, R Morton, B Bateman.

I CLASS, JR.—T McKeown, E Connor, M Finch, H Spencer, J Fitchett.

Number of names on roll, 29. Aggregate attendance 24.3.

M. E. DOUGLASS, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 6, Rawdon.

Names are arranged in order of merit.

SR. IV.—Annie Farrell.

JR. IV.—H Farrell, R Sine, K Sine, T Cranston.

SR. III.—B Ashley, G Bailey, E Bailey.

JR. III.—B Fair, E Nerria, M Nerria.

SECOND—N Caverley, I Sine, E Thompson, M Nash, M Bailey, L Nerria.

JR. PT. II.—M Caverley, L Green.

SR. PT. II.—S McMullen, C Christie, F Martin, H Christie, E Thompson, M Bailey, L Nerria.

SR. PT. I.—M Wilson, V Sine, C McMullen, L McMullen, P Sine, E Cranston.

Total attendance 623. Average 28.318.

Visitors 4.

A. R. MCKENNA, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 22, Sidney.

JR. IV.—Marks required 575.—M Richardson 727, L Brooks 685, A McLachlan 683, J McLachlan 670, M Pyear 554, D Reddick 530.

SR. III.—Req. 575—F Winsor 814, E Carlisle 728, A Carlisle 710, A Weaver 642, H Hagerman 603, E Brooks 597, W McLachlan 335 (absent for some.)

SECOND—Req. 375.—A Keating 557, K McKee 556, F Knox 537, B Richardson 502.

PR. II., SR.—Req. 600—R Hubble 495, C Smith 486, C Weaver 485, G Green 481.

PR. II. JR.—Req. 600.—F Armstrong 553, M Winsor 495.

PR. I.—Marks for conduct 400.—E Armstrong 400, L Holden 394, F Richardson 394, M Weaver 393, R Armstrong 390, W Wescott 388, R Carlisle 283.

Average attendance 34.214.

Visitors—Mrs. J B Weaver, Mrs. A Green, Miss M Moore, Miss J McMullen, Miss B Hubble, Miss H Richardson.

Highest Conduct Marks—E Carlisle 400, E Armstrong 400, G Green 400.

M. MCMULLEN, Teacher.

Report of S. S. No. 19, Rawdon.

IV. CLASS—M Bateman 752, A Stout 585, N Stout 242.

SR III—A Hagerman 905, G Heagle 907, R McMurray 781, G Reid 748, L Farrell 350, J Reid 350

JR III—A Hagerman 922, J Downs 738.

SR II—A Hagerman 832, T Heagle 804, A Ryan 515

JR II—F Bedell 608, P Reid 558, W Cain 486, A Cain 400.

Highest conduct marks obtained by Alice Hagerman 571. Average attendance 28.

B. E. WILLIAMS, Teacher.

If your stomach troubles you do not conclude that there is no cure, for a great many have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Morton & Haight's drug store and give them a trial. They also cure constipation and billiousness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The County Council is now in session at Belleville.

Mr. Jas. Sarles has started the erection of a brick addition to his residence on John St.

Mr. Jas. Ackers has purchased a new and up-to-date bus from Jas. St. Charles of Belleville.

Cash for wool, at FRED ROLLINS.

A big event coming! Fourth of July Lawn Social at the Presbyterian church, West Huntingdon.

The congregation of St. John's Church intend holding their annual Lawn Social on Oddfellows' Decoration evening.

On account of Rev. Mr. Bell being absent at Conference there will not be any service in the Methodist Church on Sunday next.

Will pay cash for wool this season.
R. MCDONELL.

Many of the members of the Women's Auxiliary in connection with St. John's Church are attending the annual meeting held this week in Belleville.

By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that Messrs. F. Clarke & Son have disposed of their business to Mr. H. Hadley, who will occupy the same premises.

Rev. S. S. Burns leaves to-morrow to attend the General Assembly at London, Ont. Mr. Copp, of Albert College, will conduct the services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next.

The members of Stirling Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., will hold their annual Decoration service on Wednesday evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Members will meet at half-past six, sharp.

Highest cash price paid for wool.
FRED ROLLINS.

Stirling can rightly boast of having as fine a main street as any of her neighboring towns. Since the broken stone was put on last summer the roadbed has become almost as hard as asphalt.

The Port Hope rink company cleared $14 last winter. There will not be a very large dividend for the shareholders. We presume that the Stirling rink closed the season financially as well off as this company.

FOR SALE—First-class Jersey Cow. Apply to
J. F. BEAN, Stirling.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday 775 boxes were offered. The sales were 300 to Whitton at 10⅝c., and 290 to Cook at 10 9/16c. The balance were unsold. The Board meets next Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

A very severe electrical storm and the worst of the season visited this section on Friday morning last, and with it came the rain in torrents. The lightning struck the barn of Mr. Peter V. Green in the east end of the village, but did not set it on fire.

LUMBER and SHINGLES for Sale at Anson. Will be in attendance Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
R. G. KINGSTON.

If some of our citizens would take as much pride in cutting the grass along the sidewalk in front of their premises as they do mowing their lawn, they would not only enhance the beauty of their place, but greatly convenience pedestrians. The walks are so narrow in some places that the grass will almost cover them if not cut.

Mr. N. B. White, of this village, left for the west early this week, in company with Mr. Frank White and Chas. Bonisteel. The latter, we understand, has been very successful in the western fields of fortune. Mr. Frank White has been a successful cheesemaker for a number of years. Mr. White has sold his farm to Mr. G. A. Johnson, of Rawdon.

FOUND—On Sunday last, on the Campbellford Road, about half a mile east of Anson, a pocketbook, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

A football match took place at Victoria Park on Saturday afternoon last between Albert College team, of Belleville, and the High School boys. The visitors are counted to be the strongest aggregation in that city, and the large number of spectators saw an interesting game. The play was close throughout, honors being evenly divided. During the first half each side scored a goal and just before the finish Albert notched another, breaking the tie. Mr. G. E. Kennedy acted as referee.

On the evening of May 22nd about twenty-five members of the auxiliary of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church gathered at the home of Mrs. Jas. Spry for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy with a certificate of life membership in this Society, accompanied by a very complimentary address. Mrs. Kennedy was completely taken by surprise, and replied very feelingly, thanking the ladies for the honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Kennedy will leave shortly to reside in Toronto.

Last week a complaint of trespass was laid by Mr. J. F. Bean against some boys. The case was heard before Jas. Boldrick, J. P., and a small fine was imposed upon two of the boys with a warning not to repeat the offence.

The building of the new Methodist church at Campbellford has been postponed until next year. Tenders for its erection were recently called for, but it was found that the time limit was obstructive to contractors; and the tenders only being partial and unsatisfactory, it was unanimously decided to repeat advertisement for tenders, and to let the contract in the autumn of this year, the construction to begin early in the spring of next year.

The merchant who gives the same attention to his advertising as he does to his sweeping, dusting, and replacing stock will never argue that advertising doesn't pay. The man who argues that advertising doesn't pay is the man who neglects to attend to it. No doubt if he would leave his store for a month without changing his goods, he would conclude that it didn't pay to keep store. Advertising is an expense, but if it didn't pay large business houses would never expend thousands of dollars annually to push their trade. Keep your advertising fresh and up-to-date.

Special field meetings in the interests of production of good seed and eradication of weeds will be held at different points in this and adjoining counties during this month. These meetings are held by the Provincial and Dominion departments of Agriculture, which are co-operating in this work for the benefit of farmers, and will be of benefit to all interested in the general improvement of farm crops, the production of seeds, cultivation of the soil, and the eradication of weeds. Meetings in this county will be held at Madoc, W. Harris' farm, one mile east, on June 16th; at Tweed, John Stokes' farm, one mile west, on June 18th; at Frankford, C. Gallaher's farm, half mile east, on June 19th; at Belleville, D. H. Leaven's house, two miles east, on June 20th. The speakers are W. S. Fraser, Bradford, Ont., and C. N. Nash, Toronto.

Village Council.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening last. Members all all present. Minutes of last regular and special meeting read and approved.

The following accounts were presented:

H. Hadley, wood for Mrs. Smith.	$ 5.25
H. Smith, work for corporation...	.90
A. McCutcheon, re costs.....	6.08
" " for tramp ticket to Belleville.....	.55
A. McCutcheon, for Hall repairs..	1.50
" " work on walks..	4.21
P. Conley, repairing Town Hall..	4.00
" " services as constable..	1.00
Dr. Alger, for Mrs. McGowan....	4.50
" " for Mrs. Wellman.....	1.50
" " for Mrs. Smith.....	9.00
Mrs. H. Smith, care of Mrs. McGowan.....	12.00
Wm. Graham, gate for cemetery.	6.25
J. Boldrick, lumber.....	5.84
J. Charles, repairing fence.....	3.00
A. Saylor, repairing pump.....	2.25
Carlton Wright, labor.....	3.00

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr. Wright, that P. Conley's account for repairs on Hall be referred to the Property Committee for Town Hall, to be reported on by them at next meeting of Council. Carried.

On motion the balance of the above accounts were ordered to be paid.

A communication from the Reeve and council of Campbellford was read.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that the Reeve and Council accept the invitation, and instruct the clerk to send a suitable acknowledgement. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Meiklejohn, that the Council adjourn temporarily while the Court of Revision sits, to open again on the adjournment. Carried.

After the Court of Revision Council resumed, and then adjourned to Friday evening, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Court of Revision.

Court of Revision opened pursuant to notice. The Reeve took the chair, and the Clerk acted as Secretary.

The following appeals were read:

Jas. McC. Potts, assessed too high in proportion to other properties.

C. F. Stickle, assessed too high on residence.

R. J. Graham appealed against business tax.

Several changes requiring to be made owing to changes of ownership, occupation, etc., were noticed by the Clerk, a list of which was produced.

Court decided to hear Dr. J. McC. Potts, who was present.

1. He complained that his land, as land, is assessed too high, and out of all proportion to other adjoining lands.
2. That his house is rated far too high in proportion to other houses.
3. Owing to over-assessment of house and land his business tax is too high.
4. That his farm land is assessed too high in proportion to other farm lands.
5. That his farm buildings are assessed too high in praportion to other farm buildings.

He cited a number of cases, and the Court decided to lay the matter over for further consideration.

C. F. Stickle's appeal was laid over.

R. J. Graham's assessment was reduced from manufacturer's tax to business tax, viz.: from $540 to $315.

On motion the Court adjourned, to meet again at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, 8th inst., at the Council chamber.

There are said to be 300 houses in course of erection at Peterborough.

There will be a great celebration of Orangemen, 'Prentice Boys and True Blues at Trenton on the 12th of July.

The Rev. W. M. Roger, Presbyterian minister at Bancroft, aged sixty-six years, was drowned on Saturday while fishing.

PERSONALS.

☞ THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. Ernest Hewat visited Toronto this week on business.

Mr. Burley White left for Edmonton, Alberta, on Monday last.

Mrs. Powell left last week for Victoria, B.C., on a three months' visit to friends there.

Miss Florence Robinson, of Hackensack, N.J., is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Robinson.

Mr. Randal Williams and wife, lately of St. John's Newfoundland, are visiting his mother, Mrs. D. Williams.

Mrs. Z. Watts and Miss Elma Watts left on Saturday to attend the wedding of Mr. Percy Watts at Aylmer.

Mr. Thos. Shaw has accepted a position as travelling salesman for J. J. Turner & Sons, manufacturers, of Peterboro.

Miss Bessie McMullen, formerly telegraph operator at Colborne, has resigned her position, and is now at her home at Anson.

Miss C. L. Ketcheson left here on Saturday last for Forest Grove, Ore., on a visit to her sister. She expects to be away a year.

Mrs. Alexander Potts left here on Saturday last for Carman, Man., where she intends spending four months visiting friends.

Mr. W. R. Howson left on Tuesday for Aylmer to attend the wedding of Mr. F. M. P. Watts which took place there on Wednesday.

Rev. D. Balfour, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Bell are attending the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church, in session at Port Perry.

Mr. A. L. Coulter, G. T. R. agent here, is spending a few days in western Ontario. We understand when he returns he will be accompanied by a partner for life.

Mr. Hume Bissonnette returned home from the Normal College, Hamilton, last week, having completed his course there. The results of the examinations will not be known for some time yet.

Within a month it is expected C.O.R. trains will be running to Bird's Creek, 5 miles north of Bancroft and by September next to Maynooth, some ten miles further on.

Married.

HULIN—ALCOMBRACK—At Madoc, on May 31st, by Rev. Dr. McDiarmid, Arthur Hulin and Bertha Alcombrack, daughter of John Alcombrack, both of Stirling.

MCGRATH—KIRBY—At the R. C. Church, Stirling, on June 6th, by Rev. Father McKiernan, Thos. McGrath, of Sidney and Ann Jane Kirby, daughter of Thos. Kirby, of Huntingdon.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our many customers for their patronage in the past and we would recommend you to Mr. H. Hadley who has bought our stock.

F. CLARKE & SON.

STRAYED

From the premises of the subscriber, Lot 21, in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, on or about the 27th of May, three yearling Heifers, two red and one white. Any person giving information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

SILVENUS HUBEL.

Adjourned Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at the Creamery on Monday, June 18th, 1906, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of disposing of the property of the Association at Central Cheese Factory. All interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order,

M. W. SINE,
Sine, June 5, 1906. President.

FARM FOR SALE

North Part Lot 8, 9th Concession of Sidney, clay and gravel loam, 10 acres of bush, 1 good well and 2 live springs. Good cottage frame house and 36 x 60 bank barn. Home of late J. W. Brooks. Apply to

CHAS. H. BROOKS,
Lorne Hill, Sask.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

200 acres, comprising Lot 1 in 4th Con. and Lot 1 in 5th Con. of Huntingdon, near Town Line, Rawdon. Good house, 3 good barns and 1 new hog pen; well watered—4 wells and 2 springs; situated ¼ mile from cheese factory, 1½ miles from churches, school and post office; 5 miles from Stirling village. For further particulars apply to owner.

PETER MCINROY,
Ivanhoe P.O.

INAUGURATION DAY

—AND—

Old Boys' Reunion

—AT—

Campbellford,

—ON—

Monday, July 2nd

MORNING.

1. Old Boys' Welcome and Reception.
2. Trades and Calithumpian Processions.
3. Short Addresses by leading members of Parliament.

AFTERNOON.

1. Special extra Horse Races for large purses.
2. Lacrosse, Baseball and Football games
3. Artillery manoeuvres by 15th Duke of Argyle Rifles, 400 strong.

EVENING.

1. Massed Band Concert at the Park, by Lindsay Band, 15th Military Band, 15th Bugle Band, 40th Regimental Band.
2. A magnificent pyrothetic display by T. W. Hand & Co., of Hamilton. The grandest exhibition ever seen outside of the big cities, will bring this day to a fitting climax.

This will certainly be one of the greatest celebrations ever held in any town in Canada.

The streets, park and business places will be decorated by J. J. Turner & Sons, of Peterboro, who have contracted to convert it into a veritable fairy land.

Thousands of Campbellford Old Boys have been invited to participate.

Special trains will run in every direction before and after the demonstration.

Everybody will receive the glad hand of welcome, and nothing will be spared in expense and labor to make this a noted day in the history of Campbellford.

Come One. Come All.

Stirling's New Store.

SPECIAL SALE OF TABLE LINEN.

60 yds. Half Bleached, all linen, 56 in. wide, on sale at 30c. yd.
55 yds. Half Bleached, all linen, 65 in. wide, on sale at 50c. yd.
One piece of Towelling at bargain prices, only 5c. per yard.
Special Value in Men's Blue and Black Overalls, with and without bib, at 75c. and $1.00 a pair.

Extra Heavy Mole Stripe Pants at 95c. pair.

See the Special Value we show in Men's Top Shirts, at 50c., 75c. and $1 ea.

Three Specials in Moleskins for Men's and Boys' Pants and Smocks at 5c. 20c. and 25c., regular 20c. 25c. and 30c. goods.

Three pieces Art Ticking, fancy stripes, regular 35c. quality on sale at 20c. per yd.

Extra value in Table Covers in Red Damask, Chenille and Tapestry; and Tapestry and Chenille Curtains.

WINDOW SHADES, mounted on best rollers, in Cream and Green shades, at 35c. and 45c. each; others better, with lace on bottom. Shades made to order at the lowest possible prices. See us about Shades before you buy.

G. W. ANDERSON.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash.

MORTGAGE SALE

There will be offered for sale by William Rodgers, Auctioneer, at the Stirling House Stirling, on

Saturday, June 30th, 1906,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

The north-west quarter of lot number twenty-nine, in the eighth concession of Sidney.

For further particulars apply to
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Vendor's Solicitor.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO THE

NORTH WEST

RETURN FARES:

Winnipeg	$32.00	Strassburg	$36.25
Souris	33.50	Saskatoon	37.25
Brandon	33.55	Prince Albert	38.00
Moosomin	34.20	No. Battleford	39.00
Arcola	34.50	Macleod	40.00
Estevan / Yorkton	35.00	Calgary / Red Deer	40.50 / 41.50
Regina	35.75	Stettler / Edmonton	42.50
Moose Jaw	36.00		

GOING:

June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 3rd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Last Installment

—OF OUR—

NEW SPRING WALL PAPERS

has arrived and we are now prepared to supply you with the most up-to-date patterns.

It is a pleasure for us to show our samples, so come along and see them.

Burlaps, Mouldings, etc. also supplied.

MORTON & HAIGHT,

STIRLING.

Suppliers of Everything you Need for Housecleaning.

SEED CORN

—:o:—

We have placed in stock the following varieties of Steele, Briggs Seed Corn, etc.:—

Improved Leaming,
White Cap Dent,
Longfellow (yellow),
Stowell's Evergreen

Royal Giant Sugar Beet,
Imp. Short White Carrot,
Yellow Globe Mangel.

It pays to use the Best Seeds.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Another Car will arrive this week Get our prices on same before buying.

S. HOLDEN.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

What About THAT NEW BUGGY?

—:o:—

Now that Spring has opened up for sure you will want a Buggy, Mikado or Surrey.

We will be pleased to furnish you with any of the above mentioned of McLAUGHLIN'S Manufacture. We have a full line on hand to choose from. No trouble to show our goods, they will stand inspection.

We have also added to our line Newcombe and Heintzman High Grade Pianos, which intending purchasers can see at our store.

For MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements and Repairs give us a call. We carry a full line on hand.

A carload of Tubular and Pipe Box Waggons just arrived.

A full line of Harness always on hand

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

High-Class Decorating

Many of the higher-class Wall Papers that are being used this season, have very little effect in the line of decoration, unless they are combined with experience and artistic judgment in their use.

We keep in touch with all the latest ideas for room decorations, and are at your service when you require the same.

S. A. MURPHY.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM RYAN, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of William Ryan, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 24th day of April, A.D. 1906, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Jas. T. Belshaw or Michael Downs, Executors of the Estate of the said William Ryan, deceased, or to J. Earl Halliwell, their Solicitor, at Stirling, on or before the 9th day of June, 1906, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been then given as required.

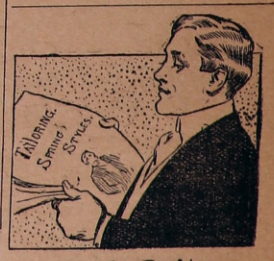
All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said Executors, on or before the said 9th day of June, 1906.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1906.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.



Sack Suits

in single and double breasted models, cutaway styles and frock coats are all being much worn at present. We have new models that are very attractive. And a noticeably fine display of all manner of

HIGH GRADE MATERIALS.

Our cutting, fitting and masterly tailoring cannot be surpassed.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

NEWS-ARGUS to January 1st, 1907, 50c.

TRAGEDY FOLLOWS WEDDING

Providential Escape of Spain's Young King and Queen.

A despatch from Madrid says: Alfonso and his bride had come from the altar to-day and were receiving an ovation from their myriad of subjects such as even this proud capital had never seen before, when suddenly they were brought face to face with the peril of assassination in its deadliest form. Roses flung from every side were falling in a soft cascade upon the royal chariot. The young Queen, in unfeigned delight, was bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the deafening, unending cheers of welcome and congratulations, and the King, ignoring the multitude, was feasting his eyes upon the face of his bride, when a bunch of roses, flung from a balcony, fell with a rush as though made of lead in front of the chariot, and just behind the mules drawing it. There was a terrific crash, and a little smoke rose in the air. Death and consternation in an instant supplanted the mirth and rejoicing. A score of men and women lay dead or mutilated.

There was a moment of paralysis and horror. All eyes turned instinctively towards the bridal couple and saw their pale faces amid the ruins, gazing pitifully at the terrifying scene around them. The first man to regain his self-possession was the Duke of Cornachuelos. He rushed forward, opened the door of the royal coach, and fairly dragged the King and Queen to the ground. Others of the royal escort instantly surrounded them, and they were

LED TO ANOTHER CARRIAGE.

The young King speedily mastered his emotion, and gave all his attention to his terrified bride. The line of march was quickly taken up to the palace, which was only a quarter of a mile away Neither the King nor Queen were hurt, although how they escaped seems little short of miraculous.

The bride made a brave effort to control her feelings, but the fearful transition from joy to horror was too much for human nerves to endure, and presently she burst into tears. If the truth must be told, the King himself wept in sympathy. Meantime, at the scene of the outrage the first paralysis was succeeded by great confusion. The crowd, when it realized what had happened, became infuriated and surged toward the spot intent upon wreaking vengeance upon the author of the crime. Quickly a corodon of troops was formed and it was with the greatest difficulty that the dead and injured were cared for and removed.

ABOUT A SCORE KILLED.

The dead are given as from eight to twelve, and the wounded from twenty to thirty. Some say the bomb was thrown from No. 88 Calle Mayor. Others assert that it came from a top storey window. Still another version is that two bombs were thrown, one of which struck a balcony as it fell from above, while the second one was thrown directly in front of the wheels of the royal carriage. It was a powerful engine of destruction, being of polished steel two-fifths of an inch thick. Its explosion instantly killed two mules, four soldiers, a lieutenant, and two women, and beheaded a policeman. The passion for revenge was so great among the spectators that they attempted to lynch three French detectives, assuming that they were foreign Anarchists.

ALMOST LYNCHED HIM.

As soon as the bomb was thrown, the thrower was seized and was taken down stairs. As he entered the street the people flung themselves upon him, shrieking: "Kill the assassin!" They would have torn him to pieces, if the mounted guardia civile had not wheeled and charged the mob. Under a strong escort the murderer was led away while the royal procession was panic stricken. The King, however, quickly recovered himself and speaking through a broken window of the royal carriage, enquired what damage had been done. He immediately sent an orderly to reassure his mother and Princess Henry of Battenburg. Then His Majesty, raising his voice, commanded the procession to move on. Queen Victoria was deathly pale, but she smiled courageously. At that moment all the King's thoughts evidently were for her. He patted her arm and spoke to her continuously all the way to the palace.

BOMB-THROWER KILLS HIMSELF.

Madrid, June 3.—The wretch who ruthlessly slaughtered a score of fellow-beings in Calle Mayor on Thursday in a vain attempt to murder the King and Queen of Spain is dead by his own hand, after adding another cowardly crime to the list before he died. He killed himself in the Village of Torrejon de Ardoz, about 15 miles from Madrid, on the road to Saragossa. On Saturday afternoon a stranger, wearing a mechanic's blue blouse, ill-fitting trousers, and sandals in place of shoes, attracted the attention of the villagers by his travel-worn and fatigued appearance and by his evident nervousness and manners, which did not comport with his workman's clothes. He went to the railway station and asked at what time the next train left for Saragossa. On being told there was no train until the night mail, he entered a poor inn, called the Ventorra de los Jaraces, near the station, and ordered a meal. The inn is only used by peasants and muleteers, and supplies only such accommodation as these demand.

SUSPICION AROUSED.

Among the guests was a local jammaker, of the name of Reyes, whose suspicions were confirmed by the anxious questions the traveler put concerning trains to a serving maid. Reyes conferred with the landlord, and they communicated with the rural police. Thereupon the gendarme named Vega went to the inn, accosted the stranger, and asked whether he had papers of identification. The reply being in the negative, the gendarme said, "You must come with me."

"What for?" the man queried.

"You'll see at the police office," the gendarme responded.

KILLED OFFICER AND HIMSELF

The stranger rose and walked to the street, closely followed by Vega, the other occupants of the cabaret following them to the door. Vega and the other man had only gone a few yards when the prisoner made some remark to the gendarme and pointed across the street. Vega turned to look in the direction indicated, whereupon the prisoner drew a revolver from his blouse and shot the gendarme through the head. Vega fell dead. Instantly the murderer started to run, but he was so near the inn that its occupants, who had seen all, immediately fell upon him. Seeing an escape was hopeless, he turned the revolver upon his own breast, fired and fell across Vega's body.

The authorities at Madrid were informed of the circumstance, and some hours later officials from the Ministry of the Interior went to Torrejon to investigate.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

They returned to Madrid this morning, bringing the body on the train. It was taken to the little hospital attached to the Church of Good Success. The proprietor of No. 88 Calle Mayor, where the assassin had rented a room for his nefarious purpose, was summoned. He immediately declared the body was that of the tenant of the room from which the bomb was thrown, and the police identified it as that of Mateo Moral or Morales.

SIX MEN DROWNED.

Employees of Sydney Mines Meet a Watery Grave.

A Halifax despatch says: One of the worst tragedies in the history of Sydney Mines occurred there early on Sunday morning, when six miners lost their lives by drowning off Cranberry Head. The names of the men are Daniel McMullin, of Reserve Mines; Harry and Alexander Wilsonholme (brothers), John Fifefoot, Roderick McNeil, and Michael McPhee, the last five belonging to Sydney Mines. Details of the accident are meagre, but from what can be gathered from those who were with the men on Saturday night it appears that after leaving a saloon about 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning, the two Wilsonholmes, McNeil and McMullin decided to overhaul lobster traps off Cranberry, and persuaded the other two to accompany them. The boat in which they put off was a mere shell, 13 feet long. On reaching the trap, about a hundred yards from the shore, it is supposed that all the men leaned over the same side of the boat to pull the trap in, with the result that the craft upset, throwing the six occupants into the water. Harry Wilsonholme's body was found lying on the shore, and, fifty yards away, in a little cove, the body of McPhee was discovered, lying face downwards in the water. Ten yards from the latter was the upturned boat.

BRACEBRIDGE SHAKEN.

Fire Explodes Four Boxes of Dynamite Stored in Building.

Bracebridge despatch says: A terrific explosion occurred within one hundred yards of the business portion of the town on Saturday evening about 7.30 o'clock. A shack, in which was stored, as near as can be ascertained, eleven cases of dynamite, took fire and blew up. Rocks and timber flew in all directions, and the narrow escape of many people from death is miraculous in the extreme. As it was, no one was hurt, although a number only a few yards away were thrown to the ground. The loss in property, glass, etc., will reach nearly four thousand dollars; almost every business house in town suffered through broken window panes. The British Lion and Dominion Hotels had the glass in nearly every window demolished. Dr. Williams' residence in the rear of which the explosion took place, was badly damaged. The bird woolen mills and the Gazette office are also heavy losers. The shock was felt for miles, and dishes in houses half a mile away were thrown from the shelves. The dynamite was being used for blasting in connection with the building of the road to the new wharf, which is almost completed.

WINNIPEG HOTEL SCORCHED.

Leland is Damaged to Extent of About $25,000.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Fire, which originated in the flooring between the second and third flats on Saturday afternoon damaged the Leland Hotel to the extent of about $25,000 and for a time threatened the destruction of the hostelry. The fire was got under control after six streams of water were kept playing for nearly half an hour. Everyone in the hotel was ordered to leave, and a considerable quantity of baggage and effects, together with the hotel books and papers, were carried out to the street, and considerable baggage was thrown downstairs. There was no panic. The proprietor places the damage at $25,000. There was little or no confusion among the guests. The building was insured for $50,000.

ELEVEN KILLED, 20 INJURED.

Tragedy Near Providence—Large Trolley Car Overturned.

A despatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says: Eleven persons were killed and twenty injured through the overturning of a large trolley car on the Rhode Island Company's line at Moore's Corner, East Providence, just after 1 o'clock on Saturday morning.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 5.—Flour—Ontario—Exporters bid $3.15 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, for export; millers are asking $3.20. Manitoba—First patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers', $3.90 to $4.

Wheat—Ontario—83c bid outside for No. 2 mixed, 84c asked; goose, 75½c bid, 78c asked.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 Northern, 85c asked, Point Edward.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39c bid, in store, Toronto, 37c bid outside, east or west.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 58c asked, Toronto, 57½c bid.

Barley—No. 3, 46c bid, C.P.R., 47 asked, main line, Michigan Central or Pere Marquette.

Bran—$16.50 asked outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery prices are firm, with the demand active.

Creamery	20c to 21c
do. solids	19c to 20c
Dairy lb rolls, good to choice	16c to 17c
do. large rolls	15c to 16c
do. medium	14½c to 15c

Cheese—Old is quoted here at 14c for large and 14½c for twins, and new at 12c to 12½c.

Eggs—17c to 17½c for new-laid, and 13½c for splits.

Potatoes—Ontario, 70c to 85c out of store; eastern Delawares at 85c to 97½c; Quebec 73c, and Novo Scotia at 75c.

Baled Hay—$10 for No. 1 timothy per ton in car lots on track here, and $7.50 to $8 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 30.—Grain—The feature of the local grain situation was a further advance in oats as a result of continued scarcity of supplies. No improvement in demand from over the cable for Manitoba wheat. No new features in flour; demand continues only fair, but the market is still firm in tone. Millfeed continues in fair demand, trading in mouillie and shorts being active. Bran is moving slowly. The market for rolled oats continues quiet and steady. Baled hay continues firm in tone, though cable advices received this morning reported Liverpool and London markets to be easier, with a downward tendency.

Oats—No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c to 42½c; No. 4, 41c.

Peas—78c f.o.b. per bushel.

Corn—No. 3 mixed, 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 58½c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.10 to $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.25; straight winter patents, $4.20 to $4.40; straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10; do, in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.50 to $1.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $18.50 to $19.50; shorts, $20 to $20.50; milled mouillie, $21 to $25; straight grain mouillie, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2 to $2.10, in car lots; cornmeal, $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8.50 to $9.50; clover, mixed, $7.50 to $8.50, and pure clover, $7 to $8.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, June 5. — Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring, dull and easy; No. 1 Northern, 86⅞c; winter, unsettled; No. 2 red offered 95c to arrive on track. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 mixed, 55¾c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 39c. Barley—Malting, in store, quoted 47 to 52c. Rye—No. 1, 66½c. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 5.—Spot steady; No. 2 red, 93⅜c nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 95c nominal f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 92⅜c nominal f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 5.—A good brisk trade was doing in all lines of cattle at the city market this morning.

Export Cattle—Choice, $4.90 to $5.20; medium to good, $4.50 to $4.75; bulls, $3.50 to $4; cows, $2.75 to $4.25.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, $4.60 to $4.70; good to choice, $4.40 to $4.60; fair to good, $3.75 to $4; common, $2.50 to $3; cows, $3 to $4; bulls, $3.25 to $4; canners, $1.50 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders — Short-keep feeders, $4.75 to $4.85; heavy feeders, $4.40 to $4.90; medium, $2.50 to $3.50; bulls, $2 to $2.75; good stockers run at $3.75 to $4; light at $3.25 to $3.70; rough common, $2 to $2.75, and bulls at $1.75 to $2.50.

Milch Cows—The market is quoted unchanged at a range of $30 to $60 each.

Calves—Prices were easier at 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are quoted at $4 to $4.50 for shorn and $4.50 to $5.25 for unshorn; bucks at $3 to $3.50 for shorn and $3.50 to $4 for unshorn. Grain-fed yearling lambs are quoted at $7 to $7.50 and springs at $3 to $5.50 each.

Hogs—Are quoted steady at $7.30 per cwt. for choice lightweights and $7.05 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

WINNIPEG POWER PLANT.

New Supply of Cheap Electrical Energy for the City.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Sir Daniel McMillan turned on the power at the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company's great plant on Pinnawa Channel, Winnipeg River, on Wednesday, inaugurating a new era in the city's development. The plant is located sixty miles from the city, and is capable of developing 10,000 horsepower, which will be transmitted to Winnipeg for the company's street railway system, lighting, manufacturing purposes, and will enable them to practically cut their former charges in half. The informal opening of the enterprise was witnessed by a representative gathering of city business men, including members of the Council.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

GRANTS TO VETERANS.

Mr. Oliver's bill to make further provisions respecting grants of land to members of the militia force who were on active service in the North-West was introduced and read a first time.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

Mr. Bergeron learned from Mr. Lemieux that 890 prisoners from the penitentiaries of Canada had been liberated on ticket-of-leave since the system was adopted. Of these 78 had been taken back. The ticket-of-leave was based on the principle of considering each case on its merits.

THE SAN FRANCISCO GRANT.

On the suggestion of Mr. Fielding, the resolution to grant $100,000 for the relief of the afflicted people of San Francisco was put through, and a bill based upon it was introduced, carried and included in bills which were sent to his Excellency's representative for Royal assent.

In answer to Mr. Borden, Mr. Fielding said that, although at first some difficulties had arisen in regard to the matter on account of the position taken by President Roosevelt, it had now been learned that if the money was sent to certain bodies it woul be acceptable. The Government was now making inquiries to find out the best quarter to which the money should be sent. In view of this, it was necessary that the money should be available.

Mr. Borden acquiesced heartily in the proposal.

When the bill was put through the Senate under suspecnion of rules, Hon. Mr. Scott said it had not been decided whether the money would be transmitted to the sufferers through the British Ambassador at Washington or through the Red Cross Society. It would be one of them.

CHIEF JUSTICE FITZPATRICK.

At Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Aylesworth is transferred to the portfolio of Justice, while Mr. Lemieux attains Cabinet rank by his appointment as Postmaster-General.

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

Not Yet Entirely Suppressed But Great Progress Made.

"There are two great causes for child labor," writes J. J. Kelso, "the first is a rapacious commercialism that knows no compassion, and the second is the idea of many poor parents that, having 'raised' children, they have a right to their earning power at the earliest possible moment. The latter are not altogether to blame, however, for they are often driven in despair and poverty to sacrifice their children. In Ontario the school age extends to fourteen and the factory inspectors are vigilant in trying to suppress the evil of employing young children in factories. Still there are cases that may escape their observation, and persons knowing of children sent to work too young should send information to the Parliament Buildings. As showing the great advance that has been made the following extract from an article by Prof. Graham Taylor is worthy of perusal:"

Facing the railway entrance to Bradford, England, is the monument to a young man. Clinging to his stalwart form is the figure of a little girl. Beneath his outstretched arm a boy has fled for refuge from a pursuer, whose approach is warded off by the protector. On the base of the monument is inscribed the belated tribute to the man who dared lead the forlorn hope against child labor in England seventy years ago—"Richard Oastler was born in Bradford." Belated indeed, long after the hero had suffered his martyrdom in the debtor's prison, and neglected old age.

Of that generation which Thomas Sadler arraigned before Parliament, as first guilty of child labor, he said in 1831: "Our ancestors could not have supposed it possible, posterity will not believe it true, that a generation of Englishmen had existed that would work lisping infancy of a few summers' old, regardless alike of its smiles or tears, and unmoved by its unresisting weakness, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, sixteen hours a day, and through the weary night also, till in the dewy morn of existence the bud of youth faded and fell where it was unfolded."

It seems hardly possible that the light from our statue of "Liberty enlightening the world," seventy-four years after England began to repent of its crime against childhood, should fall upon a generation of Americans as heartlessly repeating the same cruel folly, as though the experience and law of civilization had not outlawed the barbarity. But by that light a new generation of Americans is emerging, who will cease not to lift and bear the gauntlet that fell from Richard Oastler's stricken hand, until every child in America is assured its right to play and learn, as the best assurance of the nation's perpetuity and progress.

BIG CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

Found on Montreal Steamer.

A Montreal despatch says: A big Customs seizure was made on Wednesday, when 50,000 German cigarettes were seized on board the steamship Montreal. The vessel calls at Antwerp, where the cigarettes were smuggled aboard and given to one of the crew with the object of getting them into Canada free of Customs. It is expected that arrests will follow in connection with the case.

REWARD FOR GALLANTRY.

Decoration and Annuities for 6,500 of Japan's Naval Heroes.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Official Gazette on Thursday published the first batch of naval rewards for gallant conduct during the war. Nearly 6,500 warrant officers and men will receive the Order of the Golden Kite and an annuity of $50 to $100.

ENA NOW QUEEN OF SPAIN

Magnificent Spectacle in the Streets of Madrid.

A despatch from Madrid says: The marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Ena Victoria was celebrated on Thursday.

The city awoke on Thursday under a cloudless sky with dazzling sunshine adding its glories to the bewildering maze of colors in which the streets were enveloped. From an early hour the centres presented an aspect of extreme animation. The entire night had been passed amid the din of fireworks, singing and dancing, and thousands of provincials, unable to secure shelter, spent the night in cafes and in the streets. At 8 o'clock crowds densely packed the main thoroughfares and the troops took up their positions, stopping all traffic, and the whole city took on an air of feverish expectancy. The esplanade fronting the royal palace was occupied by regiments of the Royal Guards in full gala uniforms, with glittering breast plates and helmets. Detachments of halberdiers with quaint cockades, stood with weapons crossed at the Princes' Gate leading to the palace court yard. All along the route of the cortege hurried preparations were going on. Troops lined both sides of the streets in solid ranks for miles.

BRILLIANT DECORATIONS.

The scene from the Puerto Del Sol to the Pardo Palace was one of striking brilliancy. All the buildings were resplendent with the yellow and red colors of Spain woven into sunbursts, huge rosettes and graceful streamers looped from roof to roof, and arches of roses from which were suspended enormous flower baskets and trailing vines. Under this dazzling canopy of flags and flowers surged dense masses of humanity in festival attire, the women wearing white mantillas and bunches of bright flowers in their hair and with bright colored fans whipping the air. The population of Madrid had turned out in a body and was augmented to twice its usual size by visitors from the country and neighboring towns.

BRIDE'S ARRIVAL.

Princess Victoria came from the Pardo Palace to Madrid early in the morning, accompanied by her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her ladies of honor, and escorted by a regiment of the Royal Guards. The bride's party was installed in the Ministry of Marine, which had been sumptuously prepared for her. There the Princess put on her wedding dress and Queen Christina greeted the bride, after which the ladies breakfasted together in the Blue Salon of the Ministry.

WEDDING PROCESSION.

The wedding cortege started from the Royal Palace at 9.30 a.m. amid the ringing of church bells, the firing of artillery salutes and the clamorous enthusiasm of the crowds massed along the route.

Ahead rode trumpeters in crimson velvet suits of the time of Philip II. sounding the approach of the royal party. Following them came the personnel of the royal household; the heralds mounted on stallions from the royal stud and caparisoned in Oriental style. The magnificent coaches of the Spanish grandees followed. But the brilliancy of this part of the cortege was far surpassed when the famous royal gala coaches came into view, each drawn by eight superb white horses with golden and silver harness and lofty colored plumage, looking like the coaches depicted on some illustrated page of a fairy book.

Following the Spanish grandees and princes were the visiting princes, including the Prince and Princess of Wales.

ROYAL BRIDEGROOM.

As the King's coach appeared it was greeted by a great roar, while the multitude wildly waved handkerchiefs, fans and parasols. His Majesty could plainly be seen smiling and bowing to the popular greetings. He wore the uniform of a field marshal, his hat surmounted by a sweeping white plume. Around his coach was a cavalcade of royal guards, heralds, equerries and pages, holding back the enthusiastic populace. Immediately following the royal coach came the bride's party, forming another glittering array of gala coaches, bearing the lords and ladies in waiting and the princes and princesses of the House of Battenberg, and finally came the famed mahogany coach with the radiant bride, Princess Victoria, attended by her mother and Queen Marie Christina.

FLOWERS SHOWERED ON BRIDE.

The appearance of the Princess who was about to become their Queen aroused the people to the highest pitch of emotion. Men and women cheered and shouted friendly salutations, while others from the balconies of the houses along the route showered flowers on the Princess and let loose hundreds of pigeons carrying long bright streamers. The bride looked most charming and graciously acknowledged the continued ovations.

CEREMONY AT CHURCH.

On reaching the Chamber of Deputies the cortege came in sight of the Church of St. Jeronimoel Real, which was magnificently adorned for the ceremony. Over the entrance was suspended an immense canopy of red and yellow velvet, embroidered with Spanish escutcheons and supported on gold-tipped lances. Awaiting the bridal party stood lines of halberdiers and palace guards.

At 11 a.m. the bridal party entered the church and the ceremony began.

King Alfonso and his bride left the church at 12.30 p.m.

The announcement of the wedding, by the firing of artillery salutes, was wildly acclaimed by the people.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Dying From Starvation and Epidemics.

A despatch from London says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tribune prints a distressing picture of the famine in Russia. He says that peasants lie prostrate in their huts, dying from lack of food and from the epidemic which swiftly follows in the wake of famine. However loudly the sufferers complain no help comes to them. Twenty-two provinces are affected, and the victims number 20,000,000. The distress exceeds that which prevailed in the famine years of 1891 and 1892. Such help as is possible needs to be increased fivefold to be in the least degree effective. Private subscriptions come in slowly. The Government's subsidy is insignificant, while the officials place obstacles in the way of every unofficial helper. The Minister of the Interior, fearing that reformers will come in contact with the starving peasants, has ordered all soup-kitchens that have been opened without the permission of the local Governors, to be closed. The obeying of this order has closed what in some cases were the only channels of relief.

ROSES LONDON FAD.

Exclusively Used for Dress and Table Decorations.

A despatch from London says: The present season's fashionable rage for roses for dress and table decorations eclipses any fad that has prevailed here for many years. Separate petals, as well as complete blossoms, are used. Dinner tables are sprinkled with petals, which are sometimes dusted with silver powder. Women pull artificial roses to pieces and scatter the petals on their hats. At a forthcoming society wedding the bride's train of white tulle will be sprinkled with white velvet petals, in each of which a tiny brilliant will be fixed to represent a dewdrop. The bridesmaids' dresses will be similarly sprinkled, one with pink, another with crimson, and another with yellow petals. The bouquets will all be of choice roses. The craze is in evidence at the drug-stores, the windows of which are filled with various rose lotions and perfumes.

NEW YORK'S BIG PAY ROLL.

51,146 Persons Drew Salaries Totalling $64,264,677.62.

A New York despatch says: It took 51,146 persons to conduct the Government of the City of New York last year. That is the official figure from the city's pay roll. The salaries paid to these employes was $64,264,677.62. This is four millions more than the year before, and eight millions more than in 1903. Mayor McClellan gave the figures to the aldermen on Tuesday in his financial message.

EATEN BY SLEDGE DOGS.

Terrible Tragedy Reported From Indian Harbor, Labrador.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says: Wm. McKay, formerly of Halifax, now assistant manager of a lumber company in Labrador, is home on a visit. Mr. McKay says that on his way here, while at Indian Harbor, Straits of Belle Isle, he heard of a tragedy which had occurred there just previous to his arrival, when a man named Robert Crumby had been killed and eaten by the dogs he was driving. Crumby lived in a region several miles from firewood supplies, and he was on his way for a load, with a sledge drawn by nine dogs. When out of sight of the village he had left, and 20 minutes in advance of another dog team that was following, his dogs turned on him and tore him to pieces. When the other team came up Crumby was dead and the pack were devouring him. So intent and fierce were the canines, Mr. McKay says, that two of them, before they would cease tearing at the human flesh, had their heads stricken off with axes. Subsequently the dogs were all shot. The pack of dogs was known to be bad, and it was not customary for one man to go with them alone. Crumby on this occasion, however, did so, and the poor fellow perished. He was about 35 years old, and unmarried.

Mr. McKay says that this kind of thing is not infrequent. Some time before John Laine, his wife and granddaughter started for Nain, a Moravian settlement, north of Gillisport. They were never heard of again, and the supposition is that their dogs killed and devoured them.

HURLED AGAINST BEAMS.

Employe of Acton Tannery Works Killed While Fixing a Drum.

A despatch from Acton says: Abraham Stauffer, an employe of the Acton Tanning Company's works, was on Saturday pulling leather out of a drum, when the machinery was put in motion by another employe. Stauffer was hurled against the beams above and crushed so badly about the chest that he died about half an hour after. He leaves a widow and one married daughter.

TRAIN ROBBERS CONVICTED.

Edwards and Dunn Get Life—Colquhoun, 25 Years.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The train robbers were convicted on Friday afternoon at Kamloops and sentenced, Edwards and Dunn for life, and Colquhoun for 25 years. No new evidence was put in at the new trial, which began on Thursday. The same witnesses gave the same evidence, and by holding a night session all the testimony was in shortly after 11 o'clock on Friday morning. Dunn went to pieces, becoming quite hysterical.

SLIGHTED LOVE AVENGED

HOW A JILTED PARISIAN PUNISHED A GIRL.

A Successful Rival Was Denounced as the Leader of a Gang of Burglars.

Slighted love has just been avenging itself in two cases in a very different manner from the now stale recourse to the knife and the revolver, writes a Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. In each instance the methods have certainly not been devoid of originality, but while the author of the one has been requested to hold himself at the disposal of the police, the other has won himself any amount of gratitude from the family which had scornfully rejected his matrimonial advances. Hero No. 1, if such a term can be applied to a gay law student somewhat addicted to flirtation, had been making up to a pretty brunette in the Latin Quarter, but the girl, although not currently supposed to be particularly hard-hearted, had for some reason or another sent him about his business. The youth's vanity had been considerably wounded, he had vowed to pay her out, and when a night or two ago she sought to repose of her downy couch in her trim little chamber, high up in the house where she dwelt, and was just composing herself to slumber, she was startled by a weird noise. She opened her eyes, and, to her dismay, beheld a tall object attired in a voluminous white robe standing at the foot of her bed.

Terror kept the fascinating brunette mute, but when, in low deep tones, the words, "I have come to fetch you and to bear you away from this world," were uttered by the mysterious visitor, the poor girl screamed out,

"A GHOST! A GHOST!"

and, bounding from her couch into the middle of the tiny room, fell prone on the floor. Attracted by the noise, neighbors rushed in to find the chamber empty, save for the presence of its tenant, who was lying in a state of insensibility. The police and a doctor were promptly sent for, and when after an hour's interval, the heroine of this grim adventure had been restored to consciousness, she related that she had received the unwelcome visit of a spirit. The officials, however, being decidedly sceptical on this point, started on an investigation, with the result that the mischief was traced to the law student, who confessed that he had got up the scene to punish the lovely brunette for her rejection of his overtures, and that he had obtained entrance to her room by means of a false key. He has not been arrested, but, as said above, has to hold himself at the disposal of the commissary.

Suitor No. 2 had made his advances to a lovely girl, the daughter of retired tradespeople, for what is called 'le bon motif,' that is to say, his intentions were honorable, and he meant marriage. Unfortunately, the young man, although bearing an excellent reputation, was poor, so the family, which indulged in ambitions projects for the settlement of the pretty damsel, gave him politely to understand that he was no match for her. Not long after the occurrence of this little episode there appeared on the scene

A VERY SMART YOUTH,

who gave himself out as having already a splendid situation, which brought him in $2,500 a year, and was only a stepping-stone to a far more brilliant position. The girl and her parents were completely dazzled, and without starting on the slightest inquiry received him with open arms. The wedding day was fixed, the trousseau purchased, and relatives and friends were assembled at a dinner party which was to be a prelude to the great event. Due justice had been done to the viands, and dessert with sundry bottles of sparkling champagne had been laid on the table, when the rejected suitor, who had been included in the invitations just by way of showing that there was no ill-feeling, rose to his feet and asked leave to make a little speech. How very noble of him, the family and the other guests exclaimed to themselves, but their horror may well be imagined when he denounced his successful rival as a burglar who was making a good thing by his nefarious trade, and

"AS A WEDDING PRESENT"

threw on the table a bundle of missives addressed by accomplices to the individual in question, whom he described as the ring leader of the gang.

All eyes were turned toward the bridegroom-elect, but he uttered not a word, with blanched cheeks and tottering steps he tried to make his way to the door, but he was collared by the father with indignation at the cruel trick that he had played, and a moment later was committed to the

CUSTODY OF THE POLICE,

who promptly conveyed him to the depot at the Prefecture. It seems that the rejected suitor, partly out of jealousy and partly out of curiosity, as he was by no means inclined to take his rival at his word, had entered into friendly relations with him, and during one of his visits to his dwelling had discovered a parcel of letters, which he had contrived to abstract, and which admitted of no doubt as to the nature of the very lucrative profession which the young man had embraced. The girl and her parents are, however, so grateful to the rejected suitor for having saved her from a shocking fate that it looks as if he may not have to play the sorry part of a rejected suitor much longer. The trousseau is still ready, it would be a pity to waste it, and, after all, as the retired tradesman is very comfortably off and the only objection to the youth is his lack of fortune, the matter may be arranged. He, at any rate, need not dread any unpleasant disclosures on the eve of his own marriage.

Mrs. Biggun—"I notice that you have at last got acquainted with your next-door neighbor, who has lived alongside of you for the past ten years." Mrs. D'Avno—"Yes; we were introduced to each other at the Pyramids of Egypt, and I found her a delightful companion. We became very intimate."

PALE, WEAK WOMEN.

Gain New Health and Strength Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Anaemia is just the doctor's name for bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People actually make new blood. Can any cure be more direct or certain? Blood is bound to cure bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anaemia just as food cures hunger. They cured Mrs. Clare Cook, a young English woman who recently came to this country from Portsmouth, England, and is at present residing at Prince's Lodge, Halifax Co., N. S., She says: "I am an enthusiastic believer in the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for anaemia. I had suffered from the trouble almost from childhood, but a few years ago it developed into a severe type of the trouble. My skin was pale and waxy; my lips seemed bloodless, and my entire system was run down. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and weak spells, and my friends feared that I was going into a decline. I tried tonics and emulsions, but without benefit. Then a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the same trouble advised me to try them. In a short time they began to help me and in a couple of months I was quite well, the color having returned to my face, my appetite improved and I had gained in weight. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all anaemic girls and women."

The pale anaemic person needs only one thing—new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do only one thing — they make new blood. They won't cure any disease that isn't originally caused by bad blood. But when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills replace bad blood with good blood they strike straight at the root and cause of all common diseases like anaemia, headaches and backaches, rheumatism, indigestion neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, kidney trouble and the secret troubles that every woman knows but none of them like to talk about, even to their doctors. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Signor Zenone, of Milan, Does not Know "Where He Are."

Cases of persons getting married without their knowledge are fortunately rare, which is all the more reason to sympathize with Signor Zenone Panarani, of Milan, Italy, who is sorely perplexed. In fact, he does not know "where he are," and no one can tell him. The circumstances of his strange predicament are as follows: Zenone's brother, Roberto, a married man and the father of a family, became enamoured of a young woman named Poddighe, and married her, posing as his bachelor brother Zenone, whose identification papers he had in some manner managed to purloin. Thus, Roberto Panarani led a double life. Recently he died somewhat suddenly, leaving things in a pretty mess. For Zenone found himself to his great surprise married to a young woman he had never met, and the latter discovered that she was sister-in-law to herself—a brain-racking complication happily rare in civilized countries. The question now is: Can the parties be legally divorced in Italy under these circumstances? Though the case is a painful one, especially to Roberto Panarani's first wife, yet the comic element is not lacking, and, suitably elaborated, might serve as the central plot of a stage play.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that afflict little ones may be traced to the stomach or bowels and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets will cure all stomach and bowel ailments, and all the other minor troubles of babyhood and childhood. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Wilbert McKenzie, Chelmsford, Ont., says: "My little girl was troubled with obstinate constipation to such an extent that we did not think she would live. She cried almost constantly and was wasting away. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and in three days found a great improvement. I continued giving her the Tablets for nearly a month, and every trace of the trouble has disappeared, and she has since been a bright, healthy child and has grown nicely." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A FATHERLY LONGING.

A good-sized boy was hurrying along the street, dragging his two-year old brother after him, in spite of the loud protests of the child, when a benevolent-looking old gentleman stopped him.

"My son," said the old gentleman, regarding him with kindly eyes, "how old are you?"

"Twelve," answered the boy.

"You're a stout lad for that age. I should have taken you to be fourteen. Never been sick much, have you?"

"No sir."

"I thought not. You enjoy your victuals, sleep like a top, and can play ball all day without getting tired, can't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I was sure of it. I wish I had a boy like you."

"What for?"

"So I could turn him over my knee and spank him. Pick up that baby and carry him, you young savage, or I shall be tempted to consider you my boy, for all practical purposes, right now."

"I was weeding an—aw—acount of a woman being gored to death by a beastly cow, doncherknow," remarked young Dudeleigh. "Weally, I cawn't imagine a more bowwible affair, can you, Miss Caustique?" "No, Mr. Dudeleigh," replied Miss Caustique, with a mighty yawn—"unless it is being bored to death by a calf!"

Most of the things that come to those who wait are a trifle stale by the time they arrive.

FIVE TONS OF GOLD.

Armed Guards Protect One Hundred Thousand Sovereigns.

The Cunard steamer Lucania, which left Liverpool for New York recently, had on board five tons of bullion and specie valued at half a million sterling. A portion of this shipment was in the form of 100,000 sovereigns, which were carried by special train from London to Liverpool.

The most elaborate precautions were taken at Euston to safeguard the treasure. It was brought from the British Liner Bank in ten wooden boxes, bound with great hoops of iron. Guarded by specially selected detectives and constables, it was placed in a special bullion car, which can hold £200,000 in gold.

The car was locked and armed detectives took their places in a small compartment at the rear of the bullion compartment, into which they could see through small holes. The train did not stop between London and Liverpool, all of which time the precious boxes were under observation. Cipher messages had been sent to the more important stations on the route, and every precaution was taken to prevent any possible holding up of the car. The officials of the London and North-Western were relieved of a heavy responsibility when the boxes of gold reached the steamer in safety, for the railway company would have been responsible if any loss had occurred during the journey.

Much of the same precautions were taken in the shipment of bullion valued at £850,000 which arrived at Southampton on the Walmer Castle recently. This valuable cargo was consigned to London.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

GERMANY'S WAR CHEST.

A Berlin contemporary has discovered that Germany's holding of foreign obligations totals $4,000, or four times the amount of the French war indemnity—a striking instance of the enormous rate at which the wealth of the empire has accumulated in recent years. This figure has been cited as a reply to the contention that financial stress would restrain Germany from a great war owing to the difficulty or realizing all this money. It is forgotten that the empire has a war chest fund of $30,000,000, which was set apart from the French milliards against the coming of another evil day. This enormous sum in gold has been lying in the Julius Tower at Spandau.

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

"You see, my son, every time that you are naughty, papa gets a grey hair." "Oh! but you must have been naughty. Look at grandpa!"

If a dog bites you don't be scared. Bathe the wound with cold water and cover it with a cloth on which Weaver's Cerate has been freely spread. The Cerate relieves the pain caused by the sting of insects.

"I came near eloping once," said the sweet young thing." "Indeed!" "Yes; we had quite made up our minds," "Who?" "Papa and I—but I couldn't find a man who would elope with me!"

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

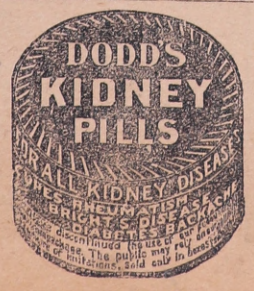
"It's a strange thing," said Willie Wishington, "every time I try to sing my dog howls." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "I have always thought that dogs ranked almost with human beings in intelligence."

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

"You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place, but I don't see it," remarked a stranger who wanted to rent a small farm. "Just work that pump handle a little," said the landlord, "and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have the Niagara Falls on the place for $27.50 a month, do you?"

An Irishman, who had been in a fight with a neighbor, had one of his ears almost chewed off. He consulted a lawyer concerning the bringing of a prosecution, and, after a somewhat lengthy account of the difficulty, ended his story as follows: "I wouldn't mind so much for myself, lawyer; but I'd hate like poison to raise a family wid one ear."

Gardeners do a great deal of work that is beneath them.



LABRADOR IS A PEACEFUL LAND.

There Is No Court or Jail, Magistrate or Policeman.

Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Newfoundland, of which Province Labrador is a dependency, has recently issued a report of scientific and official visit which he made to that remote seaboard last summer, and among other aspects of the subject he treats especially of the absence of crime in that region.

Labrador, Sir William says, has a resident population of 10,000, of whom 3,500 are white, settled along its south coast. Many of the Indians are half-breeds, and there are 3,000 Esquimaux scattered along the northern waterfront. In addition it is visited each summer by some 20,000 Newfoundlanders, who engage in fishing, which is the chief pursuit of these people. Yet there is no court or jail, magistrate or policeman or any other officer of the law on this 1,000 miles of seaboard, where all these people are wresting a subsistence from the ocean. For thirty-three years there has been no session of court held, and in fifty years the only criminal charge which is recorded is that against an Esquimau whose jealousy was aroused against a rival in his wife's affection, and who shot the man as he walked with her. Forty years ago there was a circuit court sent there every summer, but as it found nothing to do it was abolished. In the past Labrador was a famous pirate stronghold and required a French squadron to reduce it.

Unusual attention has been called to Labrador within the last year and this may lead to a change. When any serious charge is made now a magistrate is sent from Newfoundland to attend to it.

JAPS WANT LONGER LEGS.

Japanese scientists attribute the superior stature of the English-speaking races to their meat eating habits, and the Emperor is reported to be considering a scheme to put the nation on a meat diet to make his subjects grow taller. A native physician of Tokio, who was educated in England, is advocating the general use of the bicycle to achieve the same purpose. In his opinion the bicycle is the most successful body builder and muscle developer the English people possess. He envies the English length of limb. He recommends that young Japs, of both sexes, be taught early in youth to ride the bicycle.

Landlady: "That new boarder is either married or a widower." Daughter: "Why, mamma, he says he is a bachelor!" Landlady: "Don't you believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his bill he always turns his back to me."

A Carefully Prepared Pill.— Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

Miss Dauber: "I can generally tell what a person's profession is by looking at his face." Miss Gushe (sitting for a portrait): "Now isn't that a coincidence? Do you know, the very first time I saw your face I said to myself, 'I'll bet that woman paints'!"

A Quick Recovery from Fever and all sickness is always the case when "Ferrovim" the *best tonic* is used. It builds, it strengthens, it gives new life. Try it.

Mattie: "What has become of your anti-slang society that you took so much interest in a few months ago?" Helen: "Oh, it's in the consomme. The president got nutty and imagined she was the only dent in the pan, so we gave her the willies and the dinky-dink association shot the chutes."

A Successful Medicine. — Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsation of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

"She didn't speak to her husband for six months." "My! It must have been very uncomfortable." "Yes—for her."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

A RAFT OF BEER BARRELS.

Terrible Voyage of 2,000 Miles by Escaped Convicts.

A sensational story of the sea is related by the officers of the German steamer Willehad, which has arrived at Sydney, Australia, from the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago.

A few weeks ago six French convicts from New Caledonia were discovered on a remote portion of the Island on New Britain in a deplorable condition, and on being questioned it was ascertained that they, with ten others, had escaped from Noumea nearly twelve months ago.

They constructed several rafts from staves of beer barrels, and rigged their frail craft with sails of the most primitive description.

One of the rafts, occupied by six men, after many months, safely reached an uninhabited portion of New Britain, after a terrible voyage of nearly 2,000 miles. For four months the men were tramping in search of civilization, and eventually they were found and brought to Herbertshohe.

Hicks: "There isn't a man in town who can keep the conversational ball rolling like our friend Gayrake." Wicks: "Nonsense! He never says anything worth listening to." Hicks: "No; but he does a lot of things worth talking about."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and injure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves oilcloths and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

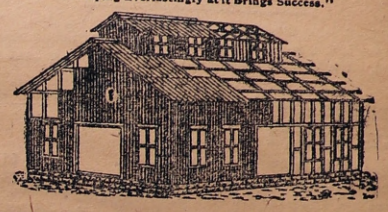
Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Equally good with hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a 36,000 lb. press (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a 600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received.

Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or 2½ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings and is water and wind proof.

Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	423 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont

Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

CREEDS OF THE PRISONER.

Interesting Statistics About Convicts in British Prisons.

An interesting return was issued from the British Home Office, "the declared religious creeds" of the prisoners in each of his Majesty's prisons in Great Britain on the 28th March last. The prisoners on that day in England and Wales numbered 21,580 and the return classifies them according to the following denominations:

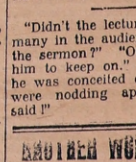
Church of England 16,089, Roman Catholics 4,397, Jews 257, Wesleyan 352, Methodist New Connexion 8, Primitive Methodist 65, Bible Christians 5, United Methodists 8, Methodist Free Church 2, Calvinistic Methodist 29, Congregationalist 53, Presbyterian 79, Baptist 132, Salvation Army 11, Unitarian 13, Quaker 1, Plymouth Brethren 1, Christian Brethren 1, Greek Church 4, Lutheran 19, Waldensian 1, Mahomedan and Buddhist 3, Spiritualist 1, Atheist 22, no religion 26, not ascertained 1; total 21,580.

In Scotland there were on the same day in prisons and police cells 2,857 persons, classified thus: Presbyterians 1,724, Roman Catholics 981, Episcopalians 146, Lutheran 1, and Jews 5.

"Didn't the lecturer feel hurt when so many in the audience fell asleep during the sermon?" "Oh, no; it encouraged him to keep on." "How so?" "Why, he was conceited enough to think they were nodding approval of what he said!"

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

Here is Something that will be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.



WILLIAM H. REED.

"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, in fact, if I walked my usual gait my breath would get so short I would be compelled to make several stops during my walk.

"Of late my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach, causing me great distress; often, too, I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn.

"I was bothered with severe pains across the small of my back and the least bending or turning would cause me to almost cry out.

"I was induced to try Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief.

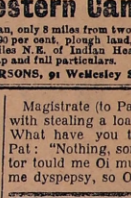
"For the last three months I have had no recurrence of my former complaints, so I am bound to say Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

All Druggists sell Anti-Pill. The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured such an extreme case is surely worth trying. 506

Magistrate (to Pat): "You are charged with stealing a loaf from a baker's cart. What have you to say for yourself?" Pat: "Nothing, sor; except that the doctor tould me Oi must ate stale bread for me dyspepsy, so Oi had to stale it."



Wilson's FLY PADS

THE ONLY THING THAT KILLS THEM ALL.

AVOID POOR IMITATIONS.

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PERPACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON

HAMILTON, ONT.

200 Men Wanted at Once

In various parts of the Dominion, as whole or spare time agents, to sell a high grade stock of hardy and well-grown trees and plants. Go-ahead and energetic men can make a very profitable business of selling this stock, which is well known. Liberal terms and a complete outfit. Commission paid weekly. Apply at once to

E. D. SMITH,
Helderleigh Nurseries,
Winona, Ontario.

Established over a quarter of a century.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house Hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about yours.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 168, Montreal

THE NEW COLTRIN FACE DOWN cement block machine; no levers nor cogwheels to get out of order; very rapid and simple in operation; makes 8, 10 or 12 inch walls, 4 or 8 inches high, in various designs; we also manufacture brick machines, sill moulds, chimney block, angle and various other moulds; write for catalogue showing cuts and state your requirements. The Coltrin Manufacturing Co., Walkerville, Ont.

ISSUE NO. 23—06.

AGENCY FOR

Pedlar's Building Material:

PEDLAR'S Galvanized Steel Roofing.
PEDLAR'S Galvanized Steel Siding imitating Brick or Stone.
PEDLAR'S Steel Ceilings of the most modern design.
PEDLAR'S Perfect Ready Rubber Roofing.

The OSHAWA GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES make a rust-proof, water-proof, storm-proof, wind-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof.

It is the easiest shingle to lay.
Each shingle locks into six shingles.
It has a large nailing flange full length of shingle.
It has no nails exposed.
It lends appearance to a building.
It is made of the best material.
It has provision made for expansion and contraction.

THE OSHAWA is the only perfect Steel Shingle on the market.

HENRY WARREN & SON.

Phone 25. HARDWARE, - MILL ST.

Stylish Shoes for Summer.

Nothing is more disagreeable than a badly fitting shoe. We fit you to perfection, and at the same time combine Quality, Style and Comfort. We have the Newest and Latest Footwear. Let us fit you.

Oxfords Are the Proper Summer Shoes.

SEE OUR

Women's Fine White Canvas Shoes, - - $1.35.
Misses' " " Slippers, best value, only $1.00.
Misses' and Children's Barefoot Sandals from - 75c. up.
Women's Fine Dongola Slippers and Oxfords from $1.25 up.
Infants' (Packard's) Soft Sole Boots, in all shades and styles, from - - - - - 30c. up.
Children's Black and Chocolate Shoes - from 60c. up.
Men's and Boys' Running Shoes, white and blue, 60c. to $1.10.
Women's Fine Prunella Slippers, only - - - 50c.
Women's Tweed Slippers, - - 2 prs. for 25c.

SHOE POLISH from 5c. up. We have it in all colors—White, Black and Chocolate.

A pleasure to show goods at

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS

For Practical Painting

RAMSAY'S PAINTS are the best—made by practical men backed by 64 years experience to with-stand the summer's heat and winter's cold—one gallon is guaranteed to cover 360 sq. ft. on wood in fair condition with two coats of paint that won't fade—crack or peel.

RAMSAY'S are the paints you want at the price you want.

Ask your dealer in your town. 5-4-06

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY, MONTREAL.

PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the **quality** of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. The Page Co. use **a high carbon steel wire,** which though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest PAGE fence is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that **others are imitating it.** That is a good recommend for it. Where we lead others follow.

All PAGE wire is **"COILED,"** not crimped.

THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES.

Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship, PAGE FENCES are **dipped in a special white paint,** which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of PAGE fencing, **one-third less posts** are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES **one-half more fence strength,** greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of the PAGE? But, really **ours cost you little, if any more.** 408

Get prices before placing your order for Fence Gates or Lawn Fence.

Sold and erected by B. Lloyd, Harold; Jas. Stewart, Foxboro; H. Spencer, Sarginson; Chas. Rannie, Menie.

WANTED

Recruits for No. 2 Co., 49 Regiment, to go into camp June 18th. Parties wishing to join must sign the service roll not later than June 7th. Apply to

CAPT. D. GREEN,
or to Maj. T. H. McKEE. Stirling

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to

J. D. McGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

The King and Queen of Spain providentially escaped a bomb explosion which killed twenty people, following the wedding ceremony.

The aggregate area of the British Empire is now nearly twelve million square miles, thus exceeding one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. The population is over four hundred millions, or about that of China; Russia, the third Empire in point of population, with about a hundred and forty million stands far below. The area of Russia is less than 9,000,000 square miles.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

The Humble Start In Life of the Famous Master.

Two boys were herding swine in Italy. They were evidently discussing some very important subject, for they were earnest at it. A man approached, and the boys separated, each for his own side of the pasture. The man was angry and was shaking his hand at them. The boys said nothing; they drove their swine in and were quiet as a mouse about it. The man had said they should stay out until dark, and the sun had not even set yet. After they had driven the swine to their respective places each crept to his room, took his clothes and tied them in a bundle. This done, they both crept down and ran to the road which led to Rome. One's name was Peter; the other Michael Angelo. Both were poor boys. They tramped and tramped, and the first thing they did when they reached Rome was to go to church. After they had rested and prayed they looked for employment. Peter received employment as the cook's boy in some cardinal's house, but Michael could find nothing to do, so he almost despaired.

He went to his friend Peter, who gave him something to eat and at night secretly let him into his room in the attic to sleep. This went on for a long time, Peter content to let his friend do this and Michael content also. Michael when in church had seen some fine pictures. One which fascinated him was "Christ Ascending to Heaven." Taking bits of charcoal, he went to Peter's room and drew pictures on the white walls. One day the cardinal had occasion to go to the room. Michael had meanwhile secured employment in the cardinal's kitchen. The cardinal, upon seeing all the pictures, was dumfounded with their accurateness. He called Peter and Michael upstairs and asked who had drawn them. Michael confessed he had, but said he thought he could rub them out again. The cardinal explained to him that it was all right so far as the wall was concerned. He took Michael and sent him to a drawing master and gave Peter a better position. And Michael worked hard at his drawings, learned diligently and became the renowned Michael Angelo, one of the greatest painters of his time.

VEGETABLES AS MEDICINE.

Asparagus stimulates the kidneys.

Water cress is an excellent blood purifier.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Carrots are good for those having a tendency to gout.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Celery is a nerve tonic; onions also are a tonic for the nerves.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Beets are fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh; so are potatoes.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Spinach has great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation.

Hatching Eggs In the Mouth.

Some curious examples of the egg laying habits of certain frogs are related by naturalists. The female of one species, a species which was recently exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological society, carries the eggs about in her mouth until they are hatched. When the young emerge they are tadpoles, but fully formed, though, of course, diminutive frogs. An American tree frog, again, has a pouch along the whole extent of its back, in which the eggs are carried until hatched. It is the Nototrema marsupiatum of zoologists, the name referring to this curious habit. The case of the Surinam toad is equally curious. In this species the male places the eggs, one by one, in hollows in the loose skin on the back of the female, where they are developed.—London Globe.

Waiting to Be Found.

Lost one evening in a side street off Charing Cross, a small terrier came for the next six days at nightfall to the same spot, waiting to be "found" and scanning eagerly every passerby. The constable on the beat got to know her wistful little face and the bright silver collar she wore quite well, but she was never to be seen by daylight. It was only on the sixth evening, half starved and weak with waiting, that she allowed herself to be captured and taken to the dogs' home at Battersea, where she was eventually claimed by her owner.—St. James' Gazette.

Her Gift.

A Lancashire vicar was asked by the choir to call upon old Betty, who was deaf, but who insisted in joining in the solo of the anthem, and to ask her only to sing in the hymns. He shouted into her ear, "Betty, I've been requested to speak to you about your singing!" At last she caught the word "singing" and replied: "Not to me be the praise, sir. It's a 'gift.'"

Justice.

"Why is Justice represented with a bandage over her brow?"

"There is a classical reason for it," said the lawyer, "but to my mind it serves chiefly to impress the frequency with which Justice gets a black eye."

Happy Thought.

Teacher—Mary, make a sentence with "dogma" as subject. Mary (after careful thought)—The dogma has three puppies.

A FRIGHTENED ACTRESS.

When Malibran Ran For Her Life From Her Father.

Malibran was an exceptional woman as well as a great singer, and she had an interesting and spontaneous temperament. The daughter of Garcia, she had a harsh and difficult master in her own father.

When she was sixteen he one day came to her room and without any kind of preparation said to her, "You will make your first appearance with me on Saturday in 'Otello.'"

It gave her exactly six days for preparation. The child, terrified nearly into speechlessness, stammered that she could not possibly do it—what he asked was impossible. But Garcia could take no contradiction. All he answered was: "You'll make your first appearance on Saturday, and be perfect. If not, in the last scene, when I am supposed to plunge my dagger into your breast, I'll do so in real earnest."

The frightened girl had to make the best of it. Her success was absolute, but one little piece of realism in her acting at the end was a delicious retaliation upon her father for a rather brutal method. Her Desdemona had been exquisite; she had made her what she was herself, a child, innocent and submissive and adoring.

But in the last act, when Othello strode toward her with uplifted dagger, la Malibran, truly frightened out of her wits, ran away from him and made for windows and doors, frantically trying to escape. When her father at last caught hold of her, so real had the whole thing become that, seizing the hand with which he was supposed to murder her, she bit it till it bled.

Garcia gave a cry of pain, which the audience took for a cry of rage, and the act ended in deafening applause for father and daughter.

The incident reveals la Malibran. She was never, in one sense of the word, an actress at all. There was no studied counterfeit of emotions, but a woman with an extraordinary power of losing herself in the emotions of others.—T. P.'s Weekly.

FORCED TO EAT BOOKS.

Human Beings Who Were Compelled to Devour Literature.

Among the causes that contribute to the destruction of books, says an Italian writer, Americo Scarlatti, there is one very curious one that may be called bibliophagia. No reference is intended to the mice that once destroyed in England an entire edition of Castell's "Lexicon Heptaglotton," but to human beings who have literally devoured books.

In 1370 Barnabo Visconti compelled two papal delegates to eat the bull of excommunication which they had brought him, together with its silken cords and leaden seal. As the bull was written on parchment, says the Scientific American, not paper, it was all the more difficult to digest.

A similar anecdote was related by Oelrich in his "Dissertatio de Bibliothecarum et Librorum Fatis" (1756) of an Austrian general who had signed a note for 2,000 florins and when it fell due compelled his creditors to eat it.

The Tartars, when books fall into their possession, eat them that they may acquire the knowledge contained in them.

A Scandinavian writer, the author of a political book, was compelled to choose between being beheaded or eating his manuscript boiled in broth.

Isaac Volmar, who wrote some spicy satires against Bernard, duke of Saxony, was not allowed the courtesy of the kitchen, but was forced to swallow them uncooked.

Still worse was the fate of Philip Oldenburger, a jurist of great renown, who was condemned not only to eat a pamphlet of his writings, but also to be flogged during his repast, with orders that the flogging should not cease until he had swallowed the last crumb.

Terror Saved Her.

A tale of a paralytic and a stroke of lightning: For twenty-two years a woman had been paralyzed, unable to leave her room. One night when she happened to be alone in the house a fierce storm broke. The poor woman was terrified by the thunder and the blinding glare of the lightning. With an effort of which no one had believed her capable she struggled from her bed and to the house of a neighbor. Barely had she reached safety when the place she had just left was struck by lightning. The room in which she had lived so long was rent in two and everything in it was burned or smashed. Power of locomotion had been restored to the cripple just in time to save her life.

Her Advantage.

Mistress (after many remonstrances on unpunctuality)—Really, Mary, you must try to be more punctual about serving the meals. When they are late your master blames me. Mary—Ah, well, mum, of course I can go, but you're a prisoner for life!—London Punch.

Suspicious.

Mr. Bilkins (looking up from the paper)—The eminent physician, Dr. Greathead, says there is no exercise so conducive to health in woman as ordinary housework. Mrs. Bilkins—Huh! I'll bet he's married.

Apples Improve Cigars.

Possibly the best way to improve cigars is to place very thin slices of apple between them. This is a familiar practice among connoisseurs. Any old apple will do.

Nothing hardens the heart and conscience like the acquisition of a fortune at the expense of others.—Burlamacchi.

THE cost of living is an important thing in most homes. You may have to figure closely in these matters. A little extra on a barrel of flour may look big to you.

But there is a difference between spending money wisely and spending it foolishly.

Sometimes it is economy to spend instead of to save. It is in the case of Royal Household Flour. Those few extra cents a week, that give you

Royal Household Flour

in preference to inferior flour, buy health.

Nothing contributes so much to the food you eat as flour, and therefore nothing should be more carefully bought. Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour is the whitest, cleanest and most nutritious flour that's milled. It is the only flour that is absolutely pure.

Ask your grocer.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

103

Inside Your Bones.

People usually imagine that their bones are of solid mineral construction, without any feeling in them. As a matter of fact, there are blood vessels and nerves inside the bones just as there are outside. During amputation of a limb much more pain is felt when the bone is attacked than when the flesh is being cut through. Through the marrow which is inside the bones run the nerves and blood vessels, entering the bones from the flesh without by little holes. Nature adapts the bony structure of various animals to their habits in a very interesting manner. Sluggish creatures, like the sloth, have solid bones, whereas the bones of the deer and the antelope are comparatively light, so that they may run fast, and the leg bones of the ostrich are hollow. You will find in the bones of any skeleton the application of mechanical principles which have only become known to man through the processes of laborious and long considered invention.

A Finger Pillory.

The finger pillory is still preserved carefully in the parish church of St. Helen Ashby-de-la-Zouch and is thus described: "An ancient and rather singular curiosity is a finger pillory. This instrument seems to have been used for the punishment of disorderly persons during divine service. It consists of two upright posts about three feet high, which support a beam of nearly the same length, in which are bored holes of various dimensions, cut first horizontally, then perpendicularly, in order that the first joint of the finger may be inserted and the finger retained in an angular form. The culprit is then secured by bringing down over the holes another beam which is attached by a hinge at the end to one of the posts and fastened at the other by a lock."—London Academy.

P. WELCH, SPRING BROOK.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of DANIEL STAPLEY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129, Sec. 58, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Daniel Stapley, who died on or about the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1906, are required on or before the 16th day of June, A.D. 1906, to send by post prepaid or deliver to G. G. Thrasher, of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for Executors, of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the full particulars of their claim, a statement of their account and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavit.

And further notice is given that after such mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 16th day of May, A.D. 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executors.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Just put in Stock another Car of

Belleville PORTLAND CEMENT.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for two months; $4 for three months; $3 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 3c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

Vol. XXVII, No. 40.

The Store of Quality.

Three Good Things

To Have and To Wear:

A Perfect Fitting Suit,

A KING Hat and

A TOOKE Shirt

from Fred. Ward's.

Then it is easy to select the balance of your Toggery from his immense assortment of New Lines always in stock.

"WARD" BRAND OF

Ready-To-Wear Clothing,

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's, is the Reliable Brand. Try one and be convinced.

FRED. T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

OUR SKIRT SALE!

STILL GOING ON.

Prices Lower Than Ever.

UNDERSKIRTS,

in Black, White and Fancy Stripes, from 50c. up.

DRESS SKIRTS,

in Cloth, Lustre, Duck, Pique, etc., at Half Price—90c. to $4.00.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Stability of a Company

may be gauged by the class of securities in which funds are invested. Those of

The Mutual Life of Canada

are all gilt edged, as may be seen from the following list:—

Ledger Assets.

Mortgages	$4,265,533.86
Debentures and First Mortgage Bonds	3,245,401.89
Loans on Policies	1,017,480.99
Cash on hand and in Banks	261,960.60
Real Estate	56,281.08
	$8,846,658.42

S. BURROWS,

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

FARM FOR SALE

North Part Lot 8, 9th Concession of Sidney, clay and gravel loam, 10 acres of bush, 1 good well and 2 live springs. Good cottage frame house and 36 x 60 bank barn. Home of late J. W. Brooks. Apply to

CHAS. H. BROOKS,
Lorne Hill, Sask.

STRAYED

From the premises of the subscriber, Lot 21, in the 1st Con. of Rawdon, on or about the 27th of May, three yearling Heifers, two red and one white. Any person giving information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

SILVENUS HUBEL.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church met at Port Perry last week, and finished its sessions at noon on Tuesday last.

Rev. J. J. Rae was elected President, Rev. R. Duke receiving the next highest number of votes, and will likely be elected President next year. Rev. H. V. Mounteer was elected Secretary, and Rev. C. H. Coon and Mr. J. J. Mason, assistants.

The following is the final draft of stations for the districts named:

CAMPBELLFORD DISTRICT.

Campbellford—G. H. Copeland.
Norwood—W. H. Adams.
Havelock—Jos. H. Locke.
South Dummer—E. E. Johnston, B.D.
Stirling—W. G. Clarke, B.A.
Rawdon—David Balfour.
Seymour—C. H. Fusee.
Warkworth—Wm. Johnston.
Norham—S. Crookshanks.
Hastings—Wesley Elliott.
Keene—W. D. Harrison.
Belmont—W. H. Clarke.
Cordova—One wanted.
Wm. Johnston, Chairman.
D. Balfour, Fin. Secretary.

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.

Belleville Centre—J. P. Wilson, B.A.
" Tabernacle—Geo. Brown.
" West—R. H. Leitch.
" North—To be supplied.
Sidney—W. D. P. Wilson.
Bayside—H. W. Foley, B.A., B.D.
West Huntingdon—Geo. E. Ross.
Foxboro—C. L. Thompson.
Plainfield—W. H. Buckler.
Cannifton—S. G. Rorke.
Shannonville—J. N. Clarry, B.A.
Melrose—F. Woodger.
J. P. Wilson, Chairman.
H. W. Foley, Fin. Sec.

MADOC DISTRICT.

Madoc—N. A. McDiarmid.
Tweed—Robert Burns, Ph. B.
Thomasburg—W. B. Seccombe.
Ivanhoe—Hiram B. Rowe.
Marmora—A. L. Brown.
Eldorado—John A. Connell.
Queensboro—H Thomas
Bridgewater—John R. Bick.
St. Ola—Moses Metherill.
Bancroft—M. J. Bates.
Monteagle—H. C. Garbutt.
Cloyne—A. C. Huffman.
N. A. McDiarmid, Chairman.
W. B. Seccombe, Fin. Sec.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

Frankford—Wm. J. M. Cragg, B.A., B.D.
Wooler—W. P Rogers, B.A.

Rev. J. C. Bell is appointed to the Pickering circuit.

Rev. R. Duke remains at Selby, and is again chairman of the Napanee district. Rev. R. M. Pope has been superannuated for one year on account of ill health.

Rev. Wm. Johnston, Rev. W. G. Clarke, B.A., and Rev. R. Duke have been elected delegates to the General Conference.

Annual Meeting of Sovereign Bank.

The fourth annual meeting of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, held at the head office, Toronto, on Tuesday, brought together the largest gathering in the history of the Bank, and was marked by some interesting announcements.

With reference to the business of the bank it was shown that the number of customers and depositors had been more than doubled during the past two years, and that in four years the bank had advanced from the position of thirty-second of the chartered banks, to that of fifteenth in point of assets, and sixth in point of paid-up capital.

Mr. Randolph Macdonald, the president, was in the chair, and submitted the report on behalf of the Board of Directors.

This showed that the net profits for the year were $187,467, an increase of $53,491 over the previous year, and $67,706 over 1904. During the year 16 new branches had been established, while the number of shareholders had increased to 1,120, as compared with 887 in 1905, and 841 in 1904.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, the second vice-president and General Manager, made some interesting statements as to the progress of the Bank, and in concluding his remarks stated he always had large ideas regarding the position the Sovereign Bank should take in the financial world, but his ambition ran towards strength and safety rather than size. Everything indicated that the bank was now in reach of the happy combination of both solidity and magnitude.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The June session of Hastings County Council was held in Belleville last week, opening on Tuesday, the 5th. The Warden in his address said the equalization of assessment and the matter of the House of Refuge were the principal items of business. He spoke of the disgraceful condition of a bridge about a mile from Bancroft, and thought it should be assumed by the county, as the Government refused to repair it.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association asked for a grant of $25 to be devoted to prizes.

The secretary of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, Mr. J. R. Robertson, wrote giving the number of inmates and what they were paying, showing that the institution needed the support of the public.

Robert Lyall, of Madoc, wrote, asking the council to consider the loss he has suffered through insufficient drainage, caused by a culvert not being low enough, and also caused by a cave-in. He had suffered considerably, and asked to be recompensed.

A communication was read, signed by C. E. Gunter, and some 77 others, asking for a grant of $200 for the opening of certain roads in Tudor.

Mr. Gunter, who was present, was heard in reference to the matter. He said it was a short piece of road that should be opened from Gilmour to St. Ola. It would make a saving of five miles between the two villages. He hoped they would see their way clear to help them out.

Mr. Dracup, of Rawdon township, said he would like to have the county crusher do some work on a bad piece of road in his neighborhood. A couple of days would be sufficient.

Mr. Rodgers said the road was in a very bad shape, and he thought Mr. Dracup's request should be granted, as the latter would pay all actual expenses. It was their duty to grant the request, and he made a motion to that effect.

Mr. McFarlane thought no action should be taken without the sanction of the road superintendent. If the crusher were lent to one municipality it should be lent to another. He had no prejudice against Rawdon, but he would oppose the request, and would move an amendment that they cannot grant the request.

Mr. Kirk supported Mr. McFarlane's amendment. He thought if a municipality wanted a crusher very badly they could purchase one.

Mr. Nicolson was not in favor of lending any of the county machinery.

Mr. Rodgers said the crusher belonged to the county, and Rawdon was a part of the county and helped to pay for it.

Mr. Farley was opposed to lending any of the machinery.

Mr. Nicolson moved that the matter be laid over until the council heard what the road superintendent had to say, and when there would be a full council present. Carried.

Mr. McFarlane moved, seconded by Mr. Morton, that the Ontario Government be requested to pay the share of the grant coming to the county, amounting to some $9000.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Mr. Jennings, representing the Free Hospital for Consumptives at Muskoka, addressed the council at some length in reference to the work being done by that institution and urging the council to make a grant. He said that $300 would endow a bed which would always be available for patients from this county. The institutien, he explained, was not supported by the Government, as it was not under Government authority, although the latter gave a small grant. He believed the plague of consumption could be stamped out just the same as other plagues had been stamped out in the past, if the necessary funds were procurable. He asked them to join in with the many other municipalities and provide a bed.

The warden thought Mr. Jennings had stated the matter very clearly, and he was sure that when the matter came before the proper committee it would receive due attention.

The council then went into committee of the whole on equalization, Mr. Denyes in the chair.

Mr. McFarlane moved, seconded by Mr. Vandervoort, that the equalization this year be the same as last year. The motion carried.

Continued on Fourth page.

Unknown Friends.

There are many people who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with splendid results, but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people, however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Morton & Haight.

$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

People who go to the Bank regularly and deposit a part of their earnings, get something more than exercise.

WITH

the money saved, they are laying the foundations upon which a fortune may be built. We credit

INTEREST QUARTERLY in our Savings Department.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

In this Good Old Summer Time

the popular demand for seasonable novelties and scarce goods is fully met by the "Sterling Hall" assortment. It will afford us pleasure to show you through this week's arrivals of Stylish Summer Goods. Have a look anyway.

A TIMELY SILK BARGAIN.

200 yds. English Liberty Silk, in White, Cream and Colors, just the thing for Waists, good value at 50c. yd., our price 33c. yd.

SWISS SPOT MUSLINS.

Stylish and scarce goods, but we have a full assortment of excellent values at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

NEW RIBBONS.

25 pieces Brilliant Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 6 in. wide, worth 35c. yd., on sale at 25c. yd.

25 pieces Heavy weight Taffeta, in good colors, 3 in. wide, regular value 15c., very special at 10c. yd.

THE CRESCENT WAIST.

This make affords the very best style, fit and value in White Muslin and Silk Blouses. New arrivals complete our assortment of both long and short sleeves. Prices 75c. to $4.00.

Clothing for Men and Boys.

The STERLING HALL CLOTHING represents the *best* that is made in high-class fabrics and newest, smartest patterns. It is made by work people who know how to do things right, and priced so as to save you some money.

We can interest you in Summer Suits for Men, at $5.00 to $10.00; and Suits for Boys at $2.00 to $5.00.

AUSTRIAN CHINA.

Beautiful goods in hand painted and decorated China, specially imported for presents, now on view in our China Department up-stairs.

OUR BARGAIN EXCHANGE

affords some very special offerings this week. A few are mentioned below but there are many others equally as good which merit inspection.

200 packages Sanitary Toilet Paper, regular 5c. each, on sale 3 pkgs. for 10c.

24 dozen Japan China Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular price 10c. each, on sale at 10c. pair.

1 dozen China Mustard Pots, with spoon, regular 20c. value on sale at 10c. pair.

3 dozen Glass Cake Plates, regular 20c., on sale at 10c. each.

24 dozen Nail Scrub Brushes, reg. 5c. each, on sale at two for 5c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

SHOES.

When it comes to a question of Shoes it shouldn't take anyone long to decide that a store with many years of the highest business standing will take care of your Shoe wants properly. Up-to-date Shoes at low prices has always been our strong point.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Fine Tan Bals., blucher cut, Goodyear, "Empress," sizes 3, 4 and 4½, stamped $3.50 for $2.50.

Ladies' Fine, Tan Blucher Oxford, Goodyear, "Empress," sizes 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5, stamped $3.00 for $2.25.

Ladies' Fine, Tan Blucher Oxford, "McPherson's," sizes 3½, 4, 4½ and 5, $3.00 value for $2.25.

White Canvas Oxfords for Men, Women and Children. Prices reasonable.
See our Children's Barefoot Sandals.
All sizes in Men's and Boys' Running Shoes in stock.
Try "Polo" Polish, the biggest 10c. box on the market.

J. W. BROWN,

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange. RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

MOVING SALE.

Having purchased the stock of F. Clarke & Son, and I am moving my own stock to their stand, I will be offering

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,

Silverware, Cut Glass and China.

If you are in need of any of my goods it would pay you to have a look over my stock, as the prices are exceptionally low.

Special attention to all kinds of REPAIRING.

H. HADLEY,

JEWELLER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER.

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XIV.

The first round had been quickly fought, with but trifling danger to the brave couple who had boarded the floating junk in search of Dr. Jack's widow.

True, they had not allowed the ragged line of Celestials to come within striking distance, and the latter had been unable to put their knives against the action of modern firearms, else the result might have been somewhat different.

It was necessary, however, that they proceed to take advantage of the respite offered them, since the golden opportunity might prove to be the desideratum upon which their whole future depended.

So Larry edged his way further along in the quarter where he knew the door of the junk's cabin lay.

And close to his side the more bulky frame of Plympton kept pace with his movements.

The latter had grave doubts regarding the tactics of the Chinese crew of the boat, and believed it his duty to keep their rear well guarded.

He had considerable respect for the well-known trickery which has always marked the character of the race, and feared less this sudden change of base might be only a means to an end.

In other words, Lord Rackett, blunt and straightforward himself in his bluff English fashion, dreaded the enemy fully as much when they threw themselves upon the bloody deck and ceased their clamorous outcries as when they surged forward in bold attack.

Some characters are more dangerous when still than while whooping it up like wild Bedouins of the desert.

They reached the cabin door.

Larry's groping hand came in contact with the knob by means of which it was opened.

Of course it moved outwardly, so that a heavy sea might not force its way inside during some tropical typhoon.

A Chinese junk is an ungainly craft in the eyes of sailors accustomed to the trim outlines of boats built upon the Clyde or in American waters. She rears her squatty shape out of the water much after the fashion of a Dutch galiot of olden days, and it takes some time and experience to realize what weatherly qualities may be in such a quaintly-formed vessel.

And yet a deal of comfort lies in some of these same junks, fashioned to cater to the tastes of native nabobs and powerful mandarins. The cabin is usually richly furnished, after the prevailing Chinese style, to be sure, but those who affect to sneer at all such clumsy pleasure craft would doubtless change their tune could they have a glimpse of their luxurious surroundings.

Larry, having clutched the brazen knob, which was fastened in fantastic guise, perhaps after the manner of a dragon's head, started to pull open the door.

It resisted all his efforts.

Whether the sheer weight was against him, or the door was held by some contrivance on the other side, Larry had no means of discovering—all he knew was that his most earnest efforts to drag it open were in vain.

Again he deemed himself signally fortunate in having such a robust comrade in the hunt.

Lord Rackett, seeing that his help was needed, stretched out a hand, took a good grip upon the metal knob, and with a sudden muscular contraction of his tremendous powers tore the door open, its mate also flying outward.

The cabin was before them.

Neither stopped to take an observation, but plunged boldly in.

It would have been the height of folly to have lingered even a second, a tempting of Providence, as it were, for the rasping voice still harangued the wretched Chinese, and some of the sailors, either stung into activity by this bitter goad, or the realization that their desperate enemies were on the retreat, had scrambled to their feet and were rushing pell-mell in the direction of the cabin entrance, yearning to get in at least one savage stroke ere this bold foe passed from the immediate range of their vision.

The two men had an indistinct view of a dimly-lighted compartment where sinken draperies hung, and many rich Oriental divans and pillows were scattered about.

Lord Rackett turned instantly to snap the doors shut and fasten them, if possible, against the projected intrusion.

He uttered a shout of delight when his eye discovered that the double doors could be rigidly fastened by means of a bar which, when dropped into certain metal arms fashioned for the purpose, might hold out against any ordinary force from without.

It was a close call.

Even as the weighty bar clanked into place, a hand was eagerly laid upon the dragon's head without and the door was shaken with a violence that spoke of extreme passion.

Little Plympton cared; with him a miss was as good as a mile, and he felt as though they were favored by fortune, being so placed as to hold the fort against the foe.

Meanwhile Larry had been enjoying something of an adventure—though one might perhaps question whether he fancied the sensation very much, for it certainly is not altogether conducive to the greatest pleasure in the world to have a small revolver thrust directly into one's face, with a nervous finger toying with the trigger.

That was Larry's experience.

He had not been looking for any such sudden meeting, and was for the moment rendered quite breathless by his recent labor and this really startling denouement.

At the same time a voice he should know, a voice that thrilled every fibre of his being, a voice he had been dearly wishing to hear, exclaimed in accents that spoke of bravery wrestling with womanly fear:

"Stand back, you villain! I may be trapped, but not conquered! Stand back, or——"

She left her sentence incomplete, for by this time she had been enabled to catch a glimpse of Larry's face, now wreathed in a huge grin of astonishment and pleasure.

"Larry! God be thanked!" came in accents of keenest delight, and in an instant the situation underwent a kaleidoscopic change.

The little man was threatened with death from a toy weapon at one moment, and the next he found himself in danger of the same violent end through being smothered.

For in the excess of her emotions, due to the revulsion of feeling upon discovering who this intruder on her privacy really was, Avis had gathered the little man in her arms and given him a genuine, hearty, cousinly hug.

Larry made no protest, not he; such things are like angels' visits, too few and far between, and he was ready to stand the consequences with the valor of a stoic, however short of breath the vigorous attack might leave him.

Besides, Larry infinitely preferred this sort of an assault to being compelled to face even a toy revolver that blinked into his left optic with threatening zeal.

Lord Rackett now came up, and Avis quickly held out her hand for him to clasp.

The dim past was forgotten.

Once she had dreaded contact with this man, at the time his soul was consumed with a mad love for her—once she had despised, aye, feared him as an enemy of her husband.

That was all gone.

The big Briton had conquered himself, and his life since had been in positive evidence of the sincerest reformation.

To-day, at this hour and minute, he was proving the wonderful change that had come over his nature, and, instead of taking risks in the endeavor to bring harm upon any whom she loved, was placing his own life in deadly peril, so that he might stand between Dr. Jack's widow and calamity.

And this with no other prospect of reward—at least that she knew anything about—than the pleasure that overwhelms one when the call of duty has been obeyed.

She therefore gladly gave him her hand, and thanked him with an eloquent look from her glorious blue eyes, now bright with tears that had been started by this sudden change from darkness to the dawn of new-born hope—tears that no danger could have forced her into showing.

And Plympton, thrilled by the touch of her hand, felt that his grievous errors of the wretched past had been freely and fully forgiven; and that henceforth she would look upon him as an honored and trusted friend

It were well worth enduring many times what he had gone through in order to gain the good-will and confidence of so charming a woman.

He experienced a solid satisfaction, such as had probably never come to him before in that other day when, urged on by jealousy and malice and envy, he had conspired to rob Dr. Jack of his wife as well as his fortune.

Lord Rackett was well aware, however, that the present was no time to indulge in these reflections; his work, although thus far successful to remarkable degree, could not by any means be regarded as completed—indeed, he felt it had only been fairly started.

Enemies were close at hand; the stout doors alone stood between them, and no doubt such clever rascals would speedily find a way of getting at the beleagured ones in the cabin.

This being the state of affairs, it behooved the two comrades to prepare for action and place themselves on a footing to meet any new emergency.

Their first move must be to restore their faithful weapons to a condition in which they would be able to do further damage should the exigencies of the case require it.

So Lord Rackett thrust a hand deep into one of his pockets.

Larry did likewise.

These hands came out holding extra cartridges.

"Load!" said Plympton.

There was a succession of clicking sounds and a tossing aside of empty brass shells—then both cylinders were freshly charged, and the new power had been placed at their disposal.

Now we can consider what may be done to further our escape," said Plympton, gravely.

"By Jove! What d'ye think of that, now?" snapped Larry, as he suddenly threw up an arm and discharged his weapon in the direction of a cabin window where the wriggling figure of a Chinese pirate could be seen pushing through.

CHAPTER XV.

Evidently the people of the junk did not intend to give up the ship or call off the dogs of war so easily, after all.

Because all the first round in the battle had gone against them was no sign of defeat; he laughs loudest who laughs last; and so long as the Russian could control his voice, with Chinamen to obey his commands, there was little or no danger of his crying quits.

Larry had taken a snap-shot at the chap so industriously engaged in the endeavor to enter by the window.

He had no positive means of knowing whether he had struck him or not, but at all events the result was the same, for the fellow vacated his lodgings in such quick order that it was utterly impossible to say whether he clambered aloft or dropped into the dark river.

Lord Rackett sprang to the spot, ready to present his particular compliments to any others who might be attracted by the prospect of another "grand opening," but the prompt action taken in the case of the leader served as a check upon their actions, since none put in an appearance.

There was now time to examine their situation with a view to extracting all the comfort possible out of it.

Taken as a whole, the condition of affairs was decidedly unique.

There they were shut up in a cabin of a hostile junk, with vengeful enemies on deck, and drifting down the river.

What would be the end? A score of things might happen to them, any one of which could only be considered with a shudder.

Even the sea lay beyond, and there were many ways in which these enemies might force them into a surrender, or accomplish their destruction if it came to that desperate end. In imagination Lord Rackett could see the junk beaten by one of those fierce tempests that sweep the Chinese coast, born of tropical influences amid the islands of the Eastern seas, or else engulfed in flames, with not a boat remaining in which to escape.

The prospect was not alluring.

Indeed, it presented a grim aspect to even such an old and tried campaigner as himself.

Not that he had any idea of submitting to the pleasure of those on deck one minute longer than was absolutely necessary.

Such acquiescence would not have been in accordance with the nature of the man.

Escape from the floating prison they must, and with Avis in their company.

But how was it to be done?

That was the all-important question.

The situation was unparalleled. Plympton could rack his brain and not find anything in his stormy past that held a candle to it.

This threw him entirely upon such resources as the cabin of the junk offered, backed up by the inventive abilities of himself and comrade, which it may be understood were of no mean order.

They could tell from the motion of the boat that the junk still floated, and, so far as they were able to detect, no movement was in progress looking toward reaching land.

It evidently quite suited the purposes of those on board to keep afloat while wrestling with the unique problem they had on their hands.

Plympton looked out of the stern window in which the piratical chap had been lodged at the time Larry gave him his compliments.

It was some little distance over the sombre-looking water of the river, but a valorous man would have thought little about making the plunge when his life was at stake.

This method of procedure was not in his mind just at present; some other means of escape would have to be considered, since they had a lady to look after.

He glanced back over the course they had come.

Lights could be seen about the city, but after all it made a miserable showing, considering the immensity of space covered. Chinese methods are still of the antiquated kind that were good enough for their ancestors. Should they insult the reverend memory of those worshipful generations by deserving better?

Perhaps Plympton had cherished a hope that a boat of some kind might be trailing astern of the junk.

Alas! there was no sign of one, and whatever fancies clustered about this chance vanished in thin smoke.

Then he looked up.

To clamber out of the window and gain the poop deck of the junk was certainly feasible, since one of the sailors had effected a reverse movement.

What good would it accomplish? He could not thus gain the mastery of the boat and send her ashore.

Evidently the game was to be fought out from another vantage point, and he must look within for means of continuing the contest.

So Larry was posted to cover this weak place, where the open windows invited an assault, while Plympton examined the cabin in order to obtain his bearings.

Avis had recovered her usual self-possession and watched these manoeuvres with considerable interest.

She quickly comprehended that Lord Rackett hoped to find some means of leaving the cabin besides the door or the window, and presently joined him in the search.

It seemed useless, however.

While they were speculating as to what might lie beneath the cabin floor, Plympton felt a trembling movement under his feet.

His first thought was that the junk had struck some floating object—then it flashed into his head that mayhap the rascals had started to scuttle the vessel, hoping that those in the cabin might drown like rats.

The most amazing fancies are apt to surge into one's mind when an earthquake thrill makes the footing insecure.

Again he felt that strong quiver beneath his feet.

Then it suddenly dawned upon him that some unknown person was endeavoring to raise a board in the cabin floor.

There was, after all, a cavity or hold, beneath, and a means of reaching it from the cabin; but the sagacious enemy had taken possession of it first, and thus shattered any dreams he may have indulged in.

Lord Rackett was a very accommodating man; at least his friends all thought so

He sympathized with the aspirations of those whom circumstances kept down and who were ambitiously trying to rise above the environments.

Now, he could only give a rough guess as to the identity of the man who from below was endeavoring to raise the trap in the cabin floor, nor was he in a position to fully decide what his designs might be, but somehow he felt that here was a chance where assistance and appreciation were needed.

Accordingly Plympton stepped suddenly back, and, relieved of his weight, the trap, owing to the tremendous pressure below, flew up into the air.

With it came the head and half the body of a very dirty and extremely astonished Chinaman, who, never suspecting the true cause of the resistance, had been doing his level best to accomplish the work in hand.

Of course, he had no idea of coming into the cabin, but such a warm-hearted and generous-minded fellow as Lord Rackett could not bear to refuse a favor, since he hated to see any one left out in the cold.

Acting upon this impulse he had stooped down and laid hold of the fellow by the neck ere he could recover sufficiently from his stupefaction to dodge.

Not understanding this philanthropic action on the part of the big Englishman, the yellow fellow began to wriggle and squirm after the manner of a serpent, doubtless under the mistaken notion that he could in this way slip out of the clutches of his master.

A less muscular man would have lost him most assuredly, but Lord Rackett had landed many a lordly salmon, and he slapped this contortionist upon the cabin floor with a vigor that warned him to desist.

The trap had fallen in its place again. Evidently if there were other fellows below, they had been frightened off by the fate that so suddenly befell their leader, for, according to the ethics of warfare in vogue among themselves, he must be a dead herring ere this.

Plympton begged Avis to secure some cord, and when this had been brought he wrapped his captive in it, arms at his sides, until he was little better than a mummy.

"Let them only come one at a time, and we will soon have the whole gang in limbo; but I fear they have taken the alarm, and mean to try other methods," was what he said.

There was a reason for his belief.

Already sounds came from the direction of the doors, sounds that indicated a gathering of the clans in that quarter.

Lord Rackett had faith in the bar, but still it was not irresistible, and the crew of the junk might yet find some means of clearing away this stout barrier to their progress.

Indeed, they appeared to be working upon that theory at the present moment.

Bang!

Lord Racket uttered an exclamation.

He had seen the effect of this concussion on the doors, and realized that it would not take a very great number of such blows to weaken, aye, utterly demolish their barrier.

There was no mystery about it at all. The Russian diplomat had gone back to antiquated methods of warfare, but which under certain conditions were just as efficacious to-day as in the times of the stone-throwing catapult.

A fragment of mast or spar had been obtained, which, put in action by the Chinese, was being made to do duty as a battering ram.

Such an object in the hands of men entirely great, and used for such a purpose, is mightier than the sword.

It looked as though the temporary security which had been achieved through the strategy of the two friends was about to be shattered and give way once more to the stir of battle.

Lord Rackett's first thought was in the direction of strengthening the doors, but he almost immediately realized how utterly impossible such a thing must prove.

Then it became evident that a meeting must take place, and that he and Larry would be only wise in taking time by the forelock and making such preparations to receive their foes as lay in their power.

(To be continued).

BRAVERY IS REWARDED.

Carter Receives the English Royal Humane Society's Reward.

The Royal Humane Society at its annual meeting in London, England, the other day, awarded the Stanhope gold medal for the most daring rescue of the year to John Stockton, a baker's carter, of Warrington.

The heroic action for which this honor has been conferred took place on March 6, when a workman while engaged in cleaning a sewer was overcome by foul gas and became unconscious. Two fellow-workmen who went to his help were also struck down.

Stockton volunteered to try to save them, but on going down the manhole was at first driven back by the deadly gas. A second attempt was more successful, and he brought up one man alive. A third and fourth time he went down and brought up the other two, but one of them was dead.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Two commercial travellers, one from London and one from New York, were discussing the weather in their respective countries.

The Englishman said that English weather had one great fault—its sudden changes.

"A person may take a walk one day,' he said, "attired in a light summer suit, and still feel quite warm. Next day he needs an overcoat."

"That's nothing," said the American. "My two friends, Johnson and Jones, were once having an argument. There were eight or nine inches of snow on the ground. The argument got heated, and Johnson picked up a snowball and threw it at Jones from a distance of not more than five yards. During the transit of that snowball, believe me or not, as you like, the weather suddenly changed and became hot and summer-like, and Jones, instead of being hit with a snowball, was—er—scalded with hot water!"

Mother (firmly, to little daughter who is about to have tooth drawn): "Now, May, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist's again!"

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO ABSOLUTELY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

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CEYLON GREEN TEA.

The Tea that outclasses all Japans. Lead Packets only—40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers. Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

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THE COLUMBUS COBALT SILVER CO., Limited.

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The company owns as a mining claim, free from any encumbrances, the favorably and well-known Columbus Mine of 40 acres, which has a 5-foot vein, one foot being high-grade cobalt, with good silver value, at only four feet depth, located in Coleman Township, near Giroux Lake, in a most favorable location nearby many of the big paying mines, such as the Drummond, Jacobs and others, and only a few feet from the famous Gillies timber limit, which is so rich in silver that the Government decided to develop it for the benefit of the public. The undersigned personally offers for sale at par only a limited number of shares, as it is expected that in a short time it will greatly advance. There is now a full force of miners developing the property. Send for full particulars. Mail your order, with marked cheque or express order, to the order of

DANIEL SIMPSON, P. O. Box 129, Cobalt, Ont.

Stock sold on the instalment plan.

ON THE FARM.

FORMALIN FOR POTATO SCAB.

Potato scab is a fungous disease, the spores of which may remain in the land for an indefinite length of time. They may be introduced into a manure pile by feeding scab potatoes to stock, or by putting the tubers directly into the compost heap. An alkaline condition of the soil is favorable to their growth, and for this reason it is usually advised not to apply ashes or lime to soil intended for pototo-growing. The application of fresh farmyard manure is also advised against, but the plowing under of a green crop tends to produce a slightly acid condition of the soil, unfavorable to the growth of the fungus. The most common way in which scab fungus is disseminated is by the use of infected seed. This should be avoided, if possible, but where necessary to use seed even scabby, it should be treated with a fungicide. Corrosive sublimate used to be recommended, but an equally good and safer means is formaldehyde gas, either in gaseous form or in the common commercial solution known as formalin. Where only a small quantity of seed potatoes are to be treated, the latter is undoubtedly better. Make up a solution, using 16 ounces of formalin to about 25 or 30 gallons of water. Soak the tubers two hours, and then spread out to dry. After drying, cut and plant in usual way, taking care not to let them touch any sack or other vessel that has been in contact with scabby potatoes, unless it has been subsequently disinfected with the formalin solution. The expense of this treatment is a trifle.

The Vermont Experimental Station is studying the treatment of potatoes by formaldehyde gas, and while they have not reached perfectly definite conclusions, they recommend the following treatment for potatoes in bins:

The bin or room where the potatoes are stored should be closed as tightly as possible. Ten ounces of formalin should be used for every 1,000 cubic feet of room, and the potatoes should be left exposed to this gas for 24 hours. The gas is generated by the action of formalin upon potassium permanganate. For this purpose, three parts by weight of potassium permanganate are mixed with eight parts of formalin in an earthern jar. The jar should have a capacity of about a gallon for each pint (16 ounces) of formalin. The required amount of permanganate should be placed in the bottom of the jar, and the needed amount of formalin poured over it. The operator should leave the room at once, taking care to close the door as tightly as possible. The retail cost of the chemicals to produce gas for 1,000 cubic feet will be about $1.50.

SHEEP NOTES.

Musty hay is bad for sheep.

Sheep like salt once a week.

The demand for breeding ewes this season is without a precedent.

The Dorset is the most prolific of sheep, two lamb crops per annum being possible with ewes of this breed.

An Oregon man lost seven cents per pound on two hundred thousand pounds of wool by selling too early.

The average useful life of a sheep is seven years.

Not many ewe lambs will be marketed this season.

The best cure for worms is to prevent them by early breeding and change of pasture.

Australian sheep men, who have confined their attention heretofore to the production of fine wool, will give more attention to mutton in the future.

A ram from a well-established flock will stamp his strain unerringly upon his progeny.

The number of sheep has decreased five hundred per cent. in ten years in some sections of the central and southern United States.

The Merino is the first sheep mentioned in history.

Sheep return more fertility to the soil than any other farm animal.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It will not do to try to make the horse fit the harness. It is wiser economy to fit the harness to the horse. The horse has his shape, but you can change the harness—that is what it has buckles for.

It has been shown by many careful, scientific experiments, both in this country and in Europe, that an increase in the richness of a cow's feed does not make the milk richer. If it was possible to change the test of milk by feeding the cows, we would then be able to make all the cows giving thin milk produce cream, or change a Holstein into a Jersey.

It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the great development of electric power, and the consequent lessening demand for horse power, the price of horses such as the present market calls for is higher than ever. This state of the market surely goes to prove that there will always be a price remunerative to the raiser of good horses, and no part of this continent appears better fitted for raising fine, hardy, muscular horses than many districts in Canada.

Breeding ducks should always have access to water, as without it there is danger of the eggs being infertile, the germs weak, and the ducklings, when hatched, rather delicate, and consequently somewhat difficult to rear. We have, however, come across many cases, more especially in the States where the fowls were closely confined and allowed no water in which to swim, and yet we were assured that the eggs were perfectly fertile and the germs quite strong. On can, however, only speak from one's own experience, and mine has been that a stream or a pond, while not absolutely essential, assists very materially in obtaining the best results in hatching.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Every cow owner should assure abundance of good water for his stock. Probably a shortage in this direction directly affects the milk flow more frequently than any thing else. The quantity visibly is shown to be affected, but how about the quality of that where the only water to be had by a thirsty herd comes from a roadside puddle or a swampy pool, stagnant and swarming with bacteria under a scorching sun. A cow's stomach is not a filter for the removal of impurities, and these are carried out with the milk not eliminated with the refuse of food. Naturally it makes quite a difference whether the more than three-fourths water contained in all milk is pure or impure. A low place in the pasture may be a breeding ground for bacteria, very likely is when filled with water, yet the cows will drink there rather than go some distance to a tank or trough, if permitted to do so. Such sag holes should be drained or filled in. If this is not done the spot should be fenced around to keep the animals out and prevent their slaking their thirst except with water which is pure and wholesome.

ROYAL SIMPLE LIFE.

Monarch Who Rises at Four and Retires at Eight.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who is in his seventy-sixth year, still rises every morning, summer and winter, at four o'clock, writes the Vienna correspondent of the London Express.

His Majesty shaves himself, and by five o'clock has made his breakfast of coffee and milk with a roll.

For the next three hours he is engaged in dealing with the arrears of the previous day's work, when he has a mild cigar, costing three halfpence. Strong ones, which were his favorites, have now been forbidden him.

His Majesty remains at his desk till twelve, when lunch is brought to him on a tray. It consists of one plate of meat and vegetables and a tankard of Bavarian beer, out of which only one long draught is quaffed. Lunch does not take more than twelve minutes.

At half-past twelve the Emperor takes a drive to Schoenbrunn, where he takes dinner—another frugal meal consisting of soup, two sorts of meat, and a dish of sweets, washed down with two small glasses of Austrian wine.

The Emperor takes all his meals alone, except when he is at Ischl and dines with his family.

Directly the dinner is finished his Majesty sits down again at his desk, and goes through the papers, local and foreign, reading not only the political articles and news, but the local reports and art and dramatic criticisms.

At a quarter to eight the emperor retires, disrobes, and, on the stroke of eight is between the sheets.

WEAK KIDNEYS.

lestored to Strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bad blood is the cause of weak kidneys. The impurities of the blood clog the kidneys so that they are unable to perform their work of separating the waste matter from the blood—the bad from good. The symptoms of diseased kidneys are numerous. The dull sunken eye, the coated tongue, the backache, weak shaky knees, sallow, swollen face all show what is wrong. This disease must not be neglected. Every day delayed in finding a cure is a day nearer "Bright's disease"—that trouble is incurable. Do not waste time and money on a medicine which acts only on the kidneys. It may relieve, but it cannot cure you. The trouble to be permanently cured must be treated through the blood. Good blood makes healthy kidneys. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood—that's why they cure when other medicines fail. Thousands owe good health—some life itself—to this medicine. Among them is Roy Davidson, who resides with his uncle, Mr. C. B. Maclean, near Brockville, Ont. Mr. Maclean says: "My nephew, Roy, had weak kidneys. About a year ago he took the measles and this left him in a bad state. His kidneys were so weak that they were incapable of performing their functions. He suffered from backache, weakness and restlessness. For a time he had to leave school. Our family doctor was unable to help him.. In fact he told me that Roy might never get better; that the disease would probably grow worse. I then procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had already used the Pills myself with great benefit and felt confident they would cure Roy. He began taking them, and continued their use until he had taken a half dozen boxes, which fully cured him. He is now stronger and better than he ever was and neither study nor work about the farm seem to fatigue him. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved him from a life of misery."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do just one thing—but they do that thoroughtly. They actually make new, rich, red blood, which feeds and strengthens every nerve and organ in the body. That is why this medicine cures such common ailments as anaemia, general weakness, headaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, neuralgia, and the ailments which make the lives of so many women and young girls miserable. Don'te take something else which the dealer may say is "just as good." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

MISUNDERSTOOD DRUG LAW.

New Pharmacy Act in Transvaal Causes Misapprehension.

Much misapprehension appears to exist among American patent medicine manufacturers as to a new pharmacy act in the Transvaal, passed at the last session of the Colonial Council after a heated debate. It does not restrict the sale of any medicine containing poison, though the same must be labelled "Poison," and country storekeepers are not debarred from selling, as hitherto.

Under an act passed a year ago all medicines containing poison must be so labelled, and every chemist has a list of the poisons in his store, so that if the medicine companies doing business in the Transvaal do not publish their formulas with each bottle sold they are subject to prosecution; in truth, the chemist is not permitted to let such medicines leave his store under penalty.

If any of the following poisons are found to be contained in a formula the bottle must be labelled "poison": Almonds, essential oil (unless deprived of prussic acid), belladonna and its preparations.

The purchaser must be known to the druggist or have one who is known to certify him; he must also sign his name and address, and the druggist must place his name and place of business upon the label. This law has absolutely rooted out the evil existing at Johannesburg, where Chinamen could heretofore secure whatever amount of opium they desired by merely applying. Few, if any, can sign their names, and even then, unless known to the chemist, they are unable to buy. However, it has not stopped the smuggling of opium into the compound, and it is stated that the Chinese are still in that manner able to procure the drug.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Baby's Own Tablets is not for babies only. It is a medicine for children of all ages. It is gently laxative and comforting. It cures indigestion, all forms of stomach troubles, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea and makes teething painless. There's a smile in every dose. Mrs. Henry Mater, London, Ont. says:—"Having used Baby's Own Tablets I can say with sincerity that I know nothing as good for simple fevers, stomach and bowel troubles. My baby has thrived splendidly cince I began giving her the Tablets." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LION TAMER SAVED BY SISTER.

She Enters Cage and Beats the Animals Off.

A girl's courage and presence of mind saved a lion tamer from a terrible death the other day at Paris, France.

During a performance at a menagerie at Versailles a tamer named Robert entered a cage containing a lion and loness. The lioness sprang upon him, and while he was seeking to beat her off, the lion also attacked him, seizing him by the arm. Seeing the trainer's danger, his sister, aged twenty-two, arming herself with a heavy stick, rushed into the cage and belabored the lion over the head. Then she caught hold of the animal by the mane and dragged him off her brother, enabling the latter, who was sadly wounded, to be taken out of the cage.

The attendants, with pitchforks, kept the animals at bay until the plucky girl affected her escape.

SPANISH FAD IN LONDON.

Smart Set Adopting Fashions of Alfonso's Kingdom.

London is rapidly and enthusiastically becoming Spanish. Spanish costumes, Spanish decorations, and Spanish furniture will everywhere be the vogue this season.

In ballrooms decorated with the Spanish colors women dressed in modifications of the national dress of King Alfonso's subjects will dance to music composed by Spaniards, and the mantilla, the high, jewelled comb, and the glittering sequins, beloved of the Basque peasant girl, have already made their appearance in West-end shops.

Spanish lace in enormous quantities is stocked in all the smart shops. Black is the favorite color, but natural, cream, and soft pastel tints of pale pink and pale mauve are in great demand. One Oxford Street shop has made a specialty of hand-made mohair shawls for theatre wraps, and within the last few weeks 2,000 of them have been sold.

A well-known costomer said that he is bringing out in a week or two some beautiful tea gowns and negliges modeled on the national dress of the Spanish women.

"Velvet and gold boleros will confine the full lines of flowing silk robes, and sequins will be used for trimming," he said.

"Orange and crimson, the Spanish colors, would prove too violent to suit the English complexion in dress, but the colors will be popular in soft materials for decorative schemes of color."

Of all the Spanish modes the most picturesque is the high-dressed evening coiffure. This is being adopted in London enthusiastically, and every hairdresser and jeweller is selling the beautiful Spanish comb.

Not only is Spanish dress the fashion, but Spanish pottery, leather, old silver, and pictures are being eagerly sought after, and in commercial circles shorthand writers and typists are studying Spanish.

SHORTEST WILL ON RECORD.

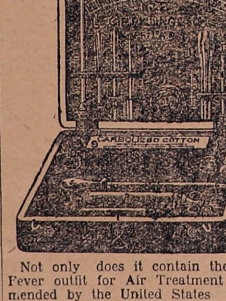
Estate Worth Over $40,0000 Disposed of in Three Words.

Probate of the shortest will on record was granted in London, England, last Saturday. It is that of Fred Charles William Thorn, of Streatham, whose will disposing of property of the value of £8,285 was written in pencil on a creased envelope, and read "All for mother. C. T."

This grant supersedes a grant of administration to the widow in June last, as the president of the Probate Court in the action Thorn v. Dickens, on Feb. 22 last, pronounced for the force and validity of this will, and probate thereof has accordingly been granted to the widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Thorn, of 57 Park Road, Stratford, Essex, as residuary legatee, the testator having named no executor.

THE PILLING CATTLE INSTRUMENT CASE.

These cases, which are made of polished oak, contain a number of instruments that no farmer, dairyman or stock owner can afford to be without. Every one of these instruments when needed are needed at the moment. Just one case of Milk Fever saved will many times pay the cost of the entire outfit. It seems strange that this very important outfit has not before now been made up. To us it seems one of the most portant improvements to the dairy farm ever devised.

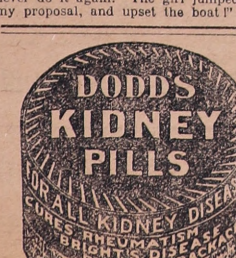


Not only does it contain the Milk Fever outfit for Air Treatment recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, but it also has a complete assortment of cattle syringes, trecars for bloat, lead probes, milking tubes, test dilaters, teat bistouries, teat opener, thermometer and bandages. It is made by George P. Pilling & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly send any of their readers a description of the case.

CRUSHED FINGERS.

A crushed finger should be plunged into water as hot as can possibly be borne. This application of hot water causes the nail to expand and soften, and the blood pouring out beneath it has more room to flow; thus the pain is lessened. The finger should then be wrapped in a bread-and-water poultice. A jammed finger should never be neglected, as it may lead to mortification of the bone if it has been badly crushed.

She: "And did you ever propose to a girl in a canoe?" He: "Yes; and I'll never do it again. The girl jumped at my proposal, and upset the boat!"



QUITE GENEROUS.

One Sunday recently a lady went into a church in a town to which she was a stranger and asked to be shown to a seat. The sidesman conducted her to a back seat in the gallery, the only other occupant at the time being an old gentleman, who rose to let her pass.

It was somewhat dark, and the lady, as she shook her skirts and settled down, had a horrible suspicion that she was sitting on something besides the cushion. She put out her hand and drew forth the sad remains of a silk hat.

"Oh," she said to the old gentleman, "I beg your pardon. I'm so sorry."

The old gentleman looked at the melancholy ruin, and replied that it could not be helped.

"Oh, it's truly generous of you to say so," said the lady, "but I'm afraid you're angry."

"Not in the least," said the old gentleman, straightening out the hat and placing it under the seat; "you see, it's not my hat. It belongs to Mr. ——, who showed you in!"

PILLS AND PILES

A prolific cause of Piles is the use of cathartics and pills of a drastic, violent nature, which is always followed by a reaction on account of the resinous, drying properties they contain.

There are other causes, but no matter what the cause or what the kind of Piles, Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid can be relied upon to cure—to stay cured.

It's an internal remedy that removes the causes of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Suppurating Piles.

A guarantee goes with each package containing a month's treatment.

It can be obtained for $1.00 at druggists', or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 6

Parent—"How did you get along with your geography lesson to-day, Johnnie?" Pupil—"Beautifully. The teacher was so pleased that she made me stay after school, and repeat it all over again, only just to her."

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their powers in this respect.

Mother—"How's this, Tommy? You've been fighting Billy Jones again, when I forbade it." Tommy—"Didn't yer tell me to return good for evil, ma? Well he gave me a bad lickin' yesterday, and I gave him a good one to-day."

There is no more obstinate skin trouble than Salt Rheum. It sometimes lingers for years, but Weaver's Cerate makes short work of it. Also, take Weaver's Syrup to insure permanent cure.

"They call me the human songbird." "As a precaution, I supose. There's a law against shooting songbirds."

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Agent—"Here, madam, is a book that will tell you how to manage a husband." Woman—'But, my dear lady, what I want is a book that will tell me how to get one, and I'll manage him all right."

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

BRITAIN'S ALIEN ACT.

Anarchists Find Shelter Under the Name of Political Refugees.

London is now being practically invaded by Anarchists. Every Anarchist expelled from the country in which he has made himself obnoxious invariably makes Britain his future home. It is the only country in Europe where they can remain unmolested.

Last week some seventy-five of the Anarchists who were arrested in Paris last month arrived at Newhaven, England, as steerage passengers. They were put on board at Dieppe with apparently the full cognizance of both the English and French police.

The Aliens' Act forms no obstacle to these men, and how they evade it was explained by one of these "exiles."

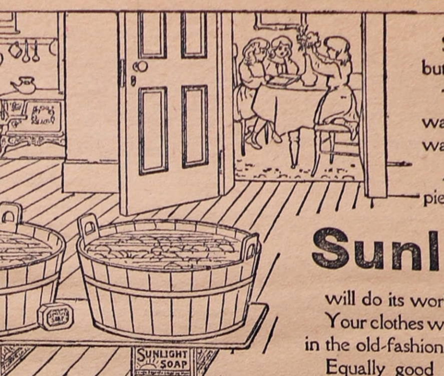
"It is in London that we have our acknowledged headquarters now," he said. "The whole of the correspondence with our confreres is conducted from here. But you need not alarm yourself. We are grateful for the hospitality, and we will not do any harm here. Besides, it would be obviously against our own interests, would it not?

"It is difficult to answer you when you ask me where we would go if we were not allowed to land in England. I think it is the only place. We are persecuted by everybody. Were England closed to me I should go immediately to one of the republics of South or Central America.

"But if it happened that we were persecuted in every country we should become savage. We should make ourselves felt, and that in a very decisive manner. We are honest people, and fighting for freedom.

"We manage to avoid the Aliens' Act by describing ourselves as 'political refugees.' That usually suffices; but most of us have realized the advisability of travelling first-class, and it is not so very difficult to be provided with the necessary five pounds."

She—"There is a woman in Fulham who has not looked in a mirror for thirty years." He—"And how did you say she lost her eyesight?"



Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

To appreciate the simplicity and ease of washing with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way you should follow directions.

After rubbing on the soap, roll up each piece, immerse in the water, and go away.

Sunlight Soap

will do its work in thirty to sixty minutes.
Your clothes will be cleaner and whiter than if washed in the old-fashioned way with boiler and hard rubbing.
Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto 133

HAD DOUBTS.

Judy: "Will you give me your promise, Dennis, that ye'll love me forever?"

Dennis: "Sure, an' Oi'd loike to do that same, Judy, but Oi'm hardly of the opinion that Oi'l lasht as long as that."

It will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

"I have three children, who are the very image of myself," said Jones, enthusiastically. "I pity the youngest," returned Brown, quietly. "Why?" asked Jones. "Because he is the one who will have to resemble you the longest," said Brown.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Young Wife (worn out by attending crying baby): "Dear, dear! I do wish people had their second childhood first. Then they'd be old enough to know better than to cry so."

Success in Life is dependent upon good health. If you are out of sorts, ill or feeble, take "Ferrovim." It's the ***best tonic.*** **$1 bottles. All medicine dealers.**

Visitor—"How beautifully still the children sit while you talk to them!" Schoolmaster—"Yes; I've got them pretty well trained. I told them at the start that every time I caught a boy moving in his seat while I was talking to them I would talk ten minutes longer."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

ARTFUL MRS. WITHERBY.

Witherby—"I've invited a fellow here to dinner to-morrow night."

Mrs. Witherby—"Oh, my dear, what did you do that for? Why, the new cook is coming to-morrow, and you know it will be just awful."

Witherby—"I don't see anything awful about it. Give him what we've got. I guess it's good enough."

Mrs. Witherby—"That's just like a man. You don't seem to care for appearances at all. Can't you put him off?"

Witherby—"No, I can't. The ideal I invite a friend to dinner, and my wife protests. But, madam, he comes just the same. As long as I am running this house I propose to do as I please."

Mrs. Witherby—"Who is it?"

Witherby—"Wigson. You know him, don't you?"

Mrs. Witherby (seized with an inspiration)—"Know him! I should say I did. Why, he's an old sweetheart of mine."

Witherby—"I guess not."

Mrs. Witherby—"But he is. Have him to dinner by all means. Oh, I should just love to see him! How he used to make love to me!"

Witherby—"He did, eh?"

Mrs. Witherby—"Yes, indeed. It was only by the merest chance that I didn't become his wife. This is indeed a pleasure. Dear boy! Let's see; I haven't seen Charlie Wigson for four years."

Witherby (dryly)—"You haven't, eh? Well, I wouldn't be surprised if you didn't see him for four more."

Mrs. Witherby (feigning great disappointment)—"Oh, you haven't changed your mind, have you? Aren't you going to bring him to dinner?"

Witherby—"No, madam, I'm not."

And Mrs. Witherby, having gained her point, glided blandly from the room.

A butcher was invited the other night to attend a concert, but positively declined, even when a free ticket was offered him. When pressed for a reason, he replied: "If I should go I should see so many people who owe me for meat that it would spoil all my fun."

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."

PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a 36,000 lb. press (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a 600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received.

Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or 2¾ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings and is water and wind proof.

Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	423 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont
Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

LANDS In Western Canada Two cornering sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE NEXT THING TODO.

Simpson—Do you go to church regularly every Sunday?

Hopkins—Pretty nearly.

Simpson—What do you mean by "pretty nearly?"

Hopkins — Regularly every Sunday my wife tries to make me go!"

IT SOUNDS ALL RIGHT.

Goaker: "You look over-worked, doctor."

Doctor: "Yes, I am a bit run down. I'm thinking of going for a cruise."

Goaker: "I shouldn't if I were you."

Doctor: "Why not?"

Goaker: "Because men in your profession are so liable to see sickness."

Wilson's FLY PADS

ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED A BUSHEL OF FLIES

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

Libby's Food Products

enable you to enjoy your meals without having to spend half your time between them over a hot cook-stove.

All the cooking is done in Libby's kitchen—a kitchen as clean and neat as your own, and there's nothing for you to do but enjoy the result.

Libby's Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the *good* parts packed.

For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doors or out, try Libby's Melrose Pate—with Libby's Camp Sauce.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec

FARMS FOR SALE.

Over two thousand farms for sale in Ontario. Send for our list. Also a large number of splendid business properties for sale. Western Real Estate Exchange Limited, London, Ont.

200 Men Wanted at Once

In various parts of the Dominion, at whole or spare time agents, to sell a high grade stock of hardy and well grown trees and plants. Go-ahead and energetic men can make a very profitable business of selling this stock, which is well known. Liberal terms and a complete outfit. Commission paid weekly. Apply at once to

E. D. SMITH,
Helderleigh Nurseries,
Winona, Ontario.

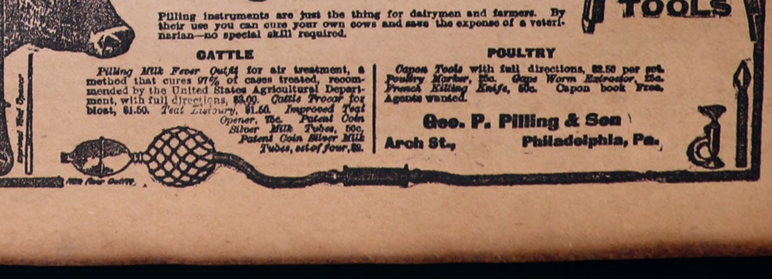
Established over a quarter of a century.

The "VERITAS" GALVANIC RING

has cured thousands of people suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia Nervousness, Impurities of the blood. It has a beneficial effect on the whole body. We are making a special trial offer to readers of this paper. Send stamp for testimonials and our trial offer to

The 'Veritas' Import Co.,
Dept. 23, 219 Bleury street, Montreal

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. LTD.
Successors to Ontario Canoe Co.
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA.
The Best and Cheapest Canoes, Skiffs, Launches &c.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING



Pilling CATTLE & POULTRY Instruments

CAPON TOOLS

Pilling instruments are just the thing for dairymen and farmers. By their use you can cure your own cows and save the expense of a veterinarian—no special skill required.

CATTLE

Pilling Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment, a method that cures 97% of cases treated, recommended by the United States Agricultural Department, with full directions, $3.00. *Cattle Trocar* for bloat, $1.50. *Teat Bistoury*, $1.50. *Improved Teat Opener*, 75c. *Patent Coin Silver Milk Tubes*, 50c. *Patent Coin Silver Milk Tubes, set of four*, $2.

POULTRY

Capon Tools with full directions, $2.50 per set. *Poultry Marker*, 25c. *Gape Worm Extractor*, 25c. *French Killing Knife*, 50c. Capon book free. Agents wanted.

Geo. P. Pilling & Son
Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

The great interest taken by many in athletic sports is attracting the attention of the more thoughtful of the community. Not that athletic sports are in themselves wrong, but that they are being carried to such a pitch as to distract the attention from, and unfit for the active business pursuits of life. An exchange very truthfully says: "Certainly the peril of our race lies in its absorption in what should be recreation—that is, a renewal of vigor for the work of life, but what has become the principal interest of very many. The pastoral address read before the Methodist Conference at Smith's Falls, and ordered to be read at the various Methodist churches in the conference, struck a true note in its warning declaration that athletic sports are given too much prominence in the lives of the young people of to-day. The pursuit of athletics as a means to an end, that of physical well being, is hardly likely to meet with the censure of any thinking man. There are numerous instances of men, famous athletes in their school and college days, who have achieved distinction in church, state, the professions, and commerce, as well as in the highest walks of Christian heroism. But it is safe to say that with these athletics held a place subsidiary to their life purposes, and that they profited in after life by the lessons of discipline and self-control entailed in their pursuit. While an excessive devotion to sport is to be regretted, still more deplorable is that the vast majority of those who devote time and interest to them get no personal benefit. Even allowing for the large percentage of adults, who, by reason of their age, could not reasonably be expected to take part in the more strenuous forms of exercise, it will be found that the bulk of the spectators at the so-called important games is composed of youths and young men who take keener interest in these than in their life duties. If those exhibitions were relaxation they might serve as a relief to life's overstrain, but they rather add to it. They absorb energy in triviality when there is so much to be read, so much to be done. Canada is but little more than in her infancy as regards matters of art and literature. A prominent position in these, among the nations of the world, will not soon be attained while the youth of the country fritters away its time. Canada offers the widest opportunities to the beneficent energies of all her sons, and she needs the best efforts and powers of them all."

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Continued from First page.

The council then went into committee of the whole on roads and bridges. Mr. Rodgers in the chair.

A petition from a number of residents in the back of the township near Deer Lake, asked for a grant of $50 towards repairing a boundary road there, which was in a very bad condition. It was a much travelled road between Hastings and Peterborough, and the amount was not very much.

Mr. Bonter moved, seconded by Mr. Best, that the amount be granted, the money to be placed in Mr. Bonter's hands.

A communication from the clerk of the township of Huntingdon, in reference to the change of a road was left with a committee to report at the next session.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dr. Harper and Mr. Nichol of Madoc, addressed the Council, asking for a grant for the roads in Madoc village. They also spoke of the bad condition of the road between Marmora and Madoc.

Mr. Rodgers, chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee, read his report. He said that they had found none of the bridges damaged from floods owing to the low water and small amount of ice. This was something unusual, compared with other years. A bridge at Madoc had been repaired at a cost of $135, Seymour bridge rebuilt for $75, and Bradd's bridge in Elzevir at a cost of $85.

The past winter was a very disastrous one to the country, owing to the lack of snow. The roads had upheaved from the first, leaving them in bad condition. This would necessitate a larger expenditure on roads than hitherto. The amount expended by this department since January 1st, 1906, was as follows:

Gravel roads	$3,575.05
Bridges	1,670.98
Snow	42.70
Machinery	416.62

The report recommended a total for roads for 1906 of $17,770, as against $16,435 for 1905, an increase of $1,335.

The amount recommended for bridges for this year would be $6,000 to make the necessary repairs.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Rodgers moved, seconded by Mr. Cornell, that a special grant of $154 be given the village of Madoc, they to supplement the grant by $100. Carried.

The request of Robert Lyall of Madoc, asking for compensation for damages sustained by water backing up on his property, was considered. A motion that he be granted the sum of $25 was defeated.

On motion a grant of $25 was made to the Free Hospital for Consumptives at Muskoka.

The council then went into committee of the whole on estimates, Mr. Nicolson in the chair. The following were the results of their deliberations:

County roads	$17,920
Administration of Justice	7,300
Jury law	4,000
Court house and goal	3,000
County bridges	6,000
Other roads and bridges	2,500
Snow and wire fences	1,000
Road machinery	2,000
Salaries	3,460
Warden and councillors	1,700
Printing and stationery	900
Schools	9,500
Fuel and light	1,500
Interest on bank account	500
Miscellaneous	660
	$64,640

The county rate was fixed at 4 mills, 3-10 mills more than last year. The estimated casual revenue is $17,500, leaving the amount to be levied $47,120.

THURSDAY MORNING.

A communication presented by Mr. Bonter on behalf of about 90 residents in the vicinity of Millbridge, in reference to the road there, was referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. McFarlane, chairman of the executive committee, read the report. It contained the fact that the county had purchased a new crusher from the Sawyer-Massey Co., of Hamilton, for $1,050. The company allowed the county $350 for the old one, so the new one only cost the county $700. It is to be paid for by the 15th of July this year.

The contract for the heating of the court house by steam has been awarded to John Sims & Co., the amount being $1675. There were three tenders from local firms, but the lowest secured it. The whole building will be heated from one boiler. The report stated that the job of thinning the trees, under the supervision of Mr. Ketcheson, was well done.

Mr. Nugent, clerk, and Mr. Rollins, Reeve of the township of Wollaston, addressed the Council, asking aid to the extent of $500 to assist in defraying expenses caused by an epidemic of smallpox in the fall of 1905. The township has only a population of 900, with 190 ratepayers. The matter was referred to committee.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. O'Flynn and Mr. Fairman addressed the council in reference to the Hastings Telephone Co. This company is intended to operate in the nine southern townships of the county of Hastings, and asked permission to erect poles on the county roads. Their petition was granted.

Mr. Turley, of Frankford, asked that an additional light be placed at the entrance of bridge over the river Trent at Frankford. The request was granted.

Mr. Anderson asked for a grant of $100 for a bridge over the Trent river at Chisholm's Rapids. The matter was referred to committee.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, inspector for North Hastings, and Mr. John Johnston, inspector for South Hastings, read their reports, which were full and interesting.

On motion the usual grant was made to the Fruit Growers' Association to enable them to give prizes on condition that Mr. Reid and Mr. Graham arrange the prize list.

A grant of $50 was made for a boundary road between Hastings and Peterboro counties on condition that Peterboro grant a like amount.

A grant of $100 was made to assist in opening up a new road between Gilmour and St. Ola.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The report of the committee on the House of Refuge was read, and a lot of information given as to the letting of the contract and the progress of the work. Mr. Walter Alford, who has the contract, is pushing the work on rapidly, and is to have the building completed by the 1st of August, 1907. The report was adopted.

Mr. Jas. Whitton, Reeve of Rawdon, addressed the Council, and asked for a grant of $100, to be supplemented by a like amount from the township to repair the road and cut down a hill in the 8th concession. Referred to committee.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

On motion of Mr. Rodgers, seconded by Mr. Bonter, $100 was granted toward repairing the county road through the village of Stirling, on condition that the village council grant a like sum.

On motion of Mr. Morton, a grant of $150 was made towards repairing a road leading from Moira to West Huntingdon.

On motion of Mr. Nicolson a grant of $100 was made towards building a bridge to Anders in's Island, Trent river.

The school inspectors' reports were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

The sum of $50 was granted on a road leading from J. Clarke's to Carroll's corners, and $50 for a road on the boundary between Hastings and Haliburton.

A motion was passed that hereafter neither of the county judges receive any amount for postage, but that the usual stationery be furnished.

Mr. Rodgers moved for a grant of $100 to the township of Rawdon. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Rodgers, seconded by Mr. Bonter moved that a grant of $200 be given the township of Wollaston to help pay the expenses of the smallpox epidemic in the fall of 1905. The motion carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

SATURDAY MORNING.

By-laws to equalize the assessment, levy the rates, to authorize the erection of poles on county roads for telephone purposes, and to amend another by-law, were passed, and the Council adjourned until the 4th of December next.

Needs Revision.

That the Ontario system of education is badly in need of revision was demonstrated a day or two ago when one of the big insurance institutions inserted an advertisement for a boy seventeen years old, who could write a good hand. A large number of applications were received and some of them so badly written that the names of the applicants were read with difficulty. The successful applicant was a lad sixteen years old, who arrived in the city a few days ago from Bristol with his family and located here. His letter was a beautiful composition, and his writing was splendid compared with that of the Canadian boys. The banking institutions are continually bringing young men from England and Scotland to fill positions in the banks.—Kingston News.

The effect of the Chicago exposures will be to cast suspicion upon all canned meats, no matter where put up. If Canadian canners are wise they will not further object to paying for Government inspection of their goods.

The Very Best Remedy for Bowel Trouble.

Mr. M. F. Borroughs, an old and well-known resident of Bluffton, Ind. says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as the very best remedy for bowel trouble. I make this statement after having used the remedy in my family for several years. I am never without it." This remedy is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? For sale by Morton & Haight.

Weddings In Wales.

Many and curious were the old customs in Wales relating to marriage. The following is an account of the bidding ceremony, an old custom which is said to be celebrated even to this day in rural parts of Wales: The bidder goes from house to house with a long pole and ribbons flying at the end of it, and standing in the middle floor in each house he repeats a long lesson with great formality. He mentions the day of the wedding, the place, the preparations made, etc. The following is a specimen: "The intention of the bidder is this: With kindness and amity, with decency and liberality for —— and ——, he invites you to come with your good will on the plate. Bring current money—a shilling or two or three or four or five—with cheese and butter. We invite the husband and wife, children and menservants, from the greatest to the least. Come there early. You shall have victuals freely and drink cheap, stools to sit on and fish if we can catch them, but if not hold us excusable, and they will attend on you when you call upon them in return. They set out from such a place and such a place."

A Bride's Dilemma.

A successful schoolteacher married a wealthy widower. The man had lived alone with his servants since the death of his first wife. On the morning after the bride's arrival in her new home the cook appeared for orders. Now, the little woman was far more familiar with the classics than with roasts and stews, and she was not a little dismayed when Mary innocently put the question:

"An' how will ye have the beef cooked, mum?"

For the merest instant she hesitated. Not for a fortune would she have the old servant suspect her absolute ignorance of cookery. But her years in the schoolroom had not been in vain. Calmly and sweetly she answered:

"You may cook it your way today, Mary, and then another time you can try my way."

And the cook went downstairs with a high opinion of her new mistress.

Superstitions of Farmers.

Farmers "stick to the moon" in regard to planting corn and other crops. Some of them will not under any circumstances plant corn on moonlight nights, claiming that corn planted then will produce a tall stalk with a short ear. Others just as successfully plant when they are ready, when nights are dark or moonlight, as the case may be. Other notions are indulged in, such as throwing the cobs in running water to keep corn from firing. Some farmers would under no consideration burn pinder hulls, the seed of which is to be used for planting. They must be scattered along a path or highway, to be trodden upon in order to secure a good crop. Green butter bean hulls must be thrown in a road after being shelled for table use from day to day to insure a good crop the following season.

Any One Can Spell Shakespeare.

One is not in danger of misspelling the word Shakespeare. Some one has discovered 4,000 ways, of which the following, as they actually appear in old documents, are examples; Shakspere, Shaxpere, Shakspire, Schaxper, Shakespere, Shagpere, Schakspeyr, Shaxespere, Shaxpur, Shaxper, Shaksper, Schackspeare, Saxpere, Shackespire, Shakespire, Shackespeare, Shakaspear, Shakspear, Shaxpeare, Shakspecre, Shaxpure, Shackspeyr, Shakspear, Schakesper, etc. If the chirography of Shakespeare himself is any authority twenty-two of these ways are correct.

A Nation of Sleepers.

"Rare slumberers are the Turks," declares a writer. "In the villages, at any rate, they will drop into the land of dreams on the slightest pretext and at the shortest notice. This habit has advantages, one being that the Turk does not at all mind being awakened in the dead of night, for the simple reason that he can go to sleep again the instant he wishes. When staying in very limited quarters I have often heard a member of the family get up and after searching about among his sleeping companions thoroughly rouse them all to ask where his tobacco was or upon some equally slight excuse."

Enough Money.

Half a dozen brokers were discussing Russell Sage and his peculiarities when one of them told this story: The financier was once asked, "When does a man get enough money, Mr. Sage?" "When he gets $10,000 more," said Uncle Russell as he stopped at an apple stand for a moment. Then he passed on without buying.

His Part.

"Look here," remarked the thrifty man to his extravagant wife, "you're carrying too much sail, my lady."

"I don't know why you should bother about that," she retorted.

"No?" said he. "I think I should, since I have to raise the wind."

Brought Down the House.

Critic—I hear that the new man's acting brought down the house. Manager—Yes, it did. In one week it brought down the house from 800 to 10 people and the attendants.

In the Doctor's Waiting Room.

Doctor (entering suddenly)—Which of you has waited longest? Shears (sulkily)—I. I have waited six months, and you haven't paid me for that last suit yet!

The First Son.

Nodd—I can't make up my mind what college to send that boy of mine to. Todd—How old is he? Nodd—Nearly three weeks.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Our Housefurnishing Department needs no introduction to the Ladies of this vicinity. The yearly increase in business is the most convincing proof that our efforts to procure the most beautiful CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS and other Furnishings and sell them at reasonable prices, is appreciated by the housekeepers of this district.

Our assortment—the largest between TORONTO and MONTREAL—was never at a better choosing point than at present, the choicest goods from the World's most celebrated manufacturers being here in a profusion of designs, quality and price.

Truly a display that is irresistible to most women. We will be pleased to have you pay us a visit. You can tell for yourself that the goods and prices are really exceptional.

LACE CURTAINS.

We show such a varied range of Patterns and Prices that it would be impossible to give more than a passing idea of our stock. Imported direct from the best makers, we save the middle man's profit, which makes our prices as low if not lower than any other store in this district.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, in latest patterns and designs, from 30c. to $6.50 pair.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

We handle absolutely the best English Brussels Carpet made, best in quality, latest in design and colors—Carpets that will wear a life time, made by the best and most reliable makers in the Old Country.

Fine Brussels Carpets, - - - 95c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 yd.

Special 50c. Tapestry Carpet.—Something entirely different to the ordinary 50c. Carpet, we have planned, figured, searched and pruned the price until we've got the best 50c. Tapestry Carpets in the country. Inspect these goods and your own good judgment will agree with us, reg. 60c. our price 50c. yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

The Anglican Bishops in their addresses to their Synods now in session have brought a charge against the Ontario Education Department of teaching infidelity through the use of the High School Geography. At the Synod of Kingston Bishop Mills criticized with the utmost vigor the high school geography introduced in September, 1904. "It presumes," he said, "to tell us that the universe, and this world as a part of it, were not the work of a Supreme Being, but the product, on the contrary, of chance or accident arising from self-contained conditions already existing in physical nature; and that man, instead of being created by God in His own image, sprang originally from some inferior form of animal life, to gradually attain, by evolutionary process, to the higher form in which he appears to-day. This the high school geography teaches. At page 12 it tells us that life on this earth had its lowly beginnings in humble seaweed, or in gelatinous or limey matter that arose on the surface of the salt water; while at page 427 it teaches the false doctrine of the "nebular hypothesis" which had its origin with the German skeptic, Kant, and was afterwards taught anew, with fresh environments, by the eminent French astronomer, Laplace, as an excuse or justification for his own atheism. That a book of this dangerous character should be used in our educational institutions must be regarded as a deliberate attempt to weaken or wholly destroy the Christian faith of students of both sexes."

The Synod passed a resolution protesting against the present high school geography, claiming that its teachings are contrary to Holy Scripture, and ordering that the resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Education and Dr. Seath.

Prince Edward Island is now all under prohibition.

Considerable damage was done by frost in northern New York on Monday night.

Heavy thunderstorms have caused serious floods in many parts of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Purvis, farmer near Cannington, set fire to his barn and then committed suicide by swallowing poison.

Sir Gilbert Parker has sent to Col Ponton his annual donation of $100 to the funds of the Belleville Public Library.

A public meeting has been held in Madoc to secure the operation of the Grand Trunk branch line from Madoc to Eldorado. The officials of the G. T. R. are to be interviewed in regard to the matter.

If your stomach troubles you do not conclude that there is no cure, for a great many have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Morton & Haight's drug store and give them a trial. They also cure constipation and biliousness.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It certainly checks falling hair; no mistake about this. It acts as a regular medicine; makes the scalp healthy. Then you must have healthy hair, for it's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

No Sanatoria "more judiciously .. and economically" managed.

CANADIAN OPINION

DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, Inspector of Public Charities, Province of Ontario. Official Report:

"I was specially pleased with the attention paid to conduct the institution carefully and economically. The patients I found cheerful, happy and evidently well looked after by those in charge. I found particular attention is paid to provide nourishing dietary, carefully prepared, and the quality of the food served was excellent. This hospital depends for its maintenance largely upon the voluntary contributions of the public."

FOREIGN OPINION

DR. H. L. RUSSELL, President of the Advisory Board of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium:

"We have just recently returned from our eastern trip, in which we had an opportunity of inspecting practically all the sanatoria in the east that are designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. I am very glad to be able to write you that the very favorable impressions that we received at Gravenhurst have continued with us after this round trip. We have found no place in our travels in which money seems to have been expended more judiciously and economically than in connection with the two institutions that are under the control of the National Sanitarium Association."

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Increases the Accommodation by Twenty-five Beds . . .

This means twenty-five extra beds to be furnished; twenty-five additional patients to be fed every day (three regular meals and three lunches is the bill of fare daily); twenty-five extra patients to be cared for by physicians and nurses, calling for increase of staff.

PATIENT UNDER EXAMINATION.

The entire cost of management is increased one-third.

But so pressing are the calls of those on the waiting list, and increasingly urgent the new applications received each day, that the trustees have decided upon the step indicated, confident that the Canadian people will see that these new beds are furnished and maintained.

$50.00 Furnishes a Bed Complete

—Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front St. W., Toronto.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, To Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Expert, New York Life Building, Montreal and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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DENTISTS, BELLEVILLE, will visit Stirling, Thursday and Friday of each week. Office over Morton & Haight's Drug Store.

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Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON. GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company,
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Public School Reports.

III. DEPT.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—50.

JR. III.—G Shea 38, O Cummings 37, B Donnan 37, A Sager 31, D B Roy 29, E Eggleton 28, F Linn 27, E Gould 25, L Williams 24, M Balfour 21, R Lansing 21, C Cummings 21, L Moloney 19, C White 19, M Thompson 16, E Tice 14, A Sprague 8.

SR. II.—J Graine 32, V Whitty 28, C Brown 27, M Meiklejohn 26, A Parry 26, D Hayford 25, R Bissonnette 24, E Caverley 21, L Labey 18, R Cummings 15, P Utman 14, F Ferguson 12, H Rollins, A Coulter 5, H Eggleton 0.

SPELLING—70.

JR. III.—E Gould 70, H Payne 68, A Sager 68, M Balfour 64, A Sprague 64, E Tice 64, B Donnan 62, M Thompson 60, G Shea 58, C Cummings 54, F Linn 54, C White 50, D B Roy 44, O Cummings 38, L Williams 38, R Lansing 32, E Eggleton 28, L Moloney 22.

SR. II.—M Meiklejohn 64, E Caverley 62, V Whitty 62, D Hayford 58, H Rollins 58, A Coulter 48, R Bissonnette 46, L Labey 46, A Parry 42, R Cummings 34, F Ferguson 18, P Utman 16, C Brown 10, J Graine (—10), H Eggleton (—32).

I. DEPT.

READING.

PR. II.—L French 100, O Kerr 100, E Bird 100, H McCutcheon 100, E Graine 95, F Ibey 95, M Barrow 95, M Graine 90, E Gould 90, G Green 90, W Young 90, E Airhart 80, H Barrow 75, E Bailey 60.

SR. PR. I.—H Boldrick 95, K Kennedy 95, E Roy 85, E Cummings 80, J Ackers 80, H Wanamaker 75, G Hanna 65, G Barrow 60, H Ackers 60, B Coulter 55, R Coulter 50, H Sitte 20.

Wellman's Corners

Well the Orangemen had their "big go" on Wednesday, the 6th inst. They elevated three persons to the lofty and sublime degree of the purple and three more to the still more lofty and sublime degree of the R.A.P., at least so they inform your correspondent. There were more than a hundred present and a bountiful lunch was provided to which they did ample justice. We are cautioned not to say that they kept it up late and we won't, but the big drums waked the echoes among our hills till they awakened us but we won' ttell the time.

The Women's Institute Meeting is to be held here in the Orange Hall, on June 19th, in the evening, not on the 20th as was stated in your correspondence of two weeks ago.

News reached here by telephone of the death of Mr. Lewis Hyde, of Trenton, a former resident here. He was killed in St. Catharines by coming in contact with a live wire. His remains were brought to Trenton to be interred. The greatest sympathy is felt here for the bereaved family, especially for the aged father and mother of the deceased.

The date of Wellman's Lawn Social has been fixed for August 10th. The musical committee, we hear, are already about their work, as are some of the other committees.

Mrs. T. Hubbel was in Belleville Monday of this week attending the funeral of her niece's little son, Gerald Skinner, a bright little boy of six, who was killed by the falling of a building.

How To Break Up a Cold.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days's time. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Morton & Haight.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Passenger	10.17 a. m
Passenger	6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sidney Baptist Church intend holding their annual lawn social on Friday evening, June 29th.

Mr. T. G. Clute attended the Bay of Quinte conference at Port Perry as lay representative from Stirling circuit.

As will be noticed by advertisement in another column, Drs. Wilson, of Belleville, will visit this town professionally every week.

The open season for maskinonge, bass and pickerel will start on Saturday, and then the angler may not be afraid to tell his big fish story.

The annual lawn social in connection with the Presbyterian church, West Huntingdon, will be held on Wednesday evening, July 4th.

At the Stirling Cheese Board yesterday 1070 boxes were offered. Mr. Kerr bought the board at 10 15/16c. The board meets next Wednesday at 4 p.m.

The Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual social on F. T. Ward's lawn on Wednesday evening, August 1st. Look for later announcements.

The pulpits of St. John's Church, Stirling, and Frankford were taken last Sunday by their former pastor, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, of Merrickville. The reverend gentleman delivered two fine discourses to large audiences.

Large posters are out giving the detailed programme of the Old Boys' Reunion at Campbellford, on July 2nd. A special train will leave Belleville at 7.30 a.m., which will accommodate the large crowd intending to go from here.

A presentation of an address accompanied by several presents was made to Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, by a number of her friends and neighbors, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Spry, on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Kennedy will shortly leave town to take up her residence with her son in Toronto.

FOR SALE—First-class Jersey Cow. Apply to J. F. BEAN, Stirling.

The young men of the town have taken to playing lacrosse and have been practising almost every evening for the past three weeks. It has been seen that there is good material for a team here and it has been thought advisable to organize. A meeting is called for to-morrow evening at the Stirling House for the purpose of considering the matter. Let all who wield a stick attend.

One of the county stone crushers is now located here and started work yesterday. They intend putting another coat of stone on the streets which were covered last season, and this will put them in good condition. The amount of stone that can be crushed by one of these machines is astonishing. A test was made a few days ago by Mr. Richard Stout, foreman of the gang here, when he crushed 81 yards in 10 hours. This is said to be a record hard to beat.

LUMBER and SHINGLES for Sale at Anson. Will be in attendance Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

We have been favored with a great many electrical storms this season and with every one a great deal of damage is done. The storm and tornado of Friday afternoon last which did so much damage in south-western Ontario, visited a section of country just south of this village, when the terrific wind blew down a large barn which was being put on a high foundation, by Mr. H. McFaull, and literally breaking it to pieces. The wind took a narrow path cutting down numbers of large trees in its way.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Walter P. Rodgers, of Winnipeg, formerly of Stirling, son of Mr. Robert Rodgers, who has been for the last five years in that city, has been appointed city traveller for the Ogilvie Milling Co. He served two years in the Union Bank, and was recently elected treasurer of the Young Men's Conservative Club. He is also interested in a number of business enterprises, in all of which we wish him success. His brother, Mr. J. A. Rodgers, who has been in Winnipeg for a number of years, is now travelling for Fallie, Scott and Larson.

The ease with which names can be obtained for signatures to a petition is proverbial, and not always is sufficient thought given to the subject of the petition. Quite recently a petition was circulated to have the Toronto mail come by C.P.R. to Bellview, and thence by stage, instead of by the G.T.R. as at present. This would, with the present stage route deliver the mail here about one hour earlier. This might work all right in the summer, but in the winter, when the roads are blocked by snow, we fear that the Toronto papers would not be received with the regularity they have been in the past. This phase of the question probably did not strike those who signed the petition. Sometimes changes are not for the better.

A comic play entitled "Joshua Simpkins" is billed for the Opera House, Monday night next.

An adjourned meeting of the Sine Creamery Association will be held at the factory on Monday next, June 18th. All interested should attend.

Mr. A. J. Thompson, lot 24 in the 1st con. of Rawdon, has a Holstein heifer which he thinks beats the record, having a calf when 13 months and 10 days old.

CARD OF THANKS—Mr. Nicholas Stout and family wish to extend their sincere thanks to their friends and neighbors for all the kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent troubles in the death of the wife and mother.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jerome Conley, who had a partial stroke of paralysis over a year ago, is not improving in health. He is thinking of going to Belleville, where he hopes to obtain treatment that may be of benefit.

Prof. F. R. Parker, M. A., eldest son of the late Dr. Parker, who has been connected with the Normal school at Cortland, N. Y., since 1900, as head of the department of Latin and Greek, has resigned, having accepted the position of principal of Elmira Free Academy. The Cortland Democrat says the removal of Prof. Parker from that city "will be regretted, not only by the faculty, the students, the Congregational church and Sunday School, in each of which he has been an active worker, but by our citizens generally. The same regret is expressed for the removal of Mrs. Parker, who has been active in social circles, and has very warm friends in Cortland."

Coulter—McKee.

The following is from the Orillia Packet of last week, and one of the participants in the ceremony is our townsman Mr. A. L. Coulter, G. T. R. agent:

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McKee was the scene of a pretty June wedding yesterday afternoon, when their daughter, Miss Edith Mabel McKee, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. Lawrence Coulter, of Stirling. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Odery, in the presence of a gathering of friends and relatives. The bride was charmingly gowned in silk eoliene over taffeta, and she carried a bunch of roses. She was attended only by Miss Mamie Hartt, who made a chic little flower girl. The house was prettily decorated with white lilacs. The bride's travelling dress was of navy blue Panama cloth with cream Tuscan straw hat. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter left by the afternoon train for Toronto and eastern points, accompanied by the best wishes of a host of friends. The bride has taken an active part in the work of the Methodist church, and the members of the choir gave a shower in her honour on Tuesday evening. Among the large collection of beautiful gifts there was also a handsome fern pot from the Epworth League. This was accompanied by an address expressive of appreciation and good wishes. The out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. J. Coulter, mother of the groom; Messrs. Robert, William and Thos. Coulter, brothers of the groom; and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McKee, of Midland. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter will reside at Stirling.

Watts—Price.

A very pretty house wedding took place in Aylmer on June 6th, when Mr. F. M. P. Watts was united in marriage to Miss Esther H. Price, daughter of Mr. D. Price. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of St. Thomas. Mr. W. R. Howson acted as groomsman. The bride, who was daintily gowned in applique net over white satin, was given away by her father. Her sister, Mrs. C. Lowe, of Kingston, acting as matron as honor, was gowned in applique net over blue silk. Miss Elma Watts, as bridesmaid, wore Persian lawn with lace trimmings, and Miss Ena Price, sister of the bride, wore Dresden muslin with pink trimmings, each carrying a bouquet of white and pink roses. The house was beautifully decorated with bridal wreath and mountain ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Watts left by the evening train for Montreal and Quebec.

Obituary.

MRS. NICHOLAS STOUT.

Another old land-mark has been removed, in the person of Mrs. Nicholas Stout, who passed away at the ripe old age of 82 years, on the 17th day of May, 1906, at her home in the fifth concession of Rawdon. Deceased was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, in 1823. She came with her parents to Canada about 80 years ago, settling in Kingston for a short time, and from thence removing to the township of Huntingdon, within four miles of her late residence. She was married in the year 1853 to Mr. Nicholas Stout, with whom she lived happily for nearly half a century. A fact worthy of notice is that there was only a half year's difference in their ages.

Shortly after their marriage they removed to Rawdon, where they resided until her death. Her husband and herself both being industrious, soon built for themselves a very comfortable home. Her husband, one son and one daughter survive her. As a faithful wife, mother, and an ever kind and hospitable neighbor, she will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. James Haggerty, Esq., of the township of Huntingdon, is a brother of the deceased, and the only surviving member of a large family who were the pioneers of our country. The older residents will doubtless remember the father of the deceased, who acted as magistrate until his death. The deceased was a consistent and life-long member of the Church of England, the church of all her ancestors. The funeral was one of the largest ever known in the community. The interment took place in St. Thomas' Church cemetery, the service being conducted by the Rev. A. S. Dickenson, Rector.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Sadie Lumb, of Fort Stewart, is the guest of Miss Lou Judd.

Mr. Alf. Judd, of Fort Stewart, is spending a few days at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boldrick are spending a few days at Crowe Lake camp.

Miss May Nancarrow, of Campbellford, visited friends in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. A. L. Coulter will be at home on the afternoons of June 27th and 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lain, of Belleville, spent a few days at the home of Mr. Mark Tucker last week.

Mrs. (Dr.) Sprague and Miss Annie left yesterday for Renfrew to visit her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Girdwood.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle arrived at Vancouver on Thursday last and expected to leave on Saturday, the 9th inst., for Dawson City.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to convey my heartiest thanks to my bachelor friends of Stirling, for their kind remembrance to me on the occasion of my leaving their ranks to join those of the benedicts. I shall never forget the associates which I have met here, no matter where I may be located.

A. L. COULTER.

A Great Treat.

The NEWS-ARGUS has succeeded in completing an arrangement by which every person taking advantage of our offer will secure the greatest treat in reading matter ever offered the Canadian public. The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has lately entered into a syndicate with a few others of the leading papers of England and America by which they have secured, at a cost of $150,000, twelve new stories by twelve of the world's best authors, and they are to appear in the Family Herald before they are issued in book form. Each story is completed in a month, making twelve complete stories, that would cost eighteen dollars in book form, inside the year. It is certainly one of the greatest feats in modern journalism, and only the strongest newspapers could take the risk of the immense expenditure.

We have made arrangements to offer the NEWS-ARGUS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star to new subscribers until January 1st, 1907, for the small sum of sixty cents, and in that time those taking advantage of the offer will secure at least six of the complete stories, not counting the many other interesting features of the Family Herald and their own local paper. To present readers of the NEWS-ARGUS we offer the Family Herald for the balance of the year for only forty-five cents.

Subscriptions should be sent to the NEWS-ARGUS office.

Warning to Fishermen.

The Fisheries Department officials desire to remind those interested that the close season for bass is from April 15 to June 15th, both days inclusive. People who are making preparations to begin bass fishing on the 15th inst. must therefore curb their impatience a day longer, or run the risk of arrest for transgression of the fishing laws, which are being strictly enforced.

Births.

REID—At Spring Brook, on June 7th, the wife of Mr. Ed. Reid, of a son.

MATHER—In Stirling, on June 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mather, a son.

POUNDKEEPER'S NOTICE.

There has been impounded a yearling Bull, red and white. If not claimed will be sold by public auction on Monday, June 25th, at one o'clock, p.m.

A. W. HAGERMAN,
Sidney, June 9, 1906. Poundkeeper.

Marmora Flour Mills.

I desire to announce to the public that I have leased the Marmora Flour Mills for a long term of years and now have it under full swing. On Monday, June 4th, we turned on the power after having made extensive repairs and improvements. The Mill has been equipped with the latest improved machinery making it the best mill in the County and one of the best in Central Ontario, which enables us to produce a Flour second to none.

In patronizing us you can feel assured of getting Flour from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat that can be bought, and manufactured by an old and experienced miller, Mr. John Holsey.

CHOPPING A SPECIALTY—We never keep customers waiting as we grind from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. HUBBELL.

Adjourned Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of Sine Creamery Association will be held at the Creamery on Monday, June 18th, 1906, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of disposing of the property of the Association at Central Cheese Factory. All interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order,

M. W. SINE,
Sine, June 5, 1906. President.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

200 acres, comprising Lot 1 in 4th Con. and Lot 1 in 5th Con. of Huntingdon, near Town Line, Rawdon. Good house, 3 good barns and 1 new hog pen; well watered—4 wells and 2 springs; situated ¼ mile from cheese factory, 1½ miles from churches, school and post office; 5 miles from Stirling village. For further particulars apply to owner.

PETER McINROY,
Ivanhoe P.O.

MORTGAGE SALE

There will be offered for sale by William Rodgers, Auctioneer, at the Stirling House Stirling, on

Saturday, June 30th, 1906,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

The north-west quarter of lot number twenty-nine, in the eighth concession of Sidney.

For further particulars apply to
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Stirling's New Store

FOR BARGAINS.

LADIES' SUMMER VESTS—Short Sleeves at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. each. Without sleeves at 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c. ea.

LADIES' HYGEIAN DRAWERS at 25c. and 50c. pair.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR—Gowns from 50c. to $3.75 each.
Skirts from 69c. to $3.50. Corset Covers from 25c. to $1.75 each.
Drawers, open or closed, from 25c. to $2.00 pair.
CROMPTON'S Corsets, every pair guaranteed, from 50c. pr. up.

MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR, in Balbriggan and Natural Wool, at 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per garment.

See the SPECIAL VALUE we show in LADIES' LACE HOSE, Tan, Black and White, at 25c. and 50c. pair.

SUMMER BLANKETS, in Grey and White, with Pink and Blue border, sizes 10/4, 11/4 and 12/4. Prices the lowest.

PHONE No. 29. **G. W. ANDERSON.**

Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash.

INAUGURATION DAY
—AND—
Old Boys' Reunion
—AT—
Campbellford,
—ON—
Monday, July 2nd

MORNING.

1. Old Boys' Welcome and Reception.
2. Trades and Calithumpian Processions.
3. Short Addresses by leading members of Parliament.

AFTERNOON.

1. Special extra Horse Races for large purses.
2. Lacrosse, Baseball and Football games
3. Artillery manoeuvres by 15th Duke of Argyle Rifles, 400 strong.

EVENING.

1. Massed Band Concert at the Park, by Lindsay Band, 15th Military Band, 15th Bugle Band, 40th Regimental Band.
2. A magnificent pyrothetic display by I. W. Band & Co., of Hamilton. The grandest exhibition ever seen outside of the big cities, will bring this day to a fitting climax.

This will certainly be one of the greatest celebrations ever held in any town in Canada.

The streets, park and business places will be decorated by J. J. Turner & Sons, of Peterboro, who have contracted to convert it into a veritable fairy land.

Thousands of Campbellford Old Boys have been invited to participate.

Special trains will run in every direction before and after the demonstration.

Everybody will receive the glad hand of welcome, and nothing will be spared in expense and labor to make this a noted day in the history of Campbellford.

Come One. Come All.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO THE **NORTH WEST**

RETURN FARES:

Winnipeg	$32.00	Strassburg	$36.25
Souris	33.50	Saskatoon	37.25
Brandon	33.65	Prince Albert	38.00
Moosomin	34.20	No. Battleford	39.00
Arcola	34.50	Macleod	40.00
Estevan, Yorkton	35.00	Calgary, Red Deer	40.50, 41.50
Regina	35.75	Stettler, Edmonton	42.50
Moose Jaw	36.00		

GOING:

June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 3rd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Last Installment
—OF OUR—
NEW SPRING WALL PAPERS

has arrived and we are now prepared to supply you with the most up-to-date patterns.

It is a pleasure for us to show our samples, so come along and see them.

Burlaps, Mouldings, etc. also supplied.

MORTON & HAIGHT,
STIRLING.

Suppliers of Everything you Need for Housecleaning.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

IF YOU WANT
CHEAP PAINTING

slathered on by incompetent workmen, and skipped over in the places where you can't see it—don't come to me. But if you want honest painting that will stay painted, put on by skilled mechanics, the contract carried out to the letter, and a little more; and if you are willing to pay a fair price for it, then come to

S. A. MURPHY.

What About THAT NEW BUGGY?

—:o:—

Now that Spring has opened up for sure you will want a Buggy, Mikado or Surrey.

We will be pleased to furnish you with any of the above mentioned of McLAUGHLIN'S Manufacture. We have a full line on hand to choose from. No trouble to show our goods, they will stand inspection.

We have also added to our line Newcombe and Heintzman High Grade Pianos, which intending purchasers can see at our store.

For MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements and Repairs give us a call. We carry a full line on hand.

A carload of Tubular and Pipe Box Waggons just arrived.

A full line of Harness always on hand

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of DANIEL STAPLEY, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 129, Sec. 38, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Daniel Stapley, who died on or about the 3rd day of May, A.D. 1906, are required on or before the 16th day of June, A.D. 1906, to send by post prepaid or deliver to G. G. Thrasher, of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Solicitor for Executors, of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and the full particulars of their claim, a statement of their account and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavit.

And further notice is given that after such mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 16th day of May, A.D. 1906.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executors.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

Sack Suits

in single and double breasted models, cutaway styles and frock coats are all being much worn at present. We have new models that are very attractive. And a noticeably fine display of all manner of

HIGH GRADE MATERIALS.

Our cutting, fitting and masterly tailoring cannot be surpassed.

JOHN M. McGEE,
Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

NEWS-ARGUS
to January 1st, 1907, 50c.

UNITED STATES MEAT TRADE

It Has Received the Ugliest Knock In Its History.

A despatch from Paris says: It is learned that the Commissary-General's denial of the statement that Chicago foodstuffs are supplied to the French army is incorrect. The fact is that 20,000 cans of this food were landed at Havre, and sent thence to Bordeaux, where the meat was recanned, marked with French labels, and sold as French.

One of the largest Paris caterers says that his customers were refusing to take American canned goods. Consequently he intends to cease importing them.

Ogden Armour, in an interview on Wednesday, said that, whatever might happen elsewhere, his yards are above reproach. Nevertheless, he acknowledged that the trade had received the ugliest knock in its history.

JOHN BURNS TAKES A HAND.

A despatch from London says: The Chronicle says that Mr. John Burns, as president of the Local Government Board, has been closely watching developments in the canned meat matter. As soon as the aspect became serious he summoned a meeting of the medical health officers of the London County Council, the city corporation, and the 28 metropolitan boroughs, and consulted with them as to whether anything further could be done to secure an adequate inspection of canned goods. He also instructed Chief Medical Officer Buchanan to prepare a report. This has been done, and the report will be available to the members when Parliament meets next week after the Whitsuntide holiday.

It is stated that steps are being taken to get the Foreign Office to take diplomatic action in the matter.

DISEASED FROZEN HOGS.

A despatch from London says: Mr. Terrett, chief meat inspector at the Smithfield market, says that numbers of frozen hogs arrive from the United States in a shockingly diseased condition, yet bearing the Government inspection seal. He does not believe that any Government inspector would be foolish enough to pass hogs in such condition. The wonder is how the seals get attached to them. Mr. Terrett adds that it is impossible for the inspectors here to discover while the hogs are frozen whether or not they are healthy. Buyers are warned that they purchase at their own risk. If, when the hogs are thawed, they are found to be diseased they are immediately seized.

A newspaper here sent a reporter to make a surprise visit to the makers of canned delicacies and inspect their processes. One leading firm accepted the challenge with alacrity, and passed the ordeal to the utmost satisfaction of the reporter, who was regaled with various tid-bits. Another firm asked the newspaper representative to call at a more convenient time, while another absolutely refused "to have anything whatever to do with any newspaper."

WOULD IMPOSE EMBARGO.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Chisholm (East Huron) will call the attention of Parliament to the shocking revelations in connection with the sanitary conditions of the Chicago packing-houses, and will ask if it is the intention of the Government to prohibit the importation of canned meats and meat extracts from the United States, not only in the interests of the public health, but also to assist the farming, stock-raising and packing industries of Canada.

LOSSES WILL BE GREAT.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: It is estimated that the business done by the packing houses located here will suffer to the extent of $10,000,000 as a result of the agitation in connection with the President's crusade against "doctored" meats. Reports of the various plants seen on Thursday agreed with the estimates in the telegraphic despatches that the business of the whole country would show a loss of at least $150,000,000.

"I don't think," said Charles W. Armour on Thursday, "the estimate of $150,000,000 loss to the packers in the whole country is exaggerated. This is only a shrinkage of about ten per cent. on the total volume of the business done, which, I think, is easily one and one-half billion dollars in all branches of the trade. We have complaints already from England that the canned meat trade is decreasing. It is easy to scare people five thousand miles away."

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 12.—Flour — Ontario—Exporters bid $3.15 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.20. Manitoba—First patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers,' $3 to $4.

Bran—Offered at $16.50, outside.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 82c bid, C.P.R., 85c asked; No. 2 red, 82c bid.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 85½c asked, Point Edward and Owen Sound; 84½c bid, Point Edward.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c bid, outside; offered at 38½c; 35⅝c bid, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, offered at 59c, Toronto, to arrive.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market shows little change

Creamery, prints	20c to 22c
do solids	19c to 20c
Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice	16c to 18c
Tubs	15c to 16c

Cheese—New cheese is again showing an easier tendency, and is quoted a little lower at 12c to 12¼c. Old is steady at 15c.

Eggs—The market is quoted unchanged and there are still indications of easier prices later. New-laid are quoted at 17c to 17½c, and splits at 14c.

Potatoes—Unchanged. Ontario, 70c to 85c out of store, eastern Delawares at 85c to 97½c, Quebec 78c, and Nova Scotia at 75c.

Baled Hay—Is steady to firm at $10 for No. 1 timothy per ton in car lots on track here, and $7.50 to $8 for No. 2

Baled Straw—Unchanged at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 12.—Oats — No. 2, 42c to 43¼c; No. 3, 42¼c to 42¾c; No. 4, 41c to 41½c.

Peas—78c f.o.b. per bushel; 78 per cent. at 51c.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 56½c; No. 3 yellow 57½c ex-track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.10 to $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.25; straight winter wheat patents, $4.20 to $4.40, straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10; do. in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extras, $1.50 to $1.65.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $18.50 to $19.50; shorts, 20 to $20.50; milled mouille, $21 to $25; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2 to $2.10 in car lots; cornmeal, $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8.50 to $9.50; clover, mixed, $7.50 to $8.50, and pure clover, $7 to $8.

Eggs—Quoted at 16¾c to 17c, with 16½c being mentioned occasionally. This is for finest straight gathered.

Provisions—Barrels of heavy Canada short cut pork, $23; light short cut, $21.50, barrels clear fat back, $22.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50; alive, $7.75 to $7.85 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12. — Flour — Steady. Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; Winter, nothing done. Corn—Dull but firm; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c. Oatas—Strong; No. 2 white, 39½c; Winter, nothing done. Rye—Steady; No. 2 in store, 65½c. Canal freights — Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 12.—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 94c nominal elevator; No. 2 red, nominal 95c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 91⅞c nominal f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba 89½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 12.—The demand for export cattle is steady, and there were some good loads offering, the top prices being around $5.10 to $5.20. The sheep market is steady at recent decline. The hog market was steady and unchanged from the last rise, but the prospects are said to be for a lower market.

Stockers and Feeders—Market fair. Steady demand for good quality.

Export—Market firm. Extra choice, $5 to $5.20; medium export, $4.80 to $4.90.

Good short-keep feeders, $4.75 to $4.80. Market steady.

Heavy Feeders—Good and heavy feeders at $4.60 to $4.80.

Butchers' — Market higher. Choice picked butcher cattle, $4.80 to $4.90; medium heavy butchers', at $4.50 to $4.65; mixed lots and cows, at $3 to $4.25; common canners at $2.50.

Light Stockers—Steady, $3.50 to $3.90.

Sheep and Lambs—The market is slow, and prospects are for lower prices.

Spring Lambs—Lower, at $3 to $5.50.

Calves — Good run. Market slow. Prices range from $3 to $6.

Hogs—Market firm, and 10c higher, at $7.40 for selects.

Milch Cows—Good market for heavy milkers; choice, $50 to $60; common, $30 to $35.

A KANSAS TORNADO.

Injures Eight People and Demolishes a Town.

A despatch from Hillsboro', Kan., says: Goessel was practically destroyed on Thursday by a tornado. About 80 persons were injured. The tornado laid waste a strip 200 yards wide. Several stores and twelve residences were demolished, and every house in town was damaged. The large Mennonite hospital was only slightly damaged. The injured were taken there.

BRITISH ARMY REFORMS.

Infantry to be Reduced to 10,000 and Artillery by 48 Batteries.

A despatch from London says: The Express says it understands that the military programme of Secretary of War Haldane includes a reduction of the infantry by 10,000 and of the artillery by 48 batteries.

BRITISH DEFEAT ZULUS.

Chief and Three Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed.

A despatch from Durban, Natal, says: Natalian forces under Cols. Mackenzie and Barker have had a severe fight with rebels in the Mome Valley. The rebels were defeated, 350 of them being killed, including the important Chief Mahlokazulu. The Natalians lost Capt. MacFarlane, of the Transvaal Rifles, and Lieut. Marsden killed and several troopers wounded. It is reported that Chief Bambatta was wounded in the fight. The rebels fled, demoralized.

Details have been received of the attack on a rebel impi which was mobilized in the vicinity of M'teli's kraals. Operations started in the vicinity of the Elandskraal settlement with the sweeping of the Insibindi Valley down to Buffalo River. Guns were placed at points of vantage on the tops of eminences, guarded by a portion of the force under Major Wilson. Capt. Battery with a mixed force of Carbineers, Rifles and reserves, descended the valley under cover of the guns. The approach of the force was discovered and signaled by many fires, which appeared in a few minutes throughout the country far into Zululand. The impi, consisting of upwards of 300 natives, besides small armed parties, was located within the area covered by the guns. The shell fire drove out a number of natives, and Capt. Battery engaged the rebels, who gradually retired towards broken and thorny country. The Maxim of the Natal Mounted Infantry effectively searched the bush and dislodged the enemy. Thirty-flye kraals, containing 150 huts, were burnt.

A DUMB MAN SPEAKS.

Recovers Power of Speech After 21 Years of Silence.

A despatch from Chicago says: After 21 years of silence, during which time he was unable to utter an intelligible sound, Louis Mendelson suddenly recovered his power of speech on Tuesday. The return of words was as mysterious as the affliction which silenced him so long. Mendelson is 38 years old, and until Tuesday had not spoken since he was 17 years old. To the surprise of his three brothers and his friends he walked into their wholesale liquor store and said: "Hello, is this hot enough for you?"

Samuel Mendelson, one of his brothers, was so shocked by the unexpected remark that he failed to answer the question. He called his two other brothers, Jules and Anton, and to the great surprise of all three the man who had been dumb since boyhood repeated his question. The mystery perplexed all three. Louis told his brothers that he had felt a sudden tickling in his vocal chords and the impulse to attempt to attempt speech had grown so strong that he could not resist it. When he tried, he discovered that his voice responded.

Mendelson lost his voice after an attack of fever when he was in his seventeenth year.

GREAT WHEAT CROP.

The Prospects Were Never Better in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says: According to the weekly report of the C. P. R. prospects for a great wheat crop were never better throughout Western Canada, and seldom so good. In all 150 stations reported, and all were sanguine in their estimates. The rainfall has been ample, with the possible exception of a section west of Prince Albert.

Mr. R. E. Oaks, ex-manager of the Traders' Bank at Calgary, is here. Mr. Oaks has just returned from Alberta, and says that while considerable of the wheat has been a disappointment in southern Alberta, still no material loss will be suffered by the farmers, as they ploughed the land this spring and seeded with oats, and a valuable crop of these will be assured.

A NEW STAMP.

Will Denote Deficit on Letters Not Fully Prepaid.

A despatch from Ottawa: A new stamp has been issued by the Post-office Department in connection with letters not fully prepaid. The stamp will be for the use of postmasters only. In the past it has been the custom to mark letters not fully prepaid with a figure, specifying how much the receiver would have to pay. The stamp will now be used instead. The new stamp is bluish in color, and is in several denominations.

COUNCILLORS FIGHT.

A Lively Scene in the Yarmouth, N.S., Town Council.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: A sensational scene occurred during Thursday night's session of the Yarmouth Town Council. Councillor Fuller made an insulting reference to Councillor Perrin. The latter immediately jumped at Fuller and was pummelling him in lively shape when Mayor Hood and the Town Clerk went to Fuller's rescue. As soon as Fuller regained his feet he made an attack on Perrin, kicking at him. The latter returned in vigorous style, until the unseemly encounter was stopped by the other Councillors. There has been bad feeling between the two for some time arising out of Perrin's charge, seeking to disqualify Fuller. The latter is a leading church member of the town. Both are doctors.

LANDS FOR VETERANS.

Seven Townships Set Aside for Heroes of 1866.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has set apart six townships in Algoma on the north shore of Lake Superior back of Chapleau on the C.P.R., and one in the district of Nipissing, for the veterans of '66. The veterans are privileged now to step in and take full possession of all the lots in the townships, the names of which are D'Arcy McGee, Chewett, Cochrane, Borden and Gamey in Algoma, and Laura in Nipissing.

CYCLONE IN WEST ONTARIO

Buildings Were Unroofed and Trees Torn Up By the Roots

A despatch from London says: Sarnia and vicinity were swept by a terrific gale, accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, about 10 o'clock on Friday night. Fortunately no fatalities occurred. The roof of W. F. Lawrence and Sons' new lumber mill was blown off and about 1,500 square feet of roofing destroyed, besides the shafting and belting of the mill. A large tree at the corner of Christina and Johnston Streets was lifted out by its roots and hurled against Miss Watson's residence, smashing the windows and breaking the cornices. The chimney on Edward McDonald's new house on Queen Street, was blown down. A new house on East Davis Street was lifted from its foundation and blown over. Richard Lynch's house, on Wellington Street east, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. Telegraph lines all through the western peninsula were put out of business, trees were uprooted, chimneys blown away, and many houses wrecked.

The storm struck Chatham about 1.25 o'clock on Friday afternoon and when it had blown over dozens of the beautiful trees from which the town gets its name of the Maple City, had been up-rooted. Among the buildings damaged were the Dowsley Axle Works, the Central School the Collegiate and Park Street Methodist Church. Telegraph, telephone and electric light poles and wires were laid flat all over the city and many of the manufacturing concerns were compelled to shut down for repairs.

The worst of the storm, however, was at St. Thomas, and along the Michigan Central, where it assumed the proportions of a cyclone. The Michigan Central service was interrupted, and many houses were blown down at Rodney, Highgate and Ridgetown. The traffic on the Sarnia branch of the Pere Marquette was also seriously interefered with.

At Port Stanley the storm blew a 90-foot tower on a new elevator in the creek, and the Government observatory was also blown over. It is reported that two men were killed and half a dozen badly hurt by lightning at Springfield, but as the telegraph service has been cut off it is impossible to verify the report.

HAMILTON SUFFERS.

A despatch from Hamilton says: This city was visited on Friday afternoon about 3.30 by one of the heaviest wind and rain-storms in years. It lasted only about 20 minutes, but did more damage than a dozen previous storms. The roof of the warehouse of the International Harvester Company was blown off, causing much damage. A number of houses in various parts of the city were unroofed, and Bastien's boathouse nearly blown into the bay. Telephone and electric light wires are all down, and the city is practically in darkness. It is impossible to estimate the total damage, but it will run up into the thousands. So far as can be learned no one was seriously hurt.

At the race-track the full fury of the storm was felt. Sheets of rain swept the grand stand from one end to the other, and the gaily-dressed occupants were compelled to flee for shelter.

HURRICANE AT BRANT.

A despatch from Brantford says: A tremendous storm swept over Brantford and Brant County on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, doing a great deal of damage. Trees were blown across the T., H. and B. tracks and trains delayed, whilst the street car trolley lines in West Brantford were badly damaged. In the country hundreds of trees were uprooted and much damage done to crops.

DAMAGE AT THE FALLS.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: A terrific wind and rainstorm struck this city from the south-west on Friday afternoon. Two large brick chimneys were blown down, and two wings of the new General Hospital, under construction, crushed in. Some ten workmen got away just in time. Brickwork Contractor J. Blair, who was on one of the top storeys, was badly burned in the eyes with the lime from the falling brick. In the evening about 10 o'clock a small tornado again struck the town.

BARNS BURNED IN TURNBERRY.

A despatch from Wingham says: In a terrific thunder and lightning storm which prevailed here all night three barns and their contents were burned in the Township of Turnberry.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

RENT FOR BUILDINGS.

Mr. Northrup was informed that the Government had paid to Woods, Limited, for rent in 1903-4, $1,200 for the Queen Street building, and $5,520 for the Slater Street building. In 1904-5, $6,225 and $11,040 respectively for the same buildings. In 1905-6, up to March 30, the sums paid were $3,975 and $11,040. The total rent paid during these periods was $39,400.

DREDGE FIELDING.

Mr. Taylor was informed that the dredge Fielding had been estimated to cost $350,000, but had actually cost $405,314. She was now excavating at Yarmouth, N.S., 1,000 cubic yards a day.

BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Schaffner was told by Mr. Fisher that the Government had received communications regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the beef cattle industry in Manitoba and the West, as a result of which the farmers were not receiving a normal price for beef sold to wholesale dealers. The matter was under consideration.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK ACT.

Mr. Oliver's Bill to Amend the Rocky Mountain Park Act was taken up in committee. The proposal of the amendment is to alow land to be sold in the park, instead of leased, as heretofore. A mining town named Canmore has sprung up, in a section of which the park was extended, and the object of the Act is to allow people to own the land on which their houses are built. Mr. Oliver said there would be building regulations and open competition for the lots. The bill was reported and stands for a third reading.

LIGHTHOUSE AT BRONTE.

Mr. Henderson (Halton) asked to have a small lighthouse placed on the wharf at Bronte. This place is the headquarters of the cisco herring fishing on Lake Ontario. In the autumn the fishermen have to go to their nets 15 miles out in the lake, and they have no light to guide them home.

Mr. Brodeur said he believed there was a report on file against the proposal. He would look into the matter and if it was found advisable he would recommend the work.

Mr. Henderson said that if there was a report against the proposal, the officer who made it must have considered it from the point of navigation only.

NEW SIGHTS FOR RIFLES.

In reply to a question by Col. Worthington it was stated that the Government had contracted in April last with the Sutherland Rifle Sight Co., of Westville, N.S., for 36,000 Sutherland combination back sights, to be used on the Lee-Metford and Lee-Enfield rifles, the sights having been approved by a board of officers. It had not yet been considered whether or not this sight would be used on the Ross rifle.

SUPPLY OF FORAGE.

Mr. Macdonnell (South Toronto) was informed that Moses Hunter and the Wm. McCann Milling Company tendered for the supply of forage for the Niagara camp for this season. The price was the same in each case, namely, 25 cents per ration, and the contract was given to Moses Hunter.

GRANTS TO VETERANS OF 1885.

Mr. Oliver's bill to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the North-West was put through committee, and stands for a third reading. The members of the militia who served at that time were entitled to grants of 320 acres each, and most of them had already been allotted, but there were still a few unallotted. As the time for making the allotments has expired, it has been decided to make provision for doing so, and this is the object of the bill.

MOUNTED POLICE.

In supply Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr. Foster, said that there are two hundred men of the Mounted Police in the Yukon, and that it was proposed to reduce the strength of the force if occasion permitted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained the arrangement with the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, under which 500 of the Northwest Mounted Police force of 600 would be retained in those Provinces, each of which would pay $75,000 per annum towards the cost of the force. In connection with the work of the police Sir Wilfrid explained that they have for two years been engaged in constructing a trail to Dawson City through Canadian territory, so that should the worst come to the worst there would be means of communication with the Yukon over our own territory. Instructions to the police were that the route of trail for pack animals should be selected with a view to conversion into a waggon road in future if necessary. By means of a map Sir Wilfrid informed the House of the route so far as the trail is constructed.

BUILDING IN QUEBEC.

Work on National Transcontinental Well Under Way.

A Montreal despatch says: Work on the Government section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is now well under way. Macdonald & O'Brien, who are under contract to build one hundred miles west of Quebec, have 500 teams on the ground. Operations are being controlled from a point near Reidscap, on the Great Northern, 73 miles from Quebec. Seven or eight sub-contracts have already been given out. M. P. & J. T. Davis have started on their contract, which is to build 50 miles westward from Quebec bridge.

LEAPED FROM WINDOW.

Patient at St. John's Hospital Attempts Suicide in Delirium.

A despatch from St. John, N. B., says: Walter McEatheron, a young man suffering from typhoid fever at the General Hospital here, sprung from his bed on Wednesday in a sudden delirium, and before the nurses could stop him leaped from the window three storeys downward to the ground. He received severe internal injuries, and will probably die.

GERMANY REDUCES NAVY.

Four More Battleships Ordered Stricken From List of Effectives.

A despatch from Berlin says: Four battleships, the Kaiser, Deutschland, Preussen, and Friedrich der Groose, built immediately after the foundation of the German Empire, have been ordered to be stricken from the list of effective vessels of the German navy. In the course of 18 months five battleships, four cruisers and three gunboats have been dropped from the list of effectives.

BRUTES AT FORT WILLIAM.

Two Men May Be Fatally Wounded With Knives.

A Fort William despatch says: Tuesday night a drunken melee took place at the coal dock among a party of foreigners, three of whom were stabbed and slashed with knives. The affray was the result of two Italians being turned out of a Finlanders' dance hall in the eary part of the evening. It appeared that the two intruders had walked into the Finlanders' dance and began making free with some of the Finland ladies, which was promptly resented by the men, who ejected the strangers with anything but easy force. After the dance was over the Finlanders started for their homes. At the corner of McLaughlin and Christie streets the ejected pair and their friends were on the lookout for their victims, and pounced upon four Finlanders, who were taken by surprise. The affray lasted for only a few minutes, with the result that four Finlanders were fearfully wounded, two of whom, the doctors say, will not recover from their wounds. Restore Nantel, who was stabbed in the abdomen, and Charlie Paine, who received a stab wound in the neck and chest, are in the hospital and very weak. No hopes for the recovery of Nantel are entertained by Drs. Cook and McCarty, who are attending the injured men. The Finlanders claim they were not the worse for liquor. The scene of the tragedy was near where the Galician was clubbed to death three years ago.

PREMIER SEDDON DEAD.

Died of Heart Failure on Steamer for New Zealand.

A Sydney, N. S. W., despatch says: Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, died here on Sunday night, of heart failure. The end came on board the steamer Owstrey Grange, on which he had embarked in the morning to return to New Zealand. Mr. Seddon complained of feeling ill on Sunday afternoon, and slept for two hours. On awakening he rested on a couch while awaiting dinner. Suddenly he leaned his head on his wife's shoulder, saying, "Good-bye, my dear, I am going," and expired.

Mr. Seddon had been in Australia since the middle of May. He came here to consult Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia, on important questions, mainly those concerning the New Hebrides. He visited the principal towns, making vigorous speeches and receiving deputations on various matters interesting to Australia, such as colonial preference and alien immigration. He made a speech at Sydney on Saturday, declaring that it was a suicidal policy for the colonies to send trade to foreign countries, thus enabling them to strengthen their navies. Trade, he said, should go to the Mother Land to assist in strengthening the British Navy.

WORK OF AN ASSASSIN.

The Russian Chief of Police Shot and Killed.

A Bielostok, Russia, despatch says: Chief of Police Derkatchoff, against whose life several attempts have been made, was shot and killed on Sunday by several unknown persons while he was out driving. His coachman was severely wounded. At the same time the secret police were attacked in another portion of the town, one of them being wounded.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. A. B. Ingram and H. N. Kitson to Act With Mr. Leitch.

A Toronto despatch says: Two of the commissions made necessary by the enactments of the last session of the Ontario Legislative Assembly are now complete and ready to commence the labors which will be required of them. These are the new Hydro-Electric Commission, whose functions will enable the municipalities of the province to secure electric power at an economical rate, and the Railway and Municipal Board, which has been for so long expected. At the close of a somewhat protracted meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, Premier Whitney announced that it had been decided that the former body should be composed of Hon. Adam Beck, of London, the Minister who has been so closely identified with the power question of Ontario; Hon. J. S. Hendrie, of Hamilton, and Cecil B. Smith, who is now chairman of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, and consulting engineer of the commission of inquiry—the Hydro-Electric Commission. Hon. Mr. Beck, will naturally be the chairman of the newly founded organization. It has not been decided as yet what salary will be paid to Mr. Smith, but he will not receive any addition to the aggregate of his present remuneration.

NEW RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The gentlemen who will with James Leitch, K.C., compose the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, are, Andrew B. Ingram, who represents East Elgin in the Dominion House of Commons, and Henry Norman Kitson, of Hamilton. The gentlemen will receive $4,000 a year for their services on the board. Their secretary, H. T. Small, a barrister of Carleton Place, and a former resident of this city, will be paid a stipend of $2,000 a year.

SYMPTOMS OF UNREST.

Telegrams Bring Grave News From the Caucasus.

The London Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg cables as follows:—Telegrams bring grave news from the Caucasus, which appears to be on the eve of another revolution. There are ominous symptoms of unrest in the Crimea and a veritable epidemic of crime in Poland, yet courts-martial are working their hardest. A whole batch of death sentences has been recorded at Warsaw, Riga and St. Petersburg. One execution had been carried out at Warsaw, and this after the Duma's solemn appeal against further death penalties. Matters are further complicated by the alarming rumors of a spread of disinfection to the army, and even among soldiers of the guard regiments in St. Petersburg. All these facts only widen the breach between the Duma and the Government and demonstrate the impossibility of prolonging the present situation. Official contradiction of the report published on Saturday that the Goremykin Ministry had already resigned does not dispose of the belief that its resignation is imminent and the delay due solely to the difficulty of choosing an Administration capable of working with the Duma.

King Alfonso will support repressive measures against Anarchists.

A nomadic tribe in Russia numbering 2,000 destroyed themselves when face to face with famine.

About the House

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Yorkshire Pudding.—To 1 pint milk add 4 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, 1 tablespoon salt and 2 tablespoons baking powder sifted through 2 of flour. It should be mixed very smooth, about the consistency of cream. Regulate your time when you put in your roast so that it will be done one-half hour or forty minutes before dishing it up. Take it from the oven and set it where it will keep hot. In the meantime have the pudding prepared; now into two common biscuit tins, pour the pudding, half in each, set them in the hot oven and keep them there until the dinner is dished up. Take these puddings out at the last moment and send to the table hot. This is much better than the old way of cooking the pudding under the meat and is excellent with a roast of beef.

To fill jelly glasses, try this plan: When the fruit juice is ready, take the kettle to the sink, skim thoroughly and strain into the glasses. Let them cool uncovered that the steam may not collect in drops of water on the top of the jelly. The top moisture is what causes jelly to mold. When cold, cover with melted paraffin and put on the tin covers and label.

Veal Short Cakes.—Try making a veal short cake for a change. Make a biscuit dough, divide it into two parts and roll out half an inch thick. Spread a little butter on one part, place the other half on top and bake in a hot oven. Cut cold boiled or baked veal into small pieces, add a little water and gravy if you can have it, and season to taste with salt and pepper. If too thin, it may be thickened a little with flour and water. When the biscuit is done open it and put the veal between the layers and on top. The top layer should be turned bottom side up. This is very good indeed.

Browned Tomatoes.—Put a lump of butter in a hot spider and add bread cut in cubes, and an onion sliced. When well browned, pour over it a can of tomatoes and season. The more butter the better.

Cold Fish Pie—To 1 pint any sort of cold fish, cut fine and all bones and bits of skin removed, add one-half cup sweet cream and butter, salt and pepper to taste. Bake in an open top crust and sprinkle the top with fine crumbs. Canned clams or cove oysters make fine pies, but two crusts should be used, and the juice should be thickened with flour before it is turned into the crust.

Jellied Prunes—There is so much medicinal value in prunes that we should use them as much as possible, especially during winter and spring. As one soon tires of them when cooked in but one way, it is well to make a change in the way of serving them, and there is no better way to use the fruit than this: Soak one-half box gelatine in one-half cup cold water for one-half hour. Wash one pound prunes, then add three cups boiling water and simmer very slowly till tender. Remove the pits and put the fruit back in the liquid in which it was cooked, and if it has been much reduced in cooking, add hot water to make the original quantity. When it boils up again add the gelatine, remove at once from the fire and stir in the juice of one lemon and one cup sugar. Set the pan in a cold place, stirring the contents occasionally till it begins to thicken, then pour into a wet mold. It may be put in a fancy mold so that when turned out it can be surrounded with whipped cream, or it may be put in a border mold so whipped cream can be heaped in the centre. In either case the dish is placed on the table before being served. For family use we serve it in sherbert cups with a spoonful of whipped cream in each.

Quick Whole Wheat Bread — Take six large tablespoonfuls of whole wheat flour, four of good white flour, a pinch of salt, and two heaped teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well together with milk into a smooth dough, not too stiff. It can be made either in a deep loaf or baked in a tin. It is best to bake on the bottom shelf in the oven and finish at the top. The oven should be hot and the bread put in as soon as made. Do not handle it more than necessary in mixing.

USEFUL HINTS.

For polishing windows and mirrors there is nothing that does the work quite so well as newspaper, owing, it is said, to some quality of the printers' ink.

To make a thin light crust on bread put a piece of brown paper over the top and cover it with a sheet of newspepar when baking.

If you have a pan or bottle of soured milk let it stand until it is thick. Put tarnished silver forks, spoons, and small pieces into a shallow pan and pour the milk over them. Let them remain in the milk half an hour or longer, then wash them and rejoice in their brightness.

Cut newspaper sheets into four pieces put a string through one corner, and hang near the sink. If a sheet of paper is placed under any cooking utensil that is set in the sink after being taken off the stove much scrubbing and cleaning will be saved.

The use of nuts as everyday food is increasing. One of the newest ways of baking apples is to core them and fill the centres with sugar and chopped almonds. They are really very much better than ordinary baked apples, and possess a higher food value.

No less a medical authority than the London Lancet is responsible for the assertion that perfumes are powerful disinfectants, equal to carbolic acid, the essential oil which forms the basis of all perfumes being a strong antiseptic.

Cheer for the Home.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets, and your hearts lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a house is regarded as only a place to eat, drink, and sleep in, bad work is indeed begun.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Make a strong lather of white soap and new milk. Put one glove on the hand and use a soft brush or a fine piece of new flannel, keeping the strokes towards the end of the fingers. Apply until all the dirt disappears, then take a clean soft towel and dab it till the soap is removed. Take the glove from the hand and blow it open to the fingers, then hang it up (with a bit of string put through the button-hole) in a warm place, where there is a current of air. When dry they will have regained their color, and will also be smooth and soft.

To Preserve Lamp Chimneys.—There is not the slightest doubt that lamp chimneys and globes may be tempered in such a manner as to make them less susceptible to breakage. It is not to the interest of the makers to have them last too long, but the housekeeper can lengthen their days by putting them, when first purchased, into a pan of cold water. Then place the pan on the stove and let it stay there until the water boils. Take it off, and leave them in the water until it is perfectly cold. It is astonishing how strong this simple method of tempering makes the glass, and how much longer they may be used. If you are inclined to doubt, try an experiment; take two chimneys from the same case, temper one and not the other, and see which serves its purpose longest.

Look After Your Clothes.—Never neglect small repairs—a stitch in time saves not only nine, but ninety! Don't let buttons hang by their last thread, darn small holes, never wear dirty or tumbled lace, brush off mud, and bind frayed skirts. Fine feathers make fine birds, but never go in for only outside show. Your lingerie, corsets and stockings should be good, if plain, and always carefully kept in order. A clean cotton petticoat is better than a shabby silk one, and the smartest boots look bad if they are worn down at the heel or minus buttons or tidy laces. Remember the outward appearance is often an index of a person's character, and that one is apt to get "untidy" in one's character when habits of untidiness are indulged in. The tidy girl makes a tidy wife and a tidy mother, and her influence goes far like the ripples that spread in water after a stone has been thrown in it.

HOW CONVICTS KILL TIME.

Some Have Made Useful Articles—One Learned Old Testament.

The convict whose idle hours are the bitterest of his term of imprisonment must kill time clandestinely unless the governor or the chaplain is willing to take a very broad view of the regulations in order to help him, says London Tit-Bits. Sometimes a skilled workman of an industrious turn of mind will appeal to one or other of these gentlemen to find him some employment for his spare time. Thus a clever wood carver mentioned in a recent report of the prison commissioners was able to present to the chapel a really magnificently carved eagle lectern in oak, entirely the work of his own hands, and done in hours which might otherwise have been spent in solitude and idleness.

An ex-governor of a great prison has in his possession a remarkably handsome sideboard in walnut, which was made for him by a convict of a prison where he was governor for some ten years. The man appealed to him for some means of killing time, and, knowing the man to be a cabinet maker, he provided him with wood and tools. The sideboard was the surprising result, and in consequence of it, when the convict took his discharge, there was a substantial present from the governor to help him in making a fresh start in life. Moreover, while thus employed his hand was not losing its cunning nor his mind lying fallow, and his chances of leading an honest life thereafter were therefore greatly increased.

On the other hand, prisoners have been known to kill time secretly by such melancholy devices as making mats and baskets of straw taken from their beds, rather than simply sit and brood. Others have set themselves to count the number of times certain letters occur in the Bible, with a copy of which every convict is provided, and it is quite a common practice for prisoners to learn whole chapters, gospels, and epistles by heart. A certain hardened character once committed to memory the whole of the Old Testament, but the moral good it did him could not have been very great, for two days after his release he committed a burglary, for which he was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The chaplain of a prison possesses considerable powers in the way of providing convicts with spare time occupations, and with his co-operation an educated convict will sometimes indulge in such "literary pursuits" as inditing his autobiography, which many chaplains consider an excellent method of getting a prisoner to weigh his own character, though they are often disappointed by the measure of hypocritical claptrap such autobiographies contain.

NATURE HELPS CAPITALISTS.

Cheap Heating of Buildings in Boise City, Idaho.

Nature supplies the inhabitants of Boise City, Idaho, with hot water. The hot water comes to the surface of the plain at the base of the mountain two miles above the city. Some years ago capitalists sank three six-inch tubes four hundred and fifty-five feet, obtaining a steady flow of about one million eight hundred thousand gallons daily. The wells are connected with mains, by which the hot water is led to the city, and to which service pipes are connected, leading the water into the buildings, where it is made to pass through the coils, similar to steam heaters. The natural pressure in the city is forty pounds per square inch, and the heat is regulated by water-cocks, the increase of flow increasing the heat.

Rates are charged on the basis of the size of waste, and are but little higher than those for coal. All large buildings and many dwellings use it exclusively for heating. The water leaves the wells at one hundred and seventy degrees, and loses only five degrees travelling two miles, as the mains are substantially non-conductors of heat.

The waters are highly mineralised, but are unfit for table purposes, though excellent for bathing.

THE WORLD'S PROVERBS

TOUCHES OF NATURE WHICH MAKE THE WHOLE WORLD KIN.

Forms in Which Many Proverbs Familiar to Us Appear in Other Countries.

The wit and wisdom of proverbs are clad in different garb in different countries, but they are all very much the same. Identical ideas arising independently in widely separated nations are not necessarily expressed in intertranslatable terms. They usually derive, says the London Globe, a certain quaintness from the manners and customs of the people who use them.

Thus, the old Greek proverb, "The master's eye makes the horse fat," has many different renderings. The Haytans express it with local coloring, "The garden far from the master's house, the gumbo spoils." Again, the familiar idea which we set forward in the following way, "You can't get blood from a stone or from a beet, or breeks from a Highlander," is rendered in the West Indies as "The pumpkin vine does not yield the calabash." Even in regard to the matter of "going before the beak" the East Indian and the West Indian have parallel expressions, for where the former says of a friend that he was "pinched," the latter observes that they "pressed his tail."

In order to establish the sisterhood of proverbs it is only necessary to take a few touches of nature which make the whole world kin and regard them from

VARIOUS NATIONAL ASPECTS.

The classical but homely truth, "Drive out nature with a pitchfork, and she will return," crops out in many a negro tribe in quaint forms, such as the following: "A man that keeps the birds away keeps them away, but a pretty face cannot be kept away." The idea conveyed by "He needs must go whom the devil drives," is universally recognized. Some tribes put it, "The stomach has no ears," others, "The empty bag cannot stand upright."

The idea we express in the words "Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches" is conveyed quite as aptly by the Swahili in his proverb, "Only the dead man knows where the grave is too narrow." Seafaring tribes say "The bottom of the ship knows best how the sea presses." Our familiar sayings about "running after two hares" and "falling between two stools" are again paralleled and capped by the Zambesi proverb "The rider of two horses splits asunder."

This quaintness of setting forth often "goes one better" on our homely proverbs. Our saying "Don't do as I do; do as I tell you" is good; but the Dutch "The monk preaches against thieves with the goose in his larder," or the American "When the lawyer gets the fowl stealer acquitted he is paid in fowls," is better. But the Spanish parallel is quaintest of all, "The friar condemns the thief with the pudding up his sleeve." Where we say "If you want a thing done do it yourself" the West Indian gets a shade ahead of us with the advice, "Send a dog, and the dog will send his tail."

The same advice is given in a still better form by the American who observes, "If you send a messenger on an errand go with him." And the astute

UNBELIEVING CHINAMAN,

who, like his proverbial image maker, puts no faith either in the gods or the messengers of the gods, "for he knows what they are made of," sums up the situation in a way that is perhaps as correct as it is sweeping. "If you want a thing done," he says, 'go yourself; if not, send."

There is probably no better proverb in the English language than "Still waters run deep." No other nation "goes one better" than this, though many come near it. The Turk says "Distrust the water that does not warble, and the bird that does not chirp." This lacks the element of paradox which occurs in our English rendering. The African parallel has more of that element. "Beware of the silent man," it runs; "he has a brass band in his mouth"; and a more southern tribe puts the idea equally well in the shape of "Silence hath a mighty noise."

On the subject of woman it goes without saying that all the nations of the earth formed the same opinion of the fair sex long, long ago, and up to the present, none of them have seen any reason to alter that opinion, but whether the opinion in which they all concur is concealed or revealed in proverbs, it would be an insult to the reader's reason and common sense to state. As for the proverbs, which can readily be distinguished at sight as true or false by the clever student of feminine human nature, they yield a good harvest of parallels.

"A woman, a dog and a walnut tree, the more you beat them the better they be," is a remark upon which no two sane persons can hold different opinions; and the same may be claimed for the

CENTRAL AFRICAN SAYING,

"A man is not obeyed by his wife in his own house, nor does she consider him her husband unless he beats her — thwack!"; or for the Corsican's assertion that "Just as a good horse and a bad horse both need the spur, so a good woman and a bad woman need the stick."

The Spaniard says, "Were a woman as little as she is good, a pease cod would make her a gown and hood"; the Italian leaves off killing his kings to whisper, "If a man loses a woman and farthing he will miss the farthing"; the Frenchman pauses between his absinthes to remark, "A woman of gold is worth a man of straw"; the negro medicine man swears to his tribe that "Women are words, deeds are men"; the Persian asserts that "Women and dragons are best out of the world"; the German contends that "Wherever there is mischief brewing, a woman and a priest are at the bottom of it"; and that "There are only two good women in the world: one is dead and the other is missing."

The rhinoceros is the thickest-skinned quadruped, its hide being tough enough to resist the claws of a lion or tiger, the blows of a sword, or the balls of an old-fashioned musket.

AFTER DINNER SPEECHES

MR. WALTER EMANUEL TELLS HOW TO MAKE THEM.

How to Make Your Audience Laugh, How to Laugh Yourself, and How to be Laughed At.

Personally, like all owners of fine, sensitive natures, I speak "wi' deefficulty." Modesty makes me nervous. "Silence," we are told, "is golden; speech is silver." In my case it feels more like lead. On the few occasions when I have made after-dinner speeches I have been laughed at, says Walter Emanuel in a London paper.

It should not, of course, be difficult to compose an after-dinner speech. All that is necessary is to get down the Great Dictionary and choose some words. And he must be a very fastidious man who does not find all the words he wants there. It is well, however, to select only some of the words, and in this selection it is impossible to be too careful, for it is on the choice of the words,, and the order in which they are arranged, that the success of speech will to a large extent depend.

BUTTER-SLIDE.

Having composed your speech, you must next have your dinner. This is not such a simple operation as it sounds, for it is only when you have unloaded your speech that you begin to feel hungry. Then you would like to have your dinner.

Dinner over, the chairman will rise, and, if you are the guest of the evening, he will say things to your face which he would never dream of saying behind your back. He will make a buter-slide for you, and you must be careful you do not slip.

Sometimes chairmen give themselves away. For instance, I was present once at a dinner to a young and sensitive poet, where the chairman said: "Gentlemen, there is no need to introduce to you our guest, the author of the well-known works—they are indeed household words, engraved on the memories of us all"—and here the speaker fumbled in his pocket and drew out a slip of paper, from which he read the titles of the well-known works which had become household words engraved on the memories of all.

STRANGE SMALL VOICE.

When the chairman's speech is over the hero of the evening, feeling — and looking — like a condemned criminal, will find himself on his feet, and, to his great disappointment, the floor will obstinately refuse to open and swallow him up. It is, of course, absurd to be nervous. It is the audience which ought to be that. However, soon after getting on his feet, the speaker will hear the strange small voice, which, after a time, he will realize is his own—and, if some thoughtless fool in the far end of the room who cannot hear quarrels with his good fortune and shouts, "Speak up!" well, speak up, and serve the interrupter right.

As a rule, a speaker only remembers half of what he intended to say, but sometimes audiences are less fortunate.

I recollect listening to a long and wearisome speech by an eminent divine. After about half an hour he paused. Then, "Gentlemen," he said, "there are several other points I wished to mention to you, but unhappily, I have forgotten them." The outburst of applause surprised the eminent divine.

SUCCESSFUL SPEECH.

It is almost impossible for an after-dinner speech to be too short. I think, by the by, the most telling one I ever heard was made in a railway carriage in which I happened to be travelling at midnight, by a British workman who ahd obviously been dining. He sat opposite me and was dozing. Suddenly he stood up, waved a clenched fist in the air, shouted "I don't care a twopenny hang for nobody!" and sat down. That is the spirit which makes England and a successful after-dinner speech.

An acquaintance of mine was called upon unexpectedly at a banquet to make a speech. "What shall I speak about?" he asked a candid friend next to him. "About two minutes," answered the candid friend.

Yes, you must make jokes in your after-dinner speech, and if no noe else laughs at them, laugh yourself. It is nice if the newspaper report of your speech contains continual mention of "loud laughter," but "a loud laugh is better than no laugh at all.

BOTTLE-SCARRED.

And, finally, let not the after-dinner speaker deem himself happy until he has seen the report of his speech in the newspapers, for the most dreadful accidents may happen there. Let him not forget what befell a famous general. Some have heard of it, but it cannot be too well known. The mayor, in his great speech at the complimentary banquet, referred to the famious general as "that battle-scarred veteran." In the local paper this expression was reported as "that bottle-scarred veteran." Upon the attention of the editor being drawn to the misprint, he inserted a humble apology in his next issue. He regretted that, owing to the carelessness of a printed, who had since been dismissed, the famous general had been referred to as "the bottle-scarred veteran." Any one who knew the distinguished officer must, of course, have recognized at once that the epithet should have been battle-scared."

It was not deemed advisable to carry the matter further.

KING DARE DO IT OPENLY.

The celebrated physician, Zimmerman, attended Frederick the Great in his last illness. One day, as the story is recorded in "Salad for the Social," the King said to him:—

"You have, I presume, helped many a man into another world."

This was rather an unexpected thrust for the doctor, but the dose he gave the King in return was a judicious mixture of truth and flattery:

"Not so many as your Majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

Doctor: "Positive. I treated him myself."

THINGS MADE FROM MILK

THE MANY PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES.

Many Factories in Austria for Turning Out Useful Objects From Galalith.

The writer received something of a shock the other day, when, after making what he considered a very fine break in a local billiard match, he was informed by an interested onlooker that what he had been playing with was not a billiard ball but a quart of skimmed milk. There was no disputing the fact, either, for the intelligent gentleman was able to prove his assertion on the highest scientific authority, says London Tit-Bits. He had, moreover, given the subject careful study, and was prepared to state the process through which a quart (or it might have been a gallon) of milk from the cream had been abstracted passed before settling down in the useful capacity of a billiard ball.

"Milkstone, or galalith, or petrified milk," he said, "is milk subjected to a chemical process, by means of which the case is precipitated as a yellowish brown powder. This powder is mixed with formalin, and thereby a hornlike product is formed called milkstone, with various admixtures this substance forms a substitute for a hundred useful materials, such as ivory, celluloid, marble, hard rubber, and even amber. There is no limit to the number of useful articles which can be made from galalith, and they include almost everything from cigarette holders to mantlepieces. When you next play a Chopin nocturn or your much prized grand do not imagine that your fingers are wandering over what once formed part of

AN ELEPHANT'S TUSK,

for ten to one the keys have been manufactured from a few gallons of that class of milk which is usually retailed at a penny a quart. As a matter of fact, piano keys are now seldom made of real ivory except in the case of the more expensive instruments. This is rather remarkable when one remembers that from a single elephant's tusk no fewer than ninety-six sets of keys have been cut. However, galalith is now the best substitute for ivory that we have, for it is smoth to the touch, retains an excellent color and, unlike celluloid, is proof against fire.

"Perhaps you are unaware that every year in Vienna there is held a kind of festival that is called 'Creamery Day,' and which has its usefulness in demonstrating the very latest achievements in dairy products. A couple of years ago on 'Creamery Day' Maximilian Ripper, assistant at the chemical agricultural experiment station, delivered a lecture on 'skimmed milk,' which was attended by scientists from all parts of the country.

"Mr. Ripper stated that skimmed milk is now used for a thousand different purposes—for the manufacture of sugar of milk, as food for many animals besides pigs, and for a very delicious beverage poetically called 'milk champagne,' which is skimmed milk with fruit juices and impregnated with carbolic acid. A rather large percentage of skimmed milk is also seperated into its component parts, which are then worked up. The 'casein' serves for the

MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE,

also for glue, putty and other substances. But all these different uses of skimmed milk did not solve the question favorably until the invention of galalith, which is just the material scientists have been waiting for during the last quarter of a century. The insolubility of galalith, its easy working, elasticity, and proof against fire make it a very desirable product.

"In Austria, something like 100,000 quarts of skimmed milk are used daily for the purpose of making galalith, and the industry is largely on the increase. Factories have been erected for turning galalith into all sorts of useful objects and its great strength even allows it to be used in place of stone and marble. You could build a house of milk if you liked, and it would be as strong and lasting as though made of Aberdeen granite. Moreover, all the fittings could be made of the same substance, and they would outlive the finest ordinary material that was ever constructed."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Groans contribute nothing to growth.

There is no ministry like that of manhood.

The fruitful life does not soon become seedy.

Oily phrases heal none of the world's wounds.

When humanity meets trouble it reveals its divinity.

No man saves himself by running away from the lost.

People who are always crowing are often chicken hearted.

The fact that Noah is your uncle will not keep you dry shod.

You do not need to chew the bake tins to get the bread of life.

It takes more than lumber and glue to make the tree of life.

Many a preacher measures his power by the noise of his exhaust.

The minister who has money in his eye will never be able to see men.

Heaven always is unreal to the man who entertains hatred in his heart.

This world can bear almost any sorrow if it will but kill out our selfishness.

It's the religion you wear rather than the religion you are that soon wears out.

It will take more than dreams of heaven to make this world a paradise for men.

Some folks think it an act of charity to get their old rags carried away for nothing.

The blatant liar may do more harm than he who speaks truth with bated breath.

There is no virtue in the elation over finding a fault that makes you forget to fix it.

A good many people think that being conscientious means being utterly uncomfortable.

It is not always the preacher who talks the most poetry who is doing most to make life a poem.

It is easy for short sighted man to see the hand of the Infinite in a calamity and to lose sight of it in perpetual daily care and comfort.

PECULIAR INSTRUMENTS

SOME STRANGE WAYS OF MAKING MELODY.

Ingeniously Contrived Instruments for the Production of "Music."

An old corned-beef tin does not sound altogether promising as a basis for a musical instrument. Yet an enterprising musician was recently seen in the streets of a large English town performing upon a fiddle which he had fashioned from the aforementioned article with the aid of a piece of rough wood and four catgut strings. This novel violin was played with a stick in the place of a bow. The man was evidently proud of his ingenious invention, and had made no attempt to disguise the materials used in its construction, for the edge of the tin was jagged, as when first opened, and the label even had not been removed. He was wise in his generation, for the cleverness of the making of the instrument would be far more likely to bring him in coppers than the "music" he might produce from it.

Another instance of an article in everyday use being turned into account for the manufacture of a musical instrument is a banjo made from an ordinary cigar-box, with parchment stretched across, and a wooden handle. This was very ingeniously fashioned, the bridge and screws being in their proper places, and the correct number of strings used.

An explorer tells the tale of a weird musical instrument which he saw among the natives of the West Indian Islands some little time ago. It was composed of

A HUMAN SKULL CUT IN HALF,

the skin of an animal being tightly stretched across the upper part; to this was fastened a human thigh-bone, from the top of which a single string of gut was drawn to the far side of the skull. The method of playing this gruesome instrument was to beat the drum part with a stick and at the same time twang the solitary string, thus giving some resemblance to a banjo and a drum. As an accompaniment to this, another native kept time by banging two large pieces of wood together. As can be easily imagined, this produces rather a doleful dirge. The fact that the explorer witnessed this upon several festive occasions shows that it was considered by the natives as perfectly serious music.

A few years ago, in a side show of a country fair, a man was playing "tunes" by hitting himself on the head with a small wooden mallet, and altering the sounds by the position of his tongue and cheeks, although this would be rather painful for the ordinary person to do. Some idea of this way of producing different notes can be obtained by opening the mouth and hitting oneself sharply on the cheek with a pencil, when, as the tongue, lips, and cheeks are moved, different notes will be heard distinctly.

The head is not the only part of the human frame that can be used for note-producing, for by making a hollow of the two hands, and blowing into it,

A CLEAR NOTE IS HEARD,

which can be easily altered by extending or closing the hollow; and a much larger range of notes is possible by this method than that of hitting the cheeks, and, by practice, anyone can play simple tunes in this way quite easily. High notes are produced when the palms are closer together, and get deeper as they are extended. Also, by raising the fingers one by one a scale can be played.

Another impromptu musical instrument that is within everyone's reach to try is that of filling a number of tumblers or wineglasses with water at different heights, and then tap the glasses with a pencil, or with the fingers, when different notes will be heard, according to the height the water reaches.

A clever way of playing tunes was thought of by a man who cut some smooth reeds of different lengths and stuck them firmly in the ground; then, with a pair of gloves which had been resined, he drew his fingers rapidly down the reeds, which gave out a separate note for each height from the ground. So skilfully did he do this, and play many well-known airs—which if a little harsh, were unmistakable — that he reaped a goodly harvest of coppers for his novel music.

FISHES THAT WALK ON LAND.

Nature Has Given the Axolotl Two Seats of Breathing Power.

Axolotl, or fish with legs, is the name given to a queer creature of Mexico and Texas, which can swim like a fish or run up a smooth wall like a fly; can live and grow when kept constantly in water like a true fish, and yet can live and grow entirely away from water (excepting a little to drink) like a true air-breathing animal.

All this he can do because Nature has given him two seats of breathing power. He has gills, looking like branches of soft coral, growing from each side of his thick neck, which enable him to breathe in the water, and he has lungs which, like those of a sheep, or a squirrel, or a man, can breathe only in the free, clear air of heaven. Either set can be used as he pleases.

Fish are drowned when taken from the water into the air, and animals when put even for a short time under water but the axolotl cannot be drowned anywhere. Yet he is nowhere safe, for the inhabitants of the places where he is found think that his flesh is very good to eat, and catch great numbers of the axolotl for food, which they cook in various ways.

"She broke her engagement with Miggley." "Why? Jealousy?" "No. Quite the other way about. He was so devoted to her that she said she never got a chance to flirt with any of the other men."

Lawyer—"You say you left home on the 20th." Witness—"Yes, sir." Lawyer—"And came back on the 25th?" Witness—"Yes, sir." Lawyer (severely) — "What were you doing in the interim?" Witness—"Never was in such a place

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Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

The Belleville Old Boys of Toronto will visit their old home on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of July.

The Secretary of State for War suggested in the House of Commons that meat supplies be purchased in the colonies.

A suggestion is made in England for the establishment of visits between schoolboys of Canada and the mother country.

The new Cunard turbine steamer Lusitania, the world's largest liner, was successfully launched at Clydebank last Thursday. The Lusitania is the first of the giant Cunarders to be launched, and her sister, the Mauritania, will follow her into the sea a month hence. The Lusitania is 790 feet long; her displacement is about 40,000 tons, and powerful turbine engines will drive her through the water at a sustained speed of from 24 to 25 knots. The cabin accommodations are for 550 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1,300 third-class passengers, and the crew will number about 800.

P. WELCH, SPRING BROOK.

Bread and butter and onions is the latest style of refreshments for church socials.

Australia has sent to the San Francisco sufferers £360,000 sterling, eighteen times what Canada has given.

SCOTCH SUPERSTITIONS.

Curious Methods That Were Adopted In Sickness and Death.

A method much in vogue in Scotland at one time of ascertaining whether a sickness would prove fatal was to dig two holes in the ground, one called the quick grave, the other the dead hole. The sufferer was then placed between the two, and the hole toward which he turned indicated what would be the outcome of his malady. Sometimes a piece of rock was broken over the head of a person whose last agonies were painful alike to himself and to those who witnessed them. It was believed that the heart of the sick man would thus be broken and his release hastened. Windows and doors are always thrown wide open in order that the departing spirit may have free egress from the house and escape from the evil ones that hover around eager to inthrall his soul.

During the interval between death and burial hens and cats were kept carefully shut up. A person meeting these animals at such a juncture was doomed to blindness in the future. Moreover, unless a stream divided the two houses, farmers frequently refrained from yoking their oxen or horses before the body was "laid under the turf of truth." Many women preserved, with the greatest reverence, their bridal attire to cover them in the coffin. Bread and water were placed in the chamber of death, for during the night prior to the burial the spirit of the departed one came to partake of them. Stillborn children and little ones who had not been blessed by the minister were buried before sunrise. In this way their admission to the land of promise was assured. Not to observe the practice was to destine the souls of these bairns to wander homeless and disconsolate.

The fate of the suicide is lamentable. His body cannot rest in the kirkyard, for it would taint the souls of those who lie therein. Frequently he was buried in a lone dike which separated two lairds' estates, and passersby were expected to cast a pebble at the rude stone which marked the place.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There's a lot of foolishness to keep out of.

Genius is not rare, but plain common sense is.

Great things can't be very difficult or an ordinary man couldn't accomplish them.

Every one naturally dislikes those people who are so good they suggest the top line in a copy book.

Be content with your air castle. The chimney in an air castle never smokes, and the windows do not rattle in every wind.

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark—you know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

Perhaps you have noticed that children are more willing to work for the neighbors than at home; also that some of them never outgrow the habit.

Instinct In Birds.

In the stormy part of the year a steamer encountered rough weather, and, as often happens at such times, many sea gulls hovered near the ship and even came on board. One allowed itself to be caught, and it was found that it had a fish bone stuck in the eye in such a position as not absolutely to destroy the sight, but penetrating an inch into the flesh of the bird and projecting an inch and a half. It might have had a fight with a fish or got transfixed seeking its prey. The doctor of the ship took the bird, extracted the bone, applied a soothing remedy to the wound and let it go. It flew away, but returned the next day, allowing itself to be caught. The doctor examined the wound, which was progressing favorably, applied more of the remedy and let the bird go a second time. It flew several times around the ship and then departed and returned no more.—London Sketch.

Verbal Chiropody.

The pastor, who was calling upon a member of his congregation, asked the name of the sprightly little daughter whose winning ways had attracted his attention.

"We call her Elia," said the little girl's mother.

"That is a good name, Mrs. Donley," remarked the minister. "It has been made classic by Charles Lamb."

"Well, to tell the truth," explained Mrs. Donley, "her name is Cornelia, but it's easier to call her Elia."

"I see," he rejoined. "And she probably likes it better. It is a painless extraction of a Corn."

Fifth Monarchy Men.

The fifth monarchy men formed a religious sect that sprang up in the days of Charles I. of England. They were so called from the fact that they asserted that in the last days the four ancient monarchies, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Babylonian and the Roman, would be restored, and to them would be added a Christian monarchy, or fifth monarchy, of which Christ would be the king.

Awkward.

Master—What! Both want a holiday tomorrow? I can't spare you both at once. Mary, you can have tomorrow and John the next day. John—Thank you, sir, but we wanted to get married, and I'm afraid, sir, it can't be done that way, but I'll inquire.—London Answers.

Impatience.

In all evils which admit a remedy impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints which, if properly applied, might remove the cause.—Johnson.

THE SHARK HUNTERS.

Horrible but Alleged Painless Way the Fish Are Killed.

The strictly commercial business of shark hunting is done in small sloops whose headquarters are in the more northerly Norwegian ports. The crews are for the most part made up of pure blooded descendants of the vikings, who are still to be found in any number among the codfishers of Hammerfest of Tromso. And a magnificent race of men they are! Accustomed from boyhood to a life of hardship, they have a way of treating Father Neptune with a slightly contemptuous toleration, like an old friend, of somewhat uncertain temper, whose rapid changes from smiling benevolence to wild, blustering anger are on the whole rather amusing than otherwise.

They care nothing for danger and little for suffering—in themselves or in others. Why, then, should they stop to think that perhaps a maimed but still living shark can feel?

The fishing is done off the coast of Iceland in about eighty fathoms of water. Three or four gallows-like structures are rigged up around the sides of the sloop and from each of these hangs a pulley block, over which runs a strong rope, and to the end of this the baited hook is fastened. A plentiful supply of ground bait is thrown out to attract the quarry, and such is the eagerness with which the sharks take the bait that sometimes each one of these gallows-like fishing rods will have its fish hooked and fighting for life all at the same time.

There is no "playing" the fish. It is not necessary or possible, and the powerful tackle is hardly likely to break, no matter how fiercely the hooked shark may struggle. But the shark is not for his size a game fish, and except when he is actually being hoisted out of the water there is no very serious strain on the tackle. If he does now and then get away it is not because he ever manages to break the line, but because a lightly fixed hook easily tears through the soft cartilaginous skeleton of his head and so sets him free.

As soon as a shark has taken one of the baits the hauling tackle attached to his particular gallows is manned, and without any superfluous fuss or ceremony he is hauled up to the sloop and hoisted just clear of the water.

He is not brought on board at all, but with a few bold slashes his liver is cut out as he hangs and is thrown into a tub to be further dealt with later. Then his eyes are put out, and he is cut adrift to go and complete the tardy process of dying where and how he pleases.

All this sounds very horrible, but there is one curious fact which goes far to make us believe that this death cannot, after all, be such a cruel one as at first appears. It is this, the fishermen say—that unless they put out the shark's eyes he will afterward cause them a lot of trouble by coming and taking the bait a second time.

It sounds incredible, but the statement is thoroughly well authenticated by eyewitnesses who have seen a liverless shark do just this very thing. Scientists doubtless are right in saying that the shark (which by anatomical classification is one of the lowest of the fishes) does not feel pain in the way more highly organized animals feel it. We will cling to that belief, for it is consoling—to us, if not to the shark, who is thus sacrificed that his liver may supply us with—what?

It is a secret not to be spoken aloud. Norway is one of the great centers of the cod trade, and from cod is made cod liver oil, and shark's liver oil tastes and looks exactly like it.

The Nature of an Oath.

Some years ago a case was on trial before the judge of a court in a city adjoining Boston in which among the numerous witnesses for the defense was a decidedly ignorant appearing and shiftless looking colored man named Jones, who was to testify as to an alibi.

He was finally called, and the usual oath was about to be administered, when the attorney for the prosecution arose and addressed his honor, suggesting that Mr. Jones be interrogated as to his understanding of the solemnity of an oath. The judge therefore asked the witness if he understood the nature of an oath, to which he replied, "Yes, sah."

"Well," said his honor, "what is it?" To which Mr. Jones immediately replied, "When you tell a lie, stick to it."

Self Control.

A Boston woman was standing on a street crossing waiting for a car when a box of powdered charcoal fell from a passing wagon and broke open. The beautiful light dress she was wearing was ruined by the dust. The driver, who stopped to recover the package, saw the damage and said, "I am very sorry, ma'am." The woman bowed and replied, "It was not your fault, sir." He that taketh a city is indeed a small person beside the possessor of such self control as that.

Not His Tongue.

"I ain't got no doubt," said Hiller, "but what I kin git that there job as consul in that place in England. It'd be a cinch too."

"Oh, yes," replied Peppery, "if you can learn to speak the language."

Eloquent Stillness.

"What makes you think Bilkins is in love?"

"I was in the next room to him and his girl and overheard one of their silences."

Forgiveness is better than revenge.—Pittacus.

He Had Already "Et."

"I know a western Kansas town where the rules of etiquette are purely upon a logical basis," said a man from the short grass country the other day. "The daughter of the hotel keeper at whose hostelry I was living was to be married. I received an invitation. At about 11 o'clock in the evening the wedding supper was spread. An old lady came down the table side, passing the viands to the guests. When she reached my plate she skipped me and began again with the next man. The old lady had seen me eating my supper as usual at 6 o'clock.

"'You've et,' she said as she gave me the go by. Things began to look dubious for me. Then an old man came along with more food. He also had seen me eating at the usual evening hour. He shied around me with a look of surprise that I should be at the feed rack again and said, 'Why, you've et.'

"Everybody had been 'saving up' for the occasion so that they might eat like heroes at that wedding feast. The fact that I had not been missing any meals nearly ostracized me in that happy gathering."

The Fate of Cities.

Some ancient cities have disappeared. The archaeologist digs through the sands of the desert, the accumulations of vegetable mold and the debris of human habitation in a search for the palaces of great kings, the markets of wealthy traders and the homes of a once numerous people. The massacres of ancient warfare may explain some of these dead and buried cities. The inability of people in early history to deal with the sanitary problems of a congested population may have been a contributing cause to their destruction. Cities may have died because their people could not live. But in most cases a change in the routes of commerce will be found to have diverted the stream of nourishment from a city and left it to die of starvation. Yet the Eternal City and Athens, Byzantium, Jerusalem, Antioch and Damascus illustrate the tenacity of municipal vitality, even though a long succession of centuries brings great changes in the methods and subjects and courses of traffic.

Herbert Spencer.

A queer instance of the working of Herbert Spencer's mind is mentioned by the two sisters in whose household he lived. He came to the table one day absorbed in thinking about some photographs of the nebulae he had just received:

"As he rose from his chair he stood for a minute gazing with gleaming eyes into the distance, and then muttered in a disjointed fashion, as if half to himself, words to this effect: 'Thirty millions of suns, each probably having its own system, and supposing them each to be the size of a pin's head they are fifty miles apart! What does it all mean?' And then, without a pause and only a change of voice, 'The fluff still comes out of that cushion, you know,' as with a wave of his small, thin hand toward it he passed rapidly out of the room, leaving us both bewildered by the quickness with which his mind worked."

A Heavy Sample.

Sometimes the rigors of patent office procedure are not without their humorous side. A New York attorney filed an application for improvements in a centrifugal pump. The patent office declared the invention inoperative and demanded a working model. The patent office was requested to send an examiner to Trenton to inspect the machine in actual operation. This the patent office refused to do. The attorney, therefore, politely sent a seven ton pump to the patent office—sent it, moreover, from Trenton to satisfy a skeptical examiner. Twenty-one men were required to get it into the examiner's office.—Scientific American.

Titles In Germany.

The question of title is one of the most delicate in Germany, a fact of which the stranger is constantly reminded in intercourse with the people, particularly with the women. Frau Professor, Frau Director, Frau Doctor, are most particular about their husband's titles being attached to their own names, but when it comes to military circles it is different, and both men and women protest vigorously against this sharing of titles. Lieutenant von B. objects to having his wife addressed as Frau Lieutenant, which title belongs as well to the wife of Lieutenant Schmidt or Haff of a less aristocratic regiment.

The Most Curious Known Animal.

The most peculiar and remarkable animal in the world is the Ornithorynchus paradoxus, the famed egg laying mammal of Australia. It is shaped like an otter, has fur like a beaver, is web footed like a swam, has a bill like a duck and a tail like that of a fox. It is the only known fur covered creature that lays eggs. A corresponding oddity among feathered bipeds would be a bird that brought forth its young alive.

Same Thing.

"Rimer takes himself very seriously, doesn't he?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Most of his poetry is pathetic, isn't it?"

"That's what he calls it, but the editors say it's pitiful."

Impatience.

Impatience turns an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness and sorrow to amazement.—Jeremy Taylor.

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to make a living.

Are you a success as a bread-maker? Is your cake and pastry complimented by your friends?

If not, whose fault is it—yours or the miller's. If you are successful in other lines, your reputation as a cook is vindicated, and it is plainly the fault of the flour.

Look up the good bread and pastry makers of your acquaintance and get their flour experience.

You will find that most of them are using

Royal Household Flour

gladly paying a little more per barrel for it and getting for that extra cost a purer, better flour. For bread or pastry, it has no equal.

Ogilvie's Royal Household—repeat the name to your grocer.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE. 153

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Just put in Stock

another Car

of

Belleville

PORTLAND CEMENT.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1907, 50c.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

Vol. XXVII, No. 41.

The Store of Quality.

What a Lot of Smiths
THERE ARE.

There is Smith who runs the drug store, and Smith who runs the ice cart; Smith who drives an auto, and Smith who drives a street car; there is Smith who built the opera house, and Smith who built the building for Smith; there are young Smiths and old Smiths, rich Smiths and poor Smiths, descent Smiths and shady Smiths and white Smiths and black Smiths; and what a tremendous difference there is in Smiths.

Then, why in all reason, don't you realize that if the mere name of Smith doesn't put all its owners into one class, the mere fact of fifty or sixty makes of Ready-to-Wear brands of Clothing happening to bear the same price resemblance doesn't count for much if there isn't a quality sameness to keep it company. It isn't fair to compare

The WARD Brand of

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

with any other sold at the same price. It's what you get for your money, not what you pay, that counts, and you are sure of getting more value for your money in the WARD BRAND Clothing than any other.

COMFORTABLE SHIRTS

for warm weather is what we sell—50c., 75c. $1.00 to $1.75.

COOL UNDERWEAR, 50c. to $3.00 per suit. No danger in changing now.

OUR HATS are the hats that everybody wears. We have the style, quality and price to suit you.

FRED. T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

OUR SKIRT SALE!
STILL GOING ON.

Prices Lower Than Ever.

UNDERSKIRTS,

in Black, White and Fancy Stripes, from 50c. up.

DRESS SKIRTS,

in Cloth, Lustre, Duck, Pique, etc., at Half Price—90c. to $4.00.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Stability of a Company

may be gauged by the class of securities in which its funds are invested. Those of

The Mutual Life of Canada

are all gilt edged, as may be seen from the following list:—

Ledger Assets.

Mortgages	$4,265,533.86
Debentures and First Mortgage Bonds	3,245,401.89
Loans on Policies	1,017,480.99
Cash on hand and in Banks	261,960.60
Real Estate	56,281.08
	$8,846,658.42

S. BURROWS,

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

FARM FOR SALE

North Part Lot 8, 9th Concession of Sidney, clay and gravel loam, 10 acres of bush, 1 good well and 2 live springs. Good cottage frame house and 36 x 60 bank barn. Home of late J. W. Brooks. Apply to

CHAS. H. BROOKS,
Lorne Hill, Sask.

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to

J. D. McGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, June 4, '06.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

W. C. Mills presented a petition signed by himself and forty-seven others, asking for a grant on the side road running north from Carmel church to the 2nd concession. Mr. Dracup, Mr. Montgomery, and the road surveyor were appointed to inspect this road, with power to act, and also inspect the Seymour town line in 1st concession.

A. J. Thompson asked that a scraper be furnished for his road division. The Clerk was instructed to purchase two large size steel scrapers for the township.

Fred Jeffs and J. W. Horst asked for help on the side road between 3rd and 4th concessions, lots 22 and 23. The sum of $15 each was granted, to be expended subject to inspection.

Mrs. McMullen asked for payment for support of Philip Smith. $10 was granted for the time, pending arrangements with some of Mr. Smith's relatives.

Council adjourned to hold Court of Revision.

Court of Revision.

The members of the Council took the necessary oath and proceeded to deal with the appeals before the Court.

Appeals on property:

E. G. Sills, lot 11, con. 14, no change.

Robert Scott, business assessment, no change.

Jesse Neal, land and building, reduced $125.

Richard Bailey, Harold hotel, reduced $150.

M. W. Sine, Sine creamery, reduced $250.

Geo. Cotton, lot 17 and pt 18, con. 8, reduced $100 each.

Wm. Pollock, income, stands until adjourned meeting.

The following names were added to the assessment roll:

Hurom Hannah, lot 16, con. 2.
Clarence Sutherland, lot 21, con. 9.
James Stewart, lot 24, con. 14.
James Warren, lot 13 con 4.
Mary Ann Lynn, Emma Lynn, and Rebecca Lynn, pt lot 10 con. 1.
J. B. Patterson, lot 15 con. 1.
Wm. Cox, lot 11 con. 10.
Joseph Jackson, lot 8 con. 10.
John Spry, lot 7 con. 13.
Lucinda Heath, and Harry Heath, pt. lot 12 con. 7.

Court of Revision adjourned to meet July 3rd, at 8 o'clock a.m.

Council resumed.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that J. T. Mack build three culverts at lots 20 and 24, at a cost of $10, he to furnish stringers, to be built subject to road surveyor's approval. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. McConnell, that Mr. Armstrong be authorized to collect 50c. a day as rental for township wheel scrapers from all persons using the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burkitt, seconded by Mr. Dracup, that Geo. A. Johnson have the use of that portion of 2nd con. road allowance recently closed front of lot 18 con. 2, until required for public travel. Carried.

The Council decided that all statute labor belonging to cheese companies must be performed upon the approaches to the respective factories.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Mrs. McMullen, support of Philip Smith	$10.00
Geo. Bailey, 2 stringers for Trout creek bridge	3.00
R. Snell, half year's printing	30.00
T. C. McConnell, cards for notices	3 00
R. Roy, bldg culvert, lot 10 con. 1	4.00
M. Mason, work and material for Seeley bridge	10.70
Pearce Co., lumber, Seeley bridge	9.05
Mrs. Orser, medicine	1.00
S. Armstrong, support Mrs. Orser	15.00
D. Gordenier, support Mrs. Watson	10.00

Council adjourned until Monday, July 3rd, when Court of Revision will be resumed and assessment roll confirmed. Meeting at 8 o'clock, a.m.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Warning to Drunkards.

According to the liquor law, habitual drunkards or the chaps who will not work but hang around hotels and saloons will be severely dealt with in the future. The law provides that where papers are taken out prohibiting the sale of liquor to such persons, and the said party is given liquor, the hotel-keeper or bartender giving it to him is liable to a fine of $25, and besides the man habitually addicted to the use of liquor will also be punished. He cannot loiter around any hotel, nor in the bar-room, and if a friend gets liquor and gives it to him he is liable to the same punishment as the hotel-keeper who supplies it.

Spring Brook.

The Women's Institute held their Branch meeting at the home of Mrs. Roblin on May 30th. The following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. Jas. McComb; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Jos. Bateman; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Wm. Meikle-john; Director, Mrs. Jas. Reid; Librarian, Mrs. Roblin.

Mr. Jos. McEwen and Miss Grace Green, both of Spring Brook, were married last week in Peterboro. After a short wedding tour they returned to Spring Brook, where they will reside for a time.

Mrs. Joyce's baby is very ill.

Miss Nina B. Welch, who has been for some time in Campbellford taking further instructions in dressmaking, has returned to her home.

Mr. D. Heath, sr., is seriously ill, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mrs. C. L. Lott, of Campbellford, is visiting at Mrs. D. Heath's.

The Sabbath School of this place will hold their annual picnic at Healy's Falls on Saturday, June 30th. Those who have horses are expected to furnish their own conveyances, and those who do not know the way please meet at the church at 7.45 a.m. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Welch accompanied Mrs McTavish of North Bruce, and Miss Helen Sheffield of Toronto, to Wellman's Corners on Tuesday, in the interest of the Women's Institute.

Harold

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cook arrived here Saturday morning from La Junta, Col. Mr. Cook returned on Monday but Mrs. Cook will remain a while longer.

Mrs. (Rev.) H. McConnell, of Kenlis, Sask., with her two children, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

A large meeting was held at the 8th line lodge room on Monday night, when eighteen were initiated into the order of Black Knights.

Miss Alice Scott and Mr. Everett Fox spent a few days of last week at Mr. W. Mason's, Eldorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Manley McConnell are visiting relatives here. They intend to start next week for their new home at Humboldt, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk and Edna were guests over Sunday at the homes of Messrs. Geo. and Earl Bailey.

Mr. W. Gordanier, wife and daughter, of Belleville, also Messrs. Burley and Seymour Hamilton, of Sidney, visited at Mr. Jas. Bailey's last week.

Miss Nellie and Mr. Percy Cook, of Rochester, spent last week with relatives here.

Mr. John Johnston is attending military camp at Cobourg.

Miss Scott is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Patterson.

The recent rains have made a wonderful improvement in the looks of the fields.

Mr. Stephen Innes has gone out West for the summer.

Mrs. S. Woodward is greatly improved in health.

Miss Lena Reid is spending a week with her father at Millbridge.

Halloway

Mrs. Margaret Rose spent last week with her son, G. H. Rose, on the Ridge Road.

Mrs. Pearsoll and daughter of Kingston, are visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Garrison.

Messrs. Jas. Elliott, Chas. Spencer, Jno. Wilson and Will Guffin intend visiting Guelph on the Farmer's Institute Excursion on Thursday the 21st.

Miss Daisy Townsend and sister, Mrs. Covert of Rochester visited friends at Ivanhoe last week.

On Sunday afternoon last a sermon was preached in the hall of the L. O. L. for that lodge, by Rev. Archibald, of Roslin.

The Sidney Baptist Church intend holding their annual lawn social on the Church grounds on June 29th.

Rev. C. L. Thompson has returned from conference, and enters upon his fourth year's pastorate on this circuit.

Mrs. Lewis Reid is ill with pleurisy.

The colonial marriage bill has passed its third reading without comment in the House of Lords. This bill provides for the legalization in the United Kingdom of marriage with a deceased wife's sister legally contracted anywhere in the British possessions. Heretofore such marriages were not recognized in Great Britain.

Unknown Friends.

There are many people who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with splendid results, but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people, however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Morton & Haight.

$1.00 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

People who go to the Bank regularly and deposit a part of their earnings, get something more than exercise.

WITH

the money saved, they are laying the foundations upon which a fortune may be built. We credit

INTEREST QUARTERLY in our Savings Department.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

In this Good Old Summer Time

the popular demand for seasonable novelties and scarce goods is fully met by the "Sterling Hall" assortment. It will afford us pleasure to show you through this week's arrivals of Stylish Summer Goods. Have a look anyway.

A TIMELY SILK BARGAIN.

200 yds. English Liberty Silk, in White, Cream and Colors, just the thing for Waists, good value at 50c. yd., our price 33c. yd.

SWISS SPOT MUSLINS.

Stylish and scarce goods, but we have a full assortment of excellent values at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

NEW RIBBONS.

25 pieces Brilliant Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 6 in. wide, worth 35c. yd., on sale at 25c. yd.

25 pieces Heavy weight Taffeta, in good colors, 3 in. wide, regular value 15c., very special at 10c. yd.

THE CRESCENT WAIST.

This make affords the very best style, fit and value in White Muslin and Silk Blouses. New arrivals complete our assortment of both long and short sleeves. Prices 75c. to $4.00.

Clothing for Men and Boys.

The STERLING HALL CLOTHING represents the *best* that is made in high-class fabrics and newest, smartest patterns. It is made by work people who know how to do things right, and priced so as to save you some money.

We can interest you in Summer Suits for Men, at $5.00 to $10.00; and Suits for Boys at $2.00 to $5.00.

AUSTRIAN CHINA.

Beautiful goods in hand painted and decorated China, specially imported for presents, now on view in our China Department up-stairs.

OUR BARGAIN EXCHANGE

affords some very special offerings this week. A few are mentioned below but there are many others equally as good which merit inspection.

200 packages Sanitary Toilet Paper, regular 5c. each, on sale 3 pkgs. for 10c.

24 dozen Japan China Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular price 10c. each, on sale at 10c. pair.

1 dozen China Mustard Pots, with spoon, regular 20c. value on sale at 10c. pair.

3 dozen Glass Cake Plates, regular 20c., on sale at 10c. each.

24 dozen Nail Scrub Brushes, reg. 5c. each, on sale at two for 5c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

MOVING SALE.

Having purchased the stock of F. Clarke & Son, and I am moving my own stock to their stand, I will be offering

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Cut Glass and China.

If you are in need of any of my goods it would pay you to have a look over my stock, as the prices are exceptionally low.

Special attention to all kinds of REPAIRING.

H. HADLEY,

JEWELLER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER.

Western crop reports are exceedingly favorable and a bumper crop expected.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy has been appointed by the Ontario Government to take a census of the feeble-minded persons in the Province, in order to find out how many of such persons are in the community.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" " with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.30

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

CZAR'S UNHAPPY EMPIRE

Terrible Scenes Enacted in a Russian Town.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

A despatch from Bielstock, Russia, says: A massacre of Jews occurred here on Thursday, in which hundreds were killed and wounded and Jewish shops demolished. The outbreak was the result of the throwing of a bomb at a Corpus Christi procession that was passing Alexandrovski Street. Someone threw a bomb from a balcony among the processionists, killing a priest and many others. It is alleged that a Jewish Anarchist threw the bomb, and it is asserted that other Jews immediately followed the throwing of the bomb by discharging revolvers from windows into the crowd. Soldiers hastily surrounded the house and poured volleys through the windows. Meanwhile Christians attacked the whole Jewish quarter, smashing shops and houses, trampling upon goods that had been thrown into the streets, and hunting the Jews, whom they beat and hacked. A number of Jews, who were pursued by a mob, fled to the railway station, where several of them were caught and killed. Three were taken from the upper storey of the station to the street. The Jews are fleeing from Bielostok to the neighboring forests, and mobs are pursuing them. Detachments of dragoons have been sent out to protect the Jews. Jews arriving here on trains have been dragged from the cars, and many of them have been murdered. Troops have cleared the railway station.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The latest despatches from Bielostok report a situation of the utmost gravity. The anti-Jewish outbreak there was still raging; fighting was in progress in the streets; firing was continuous; the best stores in the city had been sacked, and many were dead or wounded. Figures, however, were not given out, and probably the casualities are not known in Bielostok owing to the continuance of the disorders.

The signal for the outbreak, which was apparently deliberately planned, perhaps as a counter-stroke for the murder of Chief of Police Derkatchoff on June 10, which was attributed to Jewish hundists, is given as the explanation of the explosion of a bomb during a religious procession. This was followed by revolver fusilades in several quarters of the city. The police are said not to have attempted to interfere in the early stages of the riot. The Jews, who number three-fourths of the population of the city, offered the best resistance possible, many of them being armed, but were unable to prevent the pillaging of their homes and places of business.

Finally the military interfered, but, according to advices received here, without being able to restore order. Reinforcements have been rushed to Bielostok from Grodno.

Several members of Parliament on Friday night received messages from Jewish correspondents at Bielostok declaring that the police apparently had given over the Hebrew population to slaughter and pillage. These correspondents urged that the only hope was in an appeal to the Ministry of the Interior to interfere in their behalf. A delegation of deputies immediately called at the headquarters of the Police Department, where they were informed that all measures possible had been taken to stop excesses and restore order.

SITUATION IN PROVINCES.

The London Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg cables as follows:—The Bourse on Thursday was terribly depressed on large selling orders from Paris. Fours fell to the unprecedented figure of seventy-two. It is rumored that some provincial banks are on the eve of suspending the payment of interest on their bonds. Such a step would infallibly cause a financial cataclysm. The situation in the provinces is going from bad to worse and agrarian disturbances are reported to be extending north, involving even Tver and Novgorod. Outrages in the Baltic provinces are daily increasing and another revolutionary outburst there appears imminent.

PEASANTS HARRY JEWS.

A despatch from Bielostok says: After a lull in the mutiny, the mob on Friday evening again began to harry the Jews and pillage their shops. The mob was swelled by thousands of peasants, who are now plundering and burning the deserted residences of Jews. Almost all the Jewish shops are ruined. The Jews who have not fled are being mercilessly harried. The women are spared, but the men are bludgeoned, stabbed, and shot. Firing is heard in many directions. Six thousand Jews are now camped in the forests, surrounded by soldiers. Another bomb was thrown on Friday, killing a policeman and wounding others.

It is known that thirty Jews were killed and more than 100 were wounded in the rioting which occurred here on Thursday, when a mob attacked the Jewish quarter because a bomb was thrown into a Corpus Christi procession. The hospitals are overcrowded, and many injured persons are hidden in private houses.

All the Jewish shops on the four principal streets of the town were sacked by the mob. The anger of the crowd was fed by a rumor in the afternoon that Jews had killed Christian girls in neighboring villages.

The Christians' exasperation is increasing and the mob vows vengeance on the two young Jews who are under arrest on suspicion of having thrown the bomb.

The city is in possession of soldiers of the Vladimir Regiment. The streets and railroad stations are occupied by the military and entrance into the town is prohibited.

TRAIN ATTACKED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Sebastopol express arrived in St. Petersburg on Thursday six hours late, owing to its having been attacked by 2,000 armed peasants. The passengers were not hurt, but the windows of the train were smashed.

ORDER RESTORED.

More troops, including a battery of artillery, arrived on Sunday. Quiet was restored the same evening. Numbers of Jews, who are fleeing from the city, were escorted by soldiers to the railway station. The refugees have lost all their property and money, and all of them are hungry. There was further rioting Saturday night and Sunday morning. The mob was swelled by thousands of peasants, and plundered and burned the deserted dwellings of Jews. The suburb of Boudary has been totally burned. Eight streets have been totally devastated.

PACKERS MUST BE SANITARY.

Filthy Tables Must be Discarded — Chicago's Fiat.

A despatch from Chicago says: The city health department on Friday sent its first official written notice to the packing companies at the Union Stock Yards to improve the sanitary conditions of their plants. The packers are instructed that they must within three days discard the filthy tables and benches, provide cleaner rooms and tools, and correct some of the present unsanitary conditions. Structural changes in the buildings, including new toilet rooms, and more ventilation and light, must be made within thirty days.

THREW HERSELF INTO RIVER.

Peterborough Girl, Mentally Unbalanced, Commits Suicide.

A despatch from Peterborough says: Alice Corbman, daughter of Stephen H. Corbman, Aylmer Street, left her home on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, and going to the Otonabee River, a short distance away, deliberately threw herself in. The body was recovered a few hours later. Last winter the young woman was nearly drowned by having a fainting fit while taking a bath in her home. The shock received seemed to have affected her mentally, and since then she has been in a melancholy mood She was 22 years of age.

CHOKED BY PIECE OF MEAT.

Sailor Dies While Eating Supper in Kingston Restaurant.

A despatch from Kingston says: Through a piece of meat sticking in his throat, John Kane, a sailor, choked while eating supper in Walker's restaurant, Princess Street, on Saturday evening. Efforts were made to dislodge the meat, but these failed. A doctor was summoned, but before he arrived the sailor was dead. Deceased lived in Montreal during the winter, and was engaged as a wheelsman around these parts in the summer. He was about 60 years of age and well known in marine circles.

LONG TERM FOR STUART.

Youth Who Tried to Kill Farmer Sent Down for 21 Years.

An Owen Sound despatch says: Judge W. J. Hatton on Saturday sentenced Albert Stuart to 21 years' imprisonment. The prisoner showed no emotion till he was taken back to the cells, where he broke down, and to his counsel, Mr. H. G. Tucker, admitted his guilt. Stuart was found guilty Thursday of a murderous assault on James Morrison last February. Morrison was returning home after dark, when Stuart attacked him with a revolver, his object being robbery.

BRIDE NINE FEET TALL.

Travelled With Barnum & Bailey and Accumulated Money.

A Lockport, N. Y., despatch says: The tallest woman in the world, formerly with Barnum & Bailey's circus, became on Friday night the bride of Morris Stapleton, a wealthy merchant of this city. She was Miss Mary Ellen Powers, but was known in the profession as Leah May. The bride is over nine feet. She travelled with the Barnum & Bailey organization seven years, and made a sensation in Europe. She possesses considerable wealth.

STABBED HIMSELF IN HEAD.

Half-crazed Italian Attempts Suicide in Blenheim Township.

A Woodstock despatch says: In a half demented condition, an Italian, whose name is unknown, attempted to commit suicide on the fifth concession of Blenheim about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. He stabbed himself in the head with a knife, but beyond severe cuts, his wounds, which were dressed, are not serious, and he was sent to Toronto to the Italian Consul in that city.

ROAD'S GROWING RECEIPTS.

Temiskaming Railway Made Profit of $23,617 in April.

A despatch from Toronto says: Gratifying reports of the operations of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway were received yesterday by Hon. Col. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, from the commissioners. The total receipts of the Government line during the month of April amounted to $48,408.62. Against this there were expenses of operation, aggregating $24,786.17, leaving a net profit for the month of $23,617.43, as compared with $7,360 for the same month last year.

GROWTH OF CANADA'S TRADE.

Will Aggregate Half a Billion Dollars This Year.

An Ottawa despatch says: With an aggregate foreign trade amounting to $483,234,889 and exports to the amount of $208,233,972, every branch of which exhibits an increase, Canada's commerce continues to expand at a phenomenal rate, and the farmer is enjoying a large share of this great prosperity. The total foreign trade shows a gain of $74,037,160 for the eleven months ending May 31 when compared with the same period of the previous year. The domestic exports were $208,233,972, a gain of $42,135,848. Although imports for consumption were considerably more being $257,421,427, they do not show as large an increase. The betterment was only $24,146,800, or a little less than one-half that of the exports. Agriculture contributed most of the exports, as will be seen from the following statement:—Agricultural products, total $50,148,583, increase $22,409,500; animals and their products, total $60,002,343, increase $3,614,359; products of the mine, total $30,388,753, increase 3,789,701; fisheries, total $13,872,234, increase $4,325,915; products of the forest, total $31,888,253, increase $4,570,665; manufactures, total, $21,852,457, increase, $3,381,933.

CHILD'S PLUCK SAVED LIFE.

Ten-year-old Girl Plunges Into a Raging Mill Race.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Another drowning accident was narrowly averted on Wednesday night by a magnificent act of bravery on the part of 10-year-old Violet Wilson, who lives near the Meadow Lily Mills on the north branch of the Thames. For sheer pluck the deed that snatched little Louisa Harris, 7-year-old daughter of F. G. Harris, from a watery grave has never been equaled here. With other children, Louisa was playing teeter-totter on the river bank, when she fell off the board into the mill race and was swept away by the swift current. To dash into a raging torrent, such as the Meadow Lily Mill race is after being swollen by the recent heavy rains, is an act which might make many a strong man hesitate, but Violet Wilson, who happened to be passing, without an instant's indecision uttered a cry of "Lou shan't drown if I can help it," plunged into the current, and, half-drowned herself, succeeded in bringing the other child to shore. Both were carried far down the stream before this was accomplished, however, and it was fully an hour before little Louisa regained consciousness.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

The Ottawa Society Takes a Forward Step in Child Saving.

A forward step has been taken by the Children's Aid Society of Ottawa in deciding to appoint two probation officers, in addition to the general Secretary of the Society, to devote all their time to the work of supervising and befriending the neglected and delinquent children of the city and especially to co-operate with the Judge of the Juvenile Court. Formerly, children accused of petty offences were either dismissed with a warning or convicted and sent to the reformatory. In future these children will be placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer, who will have all the powers of a guardian. In this way, it is believed, hundreds of children will be helped and encouraged to lead a good life, who otherwise would drift into a criminal career. This change was warmly advocated by Mr. W. L. Scott, President of the Society and the resolution to appoint Probation Officers was moved by Sir Louis Davies of the Supreme Court, seconded by Lt.-Col. Irwin.

CHEQUES WERE FORGED.

Ottawa Department Messenger Has Vanished — Three Cashed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Another case of manipulating Government cheques has come to light, and this time it is the Department of Marine and Fisheries which suffers. Thos. Corcoran, a messenger in the department, on May 23 got possession of a cheque book, several cheques in which had been already signed by J. H. Halkett, a clerk in the accountants' branch. The signature of Mr. A. W. Owen, the accountant, was forged. It is already known that three cheques for $60 each have been cashed in this way. Corcoran has disappeared, and has not been seen since Victoria Day. One of the cheques was presented to the Bank of Montreal by the Crown Bank. It has not transpired which institution will suffer.

LADY HAMILTON WEDS.

Said to be the Richest Woman in Great Britain.

A London despatch says: Lady Mary Hamilton, only daughter of the late twelfth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon and the richest woman in Great Britain, was married on Thursday at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to the Marquis of Graham, eldest son of the Duke of Montrose. King Edward was among those present at the ceremony. The church was filled with members of the Peerage. The scene outside the church was quite exciting. The enormous crowd desiring a closer inspection of the bride, broke through the police cordon and swelled round her carriage when it arrived in front of the church portico, almost completely blocking its passage. Heavy reinforcements of police were necessary to clear the way for the King's carriage and to open a passage for the bride to enter the church.

REBEL CHIEF CAPTURED.

Natal Government Had Counted Upon the Loyalty of This Zulu.

A despatch from Durban, Natal, says: Chief Siganda and his eldest son have been captured and brought into camp. Siganda is one of the chiefs upon whose loyalty the Natal Government counted, and who was expected to assist in the campaign against Bambaata, but he and his tribe cast in their lot with the rebels.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

EMIGRANTS FOR ONTARIO.

Mr. Armstrong was informed by Mr. Oliver that the total number of emigrants destined for Ontario from the countries covered by the North Atlantic Trading Company during the years 1903 and 1904 and nine months of the year covering 1905 and 1906 was 9,191.

MILITIA PENSION ACT.

The House went into committee on Sir Frederick Borden's resolution to amend the Militia Pension Act so as to provide that time served in His Majesty's regular forces might be counted in the time of service for pension in the case of an officer transferred to the permanent force in connection with the taking over by Canada of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt, and also to provide that time served in the regular forces might be counted towards pension for non-commissioned officers and men similarly transferred. The resolution was carried in committee, and a bill based upon it was introduced and read a first time, and a similar resolution, auxiliary to this one was also introduced and carried, and a bill based upon it given a first reading.

NO NEW WORKS NEXT YEAR.

It is understood that in the supplementary estimates for next year the Government is undertaking no new works, but merely providing for the completion of what has already been undertaken.

MR. CINQMARS CENSURED.

The House of Commons asserted its supremacy, and passed a motion of censure on Mr. Cinqmars, the correspondent of La Presse, for a portion of his article criticizing Mr. Foster, of which the latter had some time ago made specific complaint.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

In reply to Mr. Hughes (King's), Hon. Mr. Fielding reiterated the statement that the Insurance Commission would inquire into operations of companies doing business under the assessment plan.

RELEASE OF BROUTHIER.

Mr. Macpherson brought to the attention of the House the action of the Minister of Justice in having advised his Excellency to release from British Columbia Penitentiary one Brouthier, a convict. The city of Vancouver, he said, was stirred to its depths by the release of this man, who had offended against all decency. He had been accused by friend and foe of having secured the man's release, but he desired to state publicly that he knew nothing about the matter until the man was at liberty, and that the release had been made by the late Minister of Justice at the instance of another ex-Minister of Justice, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who had taken up the man's case. He gave notice that he would ask that the papers be published.

Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that the convict referred to had been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for what might be considered a more serious offence. That term had been served, and nearly one-half of another term. He was satisfied Mr. Fitzpatrick had received good reasons for releasing the prisoner, who had left the country and would probably never return. He could not for one moment accept the theory that the personality of the representative of the prisoner (Sir Hibbert Tupper) had unduly influenced the granting of the pardon.

NINE SAILORS KILLED.

A Terrific Explosion on Board a British Steamer.

A Liverpool despatch says: Nine men were instantly killed and about forty were wounded as the result of a terrific explosion on Thursday morning on board the British steamer Haverford, of the International Navigation Company. The vessel, which is commanded by Captain Nielsen, arrived here on Wednesday from Philadelphia, landed her passengers and proceeded to Huskisson Dock early on Thursday in order to unload. The stevedores were in the act of loosening the hatchers when the explosion occurred. It blew off the hatches, rent the decks and hurled dead and wounded men in all directions. Several bodies were dismembered, and the deck resembled the floor of a charnel house. The explosion, which, according to rumor, was caused by an internal machine was followed by the outbreak of fire. The cargo, consisting of linseed oil cake; in hold No. 2 and hold No. 3 was soon blazing fiercely. Firemen and police hurried to the dock, and the injured were quickly taken to a neighboring hospital, while the work of searching for further possible casualties proceeded with vigor, in spite of the fierceness of the fire. After two hours' hard fighting the firemen obtained the mastery of the flames. Later it was said that the disaster on board the Haverford was apparently caused by the explosion of a barrel of naphtha.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

A Bad State of Affairs in the G. T. P. Construction Camp.

A despatch from Brandon, Manitoba, says: Reports have been brought to this city by travellers of a terrible state of affairs existing in the Grand Trunk Pacific construction camp in Miniota district. A party arriving here on Friday stated that smallpox and black diphtheria have appeared among the men, and that one man suffering from smallpox had been sent into Winnipeg for treatment. Dr. Lawson of Hamiota has three cases of chickenpox under his care, but fear is expressed that it may develop into smallpox. It is reported that a man from the same camp was sent away on the train because he had black diphtheria, but a few miles from camp he succumbed, after suffering great agony. Health authorities are looking into the conditions prevailing.

RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Awful Disaster on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A Vladivostok despatch says: A passenger train was derailed at Programitschnia station, on the Chinese Eastern Railway on Sunday, and 100 persons were killed or injured.

POISONS IN EVERY DINNER.

No Use Trying to Obtain Pure Food, Says an Expert.

A despatch from Chicago says: Do you know that you eat forty-two poisons at every dinner on the average? Harry R. Walmsley, food expert of Kansas City, and the man behind the Pure Food bill in the last session of the Illinois Legislature, declares such to be the case. Every restaurant bill of fare bears on its face the proof of food adulterations, he says.

Here are the various foods and the way they are poisoned, according to this expert:—

Butter—Covered with coal tar dyes.
Meat—You know all about the meat.
Lard—Used in frying meat — Made from diseased hogs.
Catsup—Full of salicylic acid, colored with coal tar dyes.
Bread—Full of alum.
Coffee—Full of copper salts.
Tea—Full of copper salts.
Pepper—Always impure; full of cocoanut shells, sawdust and clay.
Vegetables—All impregnated with various coal tar dyes.
Rosy apples—Made rosy with coal tar dyes.
New potatoes—Freshened up from old potatoes with alum water, after being scraped.

"Half of the deaths in the United States are the result of impure foods," Mr. Walmsley declared warmly. "It is practically impossible to get pure food in this country."

FARM LABOR IS SCARCE.

Immigrants Are Going Into Industrial Concerns at Good Wages.

A Toronto despatch says: A new situation has arisen in connection with the settlement of immigrants in the province. From the recent experiences of the provincial officials it seems apparent that industrial concerns are entering into competition with the farmers for the services of the newly-arrived settlers. There are 1,000 or 1,200 applications for farm help on the books of the office, and while there are large numbers of persons arriving, they are quickly seized by the agents around the Union Station to do construction work on railways, build fences, or to fill positions in such industries as box factories. These employers are willing to pay good wages to ordinary laborers. Firms at Kingston, Oshawa, Penetanguishene, Galt, and other places were seeking men in this way yesterday.

"We are finding it extremely difficult to induce any immigrants to go in for farm work, and I know farmers are in bad shape for want of help," remarked Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization on Wednesday, in speaking of the condition of affairs.

RICHEST CLAIM YET.

A Very Big Find Reported From the Township of Coleman.

A Cobalt despatch says: A very rich find has been reported from lot 1, concession 3, township of Coleman. The discovery was made by Andy Devine a few days ago, but the matter was kept quiet until the inspector saw and passed the claim. It is very rich in silver and cobalt, and reports credit the inspector with stating it to be the richest and best claim he has seen. He states that it will develop into one of the richest mines in the district. Another rich find is reported from Gillies Depot, 5 miles south of here, where a party of prospectors discovered nine good veins of cobalt and silver. The samples shown are as rich as any we have seen, and give promise of good results.

Rumors are coming daily of finds in the back country, but the distances are too far to permit of them being verified for some time. The next month or two will see a big increase in the mining interest, as many good mines will be opened up if half the rumors prove true.

A PRAIRIE TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Harry Long Lost in the Yorkton District.

A Broadview, Sask., despatch says: Word has just reached here of the tragic death of Mrs. Harry Long, who, with her husband and two children, left Broadview a little over a year ago to take up a homestead at Hirzel, in Yorkton district. After seeding this spring, Mr. Long was obliged to accept a situation with a G. T. R. survey party. This necessitated his being from home for long intervals, and Mrs. Long had to look after the cows in his absence. On the evening of May 29th she went out as usual to fetch them and lost her way and never returned. She was not found until five days afterwards, when her body was discovered accidentally quite near the home of a German neighbor and within a mile of her own home. These neighbors had heard her cries, but had thought it was some boys driving cows and paid no attention. How the children, aged six and four, lived through these long, dreary days, almost without food of any kind, is a miracle.

BIG ORDER FOR RAILS.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Canada.

A Montreal despatch says: The Dominion Iron & Steel Company have just received an order for 150,000 tons of steel rails from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Recently they contracted with the Montreal Street Railway Company to deliver 20,000 tons, and they have an order also to deliver about 30,000 tons for the eastern section of the National Transcontinental Railway. Their new orders, therefore, total to date about 200,000 tons. Even though this company should not receive another order for steel rails within the next two years, the rod mills will be kept busy, calculating on the basis of a fair average daily output. It is said that the price to be paid by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company is $33 a ton.

ZUZU CHIEF IS DEAD.

Identification of His Body Has Removed all Doubts.

A Durban, Natal, despatch says: It is now definitely known that the rebel chief, Bambaata, the cause of all the recent trouble, was killed in the fighting which occurred June 10. His death had previously been reported and denied, but his body has been fully identified. The revolt is now expected to speedily die out.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 19.—Flour — Ontario—Exporters bid $3.15 for 90 per cent. patents, buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.20; Manitoba—First patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers', $3 to $4.

Wheat — Manitoba — No. 1 northern offered at 86¾c, Point Edward; No. 2, 86⅜c bid, Owen Sound; offered at 87½c; 86⅜c bid Point Edward.

Oats — No. 2 Ontario offered at 40c outside; No. 2 Manitoba offered at 41c, Owen Sound; No. 3 white offered at 44c, Montreal; No. 2 white offered at 41c, Toronto, 40½c bid. No. 2 mixed offered at 40½c, Owen Sound.

Corn — No. 3 yellow offered at 60½c, to arrive Toronto.

COUNTR PRODUCE.

Butter — Both creamery and dairy are coming forward freely.

Creamery, prints	20c to 21c
do solids	19c to 20c
Dairy prints	16c to 17c
Rolls	15c to 16c
Tubs	14c to 16c

Cheese — Unchanged at 15c for old and 11¾c to 12c for new.

Eggs — New-laid are quoted at 17c to 17½c and splits at 14c.

Potatoes — Ontario, 70c to 85c out of store; eastern Delawares at 85c to 97½c; Quebec, 78c, and Nova Scotia at 75c.

Baled Hay — Firm in tone at $10 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots on track here, and $7.50 to $8 for No. 2.

Baled Straw — Unchanged at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 19. — Grain — The opinion was expressed by a prominent grain exporter this morning that the English market would soon come up to meet Canadian quotations.

Oats — No. 2, 43¾c to 43¾c; No. 3, 42½c to 43c; No. 4, 41½c to 42¼c.

Peas — 78c f.o.b. per bushel, 78 per cent., 4.51c.

Corn — No. 3 mixed, 56½c; No. 3 yellow 57½c ex-track.

Flour — Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.10 to $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4.10 to $4.30; straight winter wheat patents, $4.30 to $4.50; straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.20; do., in bags, $1.85 to $2; extras, $1.50 to $1.70.

Millfeed — Manitoba bran, in bags, $16.50 to $17; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $17; shorts, $20 to $20.50; milled mouille, $21 to $25; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton.

Rolled Oats — Per bag, $2.10 to $2.20 in car lots; cornmeal, $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay — No. 1, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 2, $8.50 to $9.50; clover, May, $7.50 to $8.50, and pure clover, $7 to $8.

Eggs — The market was steady in tone under a fair demand, at 16c to 16½c for fresh receipts.

Provisions — Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork, $23; light short cuts, $21.50; barrels clear fat back, $22.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Candian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 16c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50; alive, $7.75 to $8 per cwt.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 19. — Flour —Strong. Wheat — Spring steady; No. 1 Northern, 88½c, carloads. Corn — Dull, about firm; No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; No. 2 corn, 56⅜c Oats —Strong; No. 2 white, 33c. Barley—Nominal. Rye — Stronger; No. 2 in store, 67c. Canal freights—Steady.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 19. — No. 2 red, 96c nominal in elevator and 99c nominal f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 93⅝c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 90½c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 19.—Prices held steady to firm for good and choice exporters' and butchers', but an easier tone was noticeable in the medium and common grades as a result of the large influx.

In exporters' the demand kept up for good animals. Other varieties also sold readily. For a choice load $5.20 was paid. The range was $4.80 to $5.20 per cwt.

The values of good butchers' also held up to previous levels. Cows, which of late had been selling remarkably well, went down a shade, owing to the larger offerings. Quotations ruled as follows: Choice butchers', $4.50 to $4.95; medium, $4.20 to $4.50; cows, $3.50 to $4.40; bulls, $3.75 to $4; canners, $1.50 up.

A moderate demand obtained in feeders and stockers to-day. Short-keeps were sold at $4.40 to $4.85; feeders $3.90 to $4.40; stockers, $3.25 to $3.80; stock bulls, $2 to $2.75 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs didi not sell well. The outside enquiry is slack, and offerings were large for the season. Quotations were as follows:—Exporters', $4.25 to $4.40; bucks, $3.50 to $3.75; Spring lambs, $3 to $6 each. Calves were quoted at 3½ to 5c per lb.

Hogs were selling at $7.25 for selects, and $7 per cwt. for lights and fats.

FLOGGED; WALLED UP ALIVE.

Terrible Punishment Meted out to Moorish Murderer.

A despatch from Tangier, says: The shoemaker Mesfiwi, who was convicted of murdering 30 women at Marakeesh, was flogged every day after his conviction. Finally he was placed in a hole in a wall, which was then built up in the presence of a jeering crowd. His screams could be heard for two days, after which he became silent, death ending his torture. Mesfiwi was originally condemned to be crucified, but owing to protests his punishment was changed.

AIDING COTTON IN AFRICA.

British Government to Build Railways to Foster Cultivation.

A despatch from London says: Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the Government was preparing a definite scheme for railway building in Nigeria, West Central Africa, with the view of aiding the extensive cultivation of cotton.

The "Queensland" Pearls

A placard outside the door of Copland's saleroom in Sydney announced the fact that at eleven o'clock that morning the steel screw steamer Queensland, 1,500 tons gross register, would be sold by public auction, as she lay, in twenty-one fathoms of water, two miles due east of the Island of Culea.

The clock inside struck the hour advertised. Copland stepped into the rostrum, tilted his hat to the back of his head, and removed his toothpick. A rat-tat of his hammer silenced the low hum of conversation, and the auctioneer proceeded to reel off the terms of sale, his keen eye meanwhile travelling swiftly round the room.

"You have full particulars of the Queensland on the slips in your hands, gentlemen: 1,500 tons gross register, built in '85, triple-expansion engines, two steel multitubular boilers and one donkey boiler, four powerful winches, steam capstan, windlass, etc. Although the underwriters have agreed to a C.T.L. (insurance term, "constructive total loss") they believe the vessel can be raised—and at a cost that will pay. Those of you who contemplate buying, will have reckoned all that up. And when she's lifted you'll have a vessel upon which you'll have to spend very little. She lies on good bottom. Will anyone kindly make me a starting bid?"

Copland paused and glanced around the room. No one seemed anxious to be the first to open.

"Two thousand? Fifteen hundred? One thousand? Come, gentlemen, start at anything you like. Five hundred? Well, two-fifty?"

A tall man in white ducks, standing on the fringe of the little crowd, nodded almost imperceptibly.

"Thank you. Two-fifty. Any advance on two-fifty?"

"Two-fifty-five" came from the other side of the room, and then the bidding advanced briskly five pounds at a time. Half-a-dozen men continued to offer until one thousand pounds was reached. Four of them then retired with an air of having offered the last farthing that the vessel was worth, leaving the man in white ducks and a little blotchy-faced individual to continue the contest. The latter appeared to be well known to the room, but his competitor was evidently a stranger.

"Your bid is one thousand and five, Mr. Goldie—not the price of the scrap in her." Copland nodded in the direction of the blotchy-faced man. The tall man calmly puffed at a huge black cigar, apparently oblivious of the fact that several pairs of curious eyes were fixed upon him. He blew a couple of blue rings ceilingwards, and raised the little man fifty pounds. It was the first departure from the regular five-pound rises, and a slight rustle of excitement went round the room.

His opponent shifted his position so as to obtain a better view of the stranger, and rapped out "Eleven hundred."

"And fifty," came the quiet reply.

"Twelve hundred."

"And fifty."

"Fourteen."

"Fifteen."

The advance of a hundred pounds at a bid caused another flutter. The auctioneer looked pleased, and remarked that they were now getting on.

"Sixteen," snapped the blotchy one.

The tall man carefully licked the tip of his cigar, which had come unrolled, and then jumped the biding up to three thousand. The occupants of the sale room rubbed their hands in anticipation of a battle. The little man turned aside with a gesture of annoyance, then wheeled to the front again and added another hundred.

"Two hundred," said the other.

"Three hundred."

The tall man paused.

"Three thousand three hundred," said Copland. "Any advance on thirty-three hundred?" He looked inquiringly at the man in white ducks. The latter was carefully trimming his nails with a pearl-handled penknife. Copland took up his hammer.

"Going at thirty-three hundred—once. At thirty-three hundred—twice. At——"

"Four thousand," said the tall man, without looking up.

The room gasped. "For a steamer nearly twenty years old, lying at the bottom of the ocean—where she'll more than likely stay!" muttered someone in an undertone. The bidder heard the remark, and smiled.

"Give me two minutes, Copland," said Goldie. He stepped over and touched the tall man on the arm.

"May I speak to you a moment—outside?"

The other nodded, and moved towards the door.

Goldie carefully closed it behind them.

"We're on the same game?" he said, tentatively.

"To buy the Queensland," was the reply.

"And what's in her," added Goldie.

"Ah! There is something in her, then?"

"You don't know?"

The tall man's face was inscrutable.

"Whoever buys the vessel gets her as she lies, with whatever may be on board of her," was the non-committal reply.

"Well, we'll leave it at that." Goldie took a card from his pocket and proffered it. "What I want to say is, will you share the risk—and the result—fair divide, half and half?"

"You only waste your own and my time," replied the other. Without further parley he turned on his heel. The other followed, scowling. The tall man walked up to the rostrum and laid a card before the auctioneer.

"Is your telephone box sound-proof?" he asked in an undertone.

"Perfectly, Captain Gregson," replied Copland, glancing at the card.

"Then give me three minutes at it," whispered the other.

"Certainly," answered the auctioneer, genially. He felt that there was some game on, but that did not concern him. His business was to sell the wreck at the highest price he could obtain, and already the bidding had gone above his most sanguine anticipations.

Gregson went into the outer office and shut himself in the sound-proof telephone box. He asked for 918, the number of Haines and Co., a firm of Sydney shipowners.

"Are you there? Is that Haines and Co.? Is Mr. Haines in? What's that? Captain Gregson. Ask Mr. Haines to speak for a moment. Is that Mr. Haines? Yes, Gregson. There's a man here called Goldie bidding against us. Knows all about the vessel evidently. What's that? Yes, G-o-l-d-i-e. Mine's the last bid, four thousand. He thinks I'm in this alone, and wanted me to share risk and result with him. Yes. Well, what I want to know is, am I to stop at the figure we settled on, if the bid's against me? Yes. Yes. Ten thousand? Very well, I'll be with you as soon as the sale's over."

The occupants of the room were gathered in a knot discussing the fight when Gregson returned.

"The bid's with you, sir—four thousand," said Copland.

"And five hundred," retorted Goldie.

"Five thousand," replied Gregson, as he selected a fresh cigar from his case.

"Six thousand," snapped Goldie.

Gregson lit his cigar with great deliberation.

"Seven," he replied, quietly.

Goldie paced the floor with hands thrust deep in his trousers pockets.

"Going at seven thousand. Any advance? At seven thousand, going—once. At seven thousand, going twice. At seven thousand, going——" The hammer was poised when Goldie put up another thousand in a tone which told the room that the last word had been said so far as he was concerned.

Gregson did not fail to catch the note of finality in his opponent's voice, and merely added another five pounds.

"At eight thousand and five pounds," said Copland, hammer in air. "Any advance? At eight thousand and five I'm selling. Going—once. Going—twice." The door slammed behind Goldie. "Gone, at eight thousand and five pounds."

The crowd sighed, and, wondering, eddied out into the street.

. . . . . .

"Then Goldie's a wrong 'un?" said Gregson.

"As crooked as they make 'em," replied Haines.

The shipowner and Gregson were seated in the former's private office half an hour after the conclusion of the sale of the Queensland.

"I'll be hanged if I know how he's got on to this affair," continued Haines. "Besides Rayner and poor Hodson, who are both dead, I didn't believe there was another soul aware of these pearls—barring you and me."

Haines threw away the end of his cigar, opened a small safe, and took from it a piece of paper, which he handed to Gregson.

"There's Hodson's letter. You may as well read it."

It was a sheet of foolscap, and the writing was the feeble, jerky scrawl of a man with the grip of death upon him.

Dear Sir,—You picked me up two years ago when I was near the end of my tether, and put me in command of the Queensland. I owe you a good turn for that, and a strange chance has come my way. Rayner, the passenger who joined the Queensland at Mbau, committed suicide, as you will have heard ere this reaches you, by going overboard two days before the ship was lost. A short time previous to his death he showed me a box of pearls, which he was bringing to Sydney, the value of which he told me was something like £200,000. I know something about pearls, and I must say I never saw a finer lot in all my life. We had become very friendly, and he informed me that he had neither friend nor relation in the world. To me he was a bit of a mystery, and how or when those gems came into his hands I don't know. Nor have I the slightest idea of his reason for doing away with himself, unless, perhaps, there was a woman in the case—he did once or twice speak bitterly of the sex, and may have been badly treated at some time or other. But I am growing weaker—you will have learned that I was laid out by a falling derrick at the time of the disaster to the ship—and must finish while I can. The pearls are on the Queensland. I was struck down before I had time to get below for them, and when I came to we were all on board the Flamingo, bound for 'Frisco. They are in Raynor's room—the for-ard one, port side. They are in a plain deal box, labelled "Fragile." That was Rayner's idea of safety, and not a bad one. What I have to say is this. Rayner assured me he had neither kith nor kin, and so why should you not recover the pearls? I am just about to hand in my ticket. The skipper of the Flamingo will post this in 'Frisco. John Hodson.

Gregson read the letter through and then handed it back to Haines.

"Well, it's evident that our friend Goldie knows about this treasure, but, as you say, how?"

"Lord only knows! But, anyhow, we needn't worry our brains over that question. The fact remains that Goldie's in the know, and the sooner you are on the spot the better. He's quite capable of attempting to cut us out by some dirty trick or other.

"You see now my reason for writing you in Melbourne to come here and go into this business. The Flamingo, which picked up the Queensland's people, is a sailing ship which was bound for 'Frisco, and it was three months after the loss of my vessel before I got Hodson's letter. By that time negotiations had been concluded with the underwriters, and a C.T.L. agreed to. Had I received the communication earlier I would not, of course, have claimed a C.T.L. But, having done so, I couldn't very well have then gone and bought the ship back again under the hammer. It would have looked queer, to say the least of it. That's why I got you on the job to buy her for me and carry the racket through."

Gregson blew a thick cloud of smoke ceilingwards and slowly nodded his head.

Haines leaned forward in his chair and tapped the table impressively.

"It's a big thing, mind you, and I'm going to make it worth your while to save those pearls. Forty pounds a month and a thousand down when the gems are in my safe."

. . . . . .

The Withersfield was certainly not "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," looked at from a naval architect's point of view. She was, in fact, a most disreputable-looking craft. Her box sides were red with rust; the fore-mast had a considerably different rake to that of the main-mast; the funnel—patched and tinkered from smoke-box to top beading—lay at another angle, something between those of the two masts. She was, however, quite good enough for the purpose, and Gregson had got her on a two months' charter dirt cheap, the cash being, of course, provided by Haines.

Gregson navigated her out to Culea, took his bearings, and got his diving outfit over the side into one of the ship's lifeboats. The diver, a man named Peters, whom Haines had employed on several previous occasions, worked round at intervals the whole of the first day, but without any success in locating the sunken wreck.

Three fruitless descents were made the following day, but when Peters was hauled up for the fourth time he waved his hand in the direction of the steamer and Gregson knew that the Queensland was found. He flung the well-chewed end of a cigar over the rail and sprang into immediate action. He ordered steam on the windlass and had the Withersfield's anchor hove up. A few kicks of the propeller brought the steamer nearer to the lifeboat, and, calculating his distance to a nicety, Gregson dropped anchor again in such a position as to allow the vessel's stern to swing round a couple of fathoms' length off the boat.

"Well, how does she lie?" asked Gregson, when Peters and he were seated in the cabin, a quarter of an hour later.

The diver slowly shook his head. "She's on an even keel right enough, sir, but she's settled down nearly to her Plimsoll in sand. It'll be a big job slipping wires beneath her. Of course, we might sling her some other way."

"The question is, will it pay to life her? We can hardly tell, of course, till you've made a thorough examination."

"Job for one of the big salvage companies, if it's to be done at all, sir," replied Peters.

"Yes, I guessed that. That's why I decided to have a survey before going to the expense of getting one of the salvage companies on the job." Gregson reflected that this sounded rather thin. "Nice species of mug Peters'll think me, buying a pig in a poke like that."

Whatever Peters may have thought, he knew his place well enough not to make any comment.

"Well," said the captain, rising from the greasy settee, "you'll make a thorough inspection to-morrow, and let me know the result. And, oh, by the way, I want you to bring up a box which you'll find in one of the cabins—let me see, the for'ard one, port side, I think. It's marked 'Fragile.' Birds' eggs, I believe. Egg collecting's a hobby of mine."

"I'll see to them, sir," said Peters.

Nevertheless, when Peters appeared above the surface the following day he reported that there was no such box anywhere on board so far as he could see.

Gregson smiled. "Goldie!" he remarked, laconically, to himself. He took the chief mate into his room and carefully shut the door. Then he pushed a cigar box across the table.

"Look here, Mr. Barton; I understand from the owners of this ship that you know something about diving. That so?"

The mate nodded. "That's correct, sir."

"Deep water?"

"Fairly."

"Good. I don't suppose you would have any serious objections to earning a hundred pounds over and above your pay?"

Barton grinned. "Try me, sir," said he.

Gregson selected a cigar and slowly cut the tip off it.

"You're a man who can be trusted—or I'm a bad judge," said he, when the weed was fairly alight. "And that's more than I'm inclined to say for Peters."

Barton leaned across the table and lowered his voice. "Peters is a man who stands well with a good many people—people who don't know him. I know him better than most, and I may say that I wouldn't trust him further than I could throw him, sir."

"Well, I though I might perhaps have misjudged him, but you confirm my opinion of the fellow. I gave him instructions when he went down to-day to bring up a certain box labelled 'Fragile,' which I know to be in the port for'ard cabin. He tells me there's no such box to be found. Whether he's lying on his own hook or at the instigation of someone else whose name I needn't mention, I don't know. Anyhow, I'll order him to peel his diving suit and hand it over to you. Root out that box, bring it to this cabin, and when the ship reaches Sydney you pocket a cheque for a hundred."

Peters felt anything but comfortable, to say the least of it, as he sat on the gunwale of the lifeboat and watched the bubbles which marked Barton's descent. Presently his eye fell on the air-tube stretched across the bottom boards. The two men at the pumps had their backs turned towards Peters.

"I'll relieve you a spell, mate," said he to the man on the signal line.

The latter remarked that he would be very thankful, filled his pipe, and stretched himself out on a thwart with a dirty bandana handkerchief spread over his eyes to keep out the glare.

Peters shuffled his right foot slightly, and the next instant the signal line was jerking out the terror of the man below. Peters grinned diabolically.

Then came a clear, sharp snap, and something bit into the fleshy part of Peters' leg. Captain Gregson stood at the stern rail of the Withersfield with a smoking revolver in his hand.

"Pump, men—pump like fury!" roared the skipper to the men at the cranks, and the air gushed through the relieved tube. "Haul in there, Jackson! Quick, man!" This to the man whom Peters had relieved.

Peters hugged his leg, as a thin red line trickled across the bottom boards.

"Bear a hand, you. Hang your leg! The next plug of lead'll bore a hole in your ugly skull if you're not lively," cried Gregson.

It was a close call for the mate. Two minutes more and all Gregson's knowledge of artificial respiration would have been of no avail, and the brand of murder would have been on Peters. When Barton was safe in his bunk the skipper had an interview with the diver.

"A pretty scoundrel you are!" said Gregson, as Peters shut the cabin door and stood quaking be fhrieomazdo2oto and stood quaking before him. "No need to ask what your infernal game was. What I want to know is, were you running it on your own account, or is there someone at the back of you?"

"What are you goin' to do with me, sir?" whined Peters. "It'll mean ten years if you hand me over."

"Ten years! If it does it'll be ten less than you deserve, you murdering ruffian! Answer my question," snapped Gregson.

"It was a put-up job, sir—I declare I'm only a tool."

"Yes; and the dirty hound who's handling the tool spells his name with a 'G.' That gets you, does it? Yes; you and your precious friend Goldie!"

Gregson rose from the sticky settee and shook his fist in the shivering wretch's face. "You'll go down again—and come up without that box if you dare. We'll see what's to be done with you and your pal in iniquity when we reach Sydney. Now get out of my sight."

That night the Withersfield was sliding over the oily swell with her head pointed for Sydney. And a plain deal box containing £200,000 worth of pearls was safely locked in Gregson's room.

About the House

GREEN PEAS.

To keep green peas, shell and put them into a kettle of water when it boils; give them two or three warmings only, and pour them in a colander; when the water drains off turn them out on a table covered with cloth and pour them on another cloth to dry perfectly; then bottle them in wide-mouthed bottles, leaving only room to pour clarified mutton suet upon them an inch thick, and add the cork. Resin it down and keep it in the cellar or in the earth. When they are to be used boil them till tender, with a piece of butter, a spoonful of sugar, and a little mint.

Green Peas Stewed.—Put a quart of peas, a lettuce, and an onion, both sliced, a piece of butter, pepper, salt, and no more water than hangs around the lettuce from washing; stew them two hours gently. When to be served beat up an egg and stir it in, or a little flour and butter. Some think a teaspoonful of white powdered sugar is an improvement.

Green Peas a la Francaise.—Put the required quantity of peas necessary for your dish into a stewpan, with some water and butter, in the following proportions. For every pint of peas one gill of water and one ounce of butter. When this is thoroughly amalgamated add a little bouquet, tied together, of parsley, also salt, pepper, and another half-ounce of butter, then eight or nine small white onions and a whole lettuce. Simmer the whole well for an hour. When done take out the bunch of parsley, the lettuce, and onions, which are seviceable for hashes, stews, or soups; even when used as above. The peas, when once cooked, must not be touched by a spoon or fork, as it would bruise them and spoil the appearance of the entree, but well tossed constantly to prevent them sticking to the stewpan, always kept briskly simmering, but never boiling, as otherwise they will harden.

Hotch Potch.—Put a pint of peas into a stewpan with a quart of water, boil them until they will pulp through a sieve; then take the lean end of a loin of mutton, cut into small pieces, and put it into a stewpan with a gallon of water, the carrots and turnips, cut into small pieces, and a seasoning of pepper and salt; boil it until all the vegetables are quite tender, put in the pulped peas and a head of celery, or lettuce, and one onion, sliced; let it boil fifteen minutes, and serve.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An easy way to remove a cork that has slipped down into a bottle is to take a fine steel crochet needle, push it into the cork, and by the exercise of a little skill and patience you will be successful in removing it.

A candle may be made to fit into any candlestick if it be dipped in very hot water. This will so soften the wax that it may be easily pushed into a candlestick which would otherwise be too small for it, and it will be neatly and firmly fixed there.

If you wish to keep ink, mucilage or paste from moulding, add a small quantity of carbolic acid. An ounce of the acid put in the whitewash used in a cellar, basement or henhouse, purifies them.

Nothing looks worse than a greasy edge of a coat collar. Here is a recipe for removing spots or marks of that description. Equal parts of soft soap and Fuller's earth well mixed and beaten together with a little spirits of turpentine. Make it into a ball, and when required for use either dip it in hot water or moisten the part of the garment to be cleaned. Rub the ball in, and then let it dry, afterward wipe over quickly with a cloth dipped in hot water until all the soap is removed; dry the spot thoroughly with a clean cloth.

The housekeeper who cannot have a zinc-covered kitchen table will find several squares of hard wood an inch in thickness, and about five inches across, a great convenience for setting hot dishes on. The wood should be sandpapered, and each block have a screw-eye, with which it is hung under the ledge of the table.

Certain rules must govern dusting. Clean the highest things first, so that any loose falling dust may be removed from the lower things afterward. Dust should be gathered up and not whisked from place to place. If the duster is kept in a large flat pad the dust is not scattered and accidents are not so likely to occur to small ornaments.

To Keep the Knife Blades Clean.—Women who do their own work very frequently dread the washing of knives, and all too often neglect cleansing them properly in consequence, when, if only a little care was exercised early in the dishwashing fray but little difficulty would be experienced. First, wipe off the blades of all knives with some soft paper, then placing all of them in a pitcher, pour some soda water upon them, allowing it to come up just to the handles, not above them. Leave them until the other dishes are done, and by that time the matter of cleansing them will be of very little moment. Wash singly and quickly in clean suds, rinse and dry. A potato cut in two is a very simple cleanser for knife blades, or use bath brick or whiting. Ivory handles can be cleansed by rubbing with a little whiting. Whiting, wet with alcohol, will clean fruit spots from mother of pearl handles. Egg stains on silver knives are best cleaned by wetting, dipping in fine salt, and rubbing with a wet cloth. In the event of carving knives having horn handles, a stiff brush, ammonia and water is the best treatment. In putting away silver knives that are not to be used every day it is a good way to wrap each one in soft tissue paper first. This prevents tarnishing.

MADE WITH DATES.

Dates and figs, when dried in sugar as we have them, have great food value and are universally liked. The cheapness of dates is also in their favor and when used for a dessert they have a value far in excess of their cost.

Date Cup Pudding.—Sift together 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt and 4 level teaspoons baking powder. Rub a heaping teaspoon shortening into ½ cup of sugar, add 1 beaten egg, 1 cup sweet milk and then the flour. Have six cups well buttered, then take dates which have been stoned and cut in two, and press them in the bottom and around the sides of the cups. If the cups have been well greased the dates will adhere nicely. Put the batter in the cups and steam for one hour. These are to be eaten hot with liquid sauce or sweetened cream.

Date Pudding.—This is to be used cold and can be easily made in this way: Take 1 cup dates cut in pieces, put them in a double boiler with 1 pt boiling water, a little salt, 2 tablespoons sugar and stir in enough graham flour to make quite a stiff batter. Cook a few minutes, then pour out in cups which have been wet with cold water. Serve cold with plain or whipped cream.

Date Pie.—Soak ½ lb cut dates in 3 cups milk for ½ hour, then place on the back of the stove where the mixture will become hot but not cook. As soon as hot press through a strainer, sweeten to taste and let cool while making the crust for the pie. Line a very deep pie tin with good crust, fill it with the mixture already prepared and bake until it is firmly set. Then cover with a meringue made of the stiffly beaten white of an egg and a tablespoon of sugar. Brown in a quick oven and serve cold.

Date Bread.—When baking white bread add ½ lb dates cut in pieces to one large loaf of bread, bake it in the usual way and see how much it will be enjoyed by every one. It keeps moist for a long time, but unless more than one loaf is made, one will not be liable to have a chance to test that statement.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ABROAD.

The Tendency in Britain Is Not to Send Infants.

In view of the tendency not to have infants at school, it is worth while noting the age at which compulsory school attendance begins abroad:

England	Not less than five
France	End sixth year
Russia	In practice same
Brunswick	End fifth year
Wurtemburg	End seventh year
Switzerland	In course of sixth year as a rule
Belgium	No compulsion
Holland	End seventh year
Japan	From age of six
New York State	At age of eight
Massachusetts	At age of seven
Canada	Varies between seven and eight

COURTEOUS SPANIARD.

They Have Very Peculiar Ways in Sunny Spain.

Of the courteous manners of all Spaniards a traveller writes: "So anxious is every one to be of service to others that the stranger is apt to consider the Spaniards very inquisitive people. An experience in a Madrid street car was enlightening in this direction. A woman in getting into the car appeared to have slipped and hurt her foot. She and her husband began an animated discussion upon the incident and of the dozen others in the car every one except ourselves craned forward to listen. The passengers were well assorted, ranging as they did from a captain in uniform down to a woman almost of the beggar class. But one and all in turn joined in the discussion without exciting the least resentment, opinions being apparently welcomed. Gentlemen arriving at their destinations ceased arguing, raised their hats and went out, leaving others in possession until the principals left.

"There is no hour of the day or night which a Spaniard deems inappropriate to the practice of smoking," the same writer observes. "Whenever he finds time hanging heavily, which is frequently, he lights a cigarette. Time hangs heavily on a Spaniard's mind in the brief interval between the courses at lunch and dinner, whenever he wakes at night, when travelling between station and hotel in an omnibus, and always when in a railway train, regardless of ladies. The practice of smoking is so universal in Spain that railway compartments for non-smokers exist in theory only, and the habit, combined with that of loud talking at all hours of the night and morning, makes the average Spaniard undesirable as a travelling companion, especially at night."

CIVILIZED.

Now if the red man's glories cease;
They are but vain regrets.
No more he smokes the pipe of peace.
He now smokes cigarettes.

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE

RUINED CITIES HAVE BEEN REBUILT BETTER AND GRANDER.

Will San Francisco be Erected Quicker Than Were Paris, Moscow and Chicago?

Before the fire had finished raging, and while great columns of smoke were still ascending from what was left of the fine city of San Francisco, crowds of builders were busily at work reconstructing the destroyed capital.

Though the city was little more than an ash heap, split up by vast fissures, depressions, and hillocks—the work of the earthquake—workmen were soon engaged in restoring and making firm the foundations of the steel structural buildings, while their comrades freed the framework of its bricks and plaster.

Chicago provides another example of the go-ahead spirit. In forty years it grew rapidly from a village of one hundred inhabitants to a city—not the beautiful one it is to-day, but a collection of brick and wooden buildings and shanties—whose population numbered 334,000 souls. That was in 1871, the year in which its great fire wiped it out in a single night.

The fire began in a cow-stable in its most squalid quarter, and for thirty-six hours, blown to and fro through the heart of the city by a strong southwest wind it swept over the area of five square miles.

IT BURNED 17,000 BUILDINGS,

of which seventy-five were churches, made 98,000 homeless, and incurred a loss of $195,000,000. In one night millionaires and beggars were on a common level—even as they are to-day in San Francisco.

But Chicago's citizens didn't despair. Within one year buildings valued at over $4,000,000 were already erected in the south division of the ruined city, by some ten thousand busy builders, and progress was but little behind in the north division. In two years Chicago was herself again—a splendid city of tall buildings of architectural beauty, and as admirable a city as the earlier Chicago was deplorable. Before the city was rebuilt, moreover, its population had increased by 50,000.

Charleston, the chief commercial city of South Carolina, destroyed by an earthquake in 1886, which wrecked nearly 7,000 buildings out of a total of just over 8,000, was also reconstructed within two to three years. Little more time than this was sufficient for the re-erection of the cities of Arequipa and Iquique, in Peru, upon their being entirely shattered by the

GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1868,

which did damage to the extent of $300,000,000, killing 25,000 persons, and rendering the remainder homeless.

The disaster was really a blessing in disguise, for like Chicago, the inhabitants of Arequipa supplanted the wooden hovels that served them as houses by fine, stately buildings of stone and steel.

Boston, Massachusetts, was another city that did not long remain a place of ashes. By its fire of 1872, more than half its buildings were gutted, and a loss of $60,000,000 entailed, but the Bostonians determined to seize the opportunity of re-erecting a city which is acknowledged to be one of the best beuilt in the States. A year from the conflagration was sufficient for its transformation. Narrow, winding streets were replaced by broad, well-paved thoroughfares; miserable buildings by massive erections of granite and steel.

The rebuilding of Paris was one of the greatest feats on record. Following upon the siege of the city by the Germans in 1871, a section of the populace, terming themselves the Red Republicans, committed unparalleled acts of vandalism.

In a few days the fire they systematically set burning in a number of the chief buildings of the capital did damage to upwards of $140,000,000. For a time the whole city was threatened, and dozens of historical monuments and priceless treasures were destroyed, while it was feared that Paris would lose its prestige as

A EUROPEAN CAPITAL.

This, however, was not to be the case. By the autumn of 1873 all the private houses burned had been rebuilt, the monuments only partially injured had been restored, and the streets and public places were as splendid and gay as the best days of the empire. It was then, too, that Paris erected many of her world-famous boulevards and gardens.

By the great fire of Moscow, during the French occupation of the city under Napoleon in 1812, practically the whole place was reduced to ashes.

But the following year, after Napoleon's departure and rout, Moscow began to rise rapidly from her ashes. Peasants and princes erected their huts and palaces side by side, as they are to be seen to-day, with all haste; broad streets were made, before which were narrow alleys, and Moscow began again to assume her splendid appearance.—Pearson's Weekly.

PLANTS WATERED AUTOMATICALLY

An appliance for the automatic watering of plants is not only useful, but also so simple that anyone can make it. A length of soft rope is passed through a tube; one end is placed in a pail of water arranged on a stool near the flower pots, and the other end of the rope is stranded, and two, three or more strands are allowed to lie on the earth in each pot. The water draws up from the pail, through the rope, and falls from the various strands on to the earth in the pots.

PERFECTION.

"No man attains perfection in anything," remarked the platitudinous young person.

"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "except in being a perfect bore."

PAST RESCUE.

"Do you think it right for a husband to desert his wife in any emergency?"

"I don't know about that. Only this morning I left my wife crying for help."

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

The action of the United States Congress in removing the internal revenue tax on alcohol is likely to be followed by similar action on the part of the Dominion Parliament. Freeing from internal revenue taxes alcohol intended for industrial purposes means cheap and safe light, heat, and power for the farm home and an additional market for waste products of the farm.

The Ontario cheese industry will probably secure greater indirect gains from the Chicago exposures than any other line in Canada. In England cheese is not a table luxury; it is an article of diet, and on the same level as meat. When meat goes high across the water people turn to cheese as a substitute. Now that people in Great Britain have been turned from meat owing to another cause than that connected with price an enlarged demand for cheese is likely to follow. All the more reason that we should keep the standard of cleanliness in our dairy factories at the highest point, so that what is being gained now may not be lost.

The canned meat men and their workmen must be feeling the present condition of things very keenly. With the former, in certain cases, the punishment fits the crime, but the innocent will suffer with the guilty, including the grocers who have stocks on hand, which however good, are being largely left on their shelves, and which, when the government label is introduced, will be thereby labeled as belonging to the pre-reformation period. All such dealers are greatly to be sympathized with, and it will be long before they forgive those packers who have brought this loss upon them, or purchase from them if they can buy elsewhere. The mischief has gone far beyond the storm centre. We read that the east end of London has largely given up its favorite diet of sausages, although most of what they consumed was made at their own doors. A British regiment is reported to have gone without its dinner rather than eat canned meat. Of course where the sentiment was general in a body of men like that it became imperative on all. Germany is refusing all canned meats from America. The British Government has tried to remove the very exaggerated impressions which are abroad, but importation to that country has fallen flat. Ruin stares the Chicago packers in the face unless, or we might rather say, until, they make such radical and obvious changes in their ways as will reassure the world. All meat packers will be crying out for government inspection and certification.—Witness.

These hideous disclosures of meat-packing will be apt to bring up again the question of vegetarianism, which is one affecting not only man's body, but his character; for there can be little doubt that a milder temperature goes with a milder diet. The food of the Mongolian hordes was meat and cheese, with fermented mare's milk for stimulating drink; and the Mongol character was ruthless in the extreme, massacres, holocausts, and conflagrations marking the warlike operations of the race. That man in almost any line of life can do without animal food seems certain. The farm laborer in Britain did, till lately at least, very hard bodily work with scarcely a taste of meat. A monk like Thomas Aquinas, under a rule which forbade meat, could do intellectual work which, whatever might be its value, was very hard. Shelley, peerless in the work of fancy, was a vegetarian. Blondin, the acrobat, preserved his nerve by vegetarianism as well as by abstinence from drink. Taste and sentiment, if they have anything to say in the matter, are in favor of vegetarianism. The masses of animal food, especially pork, devoured by the Homeric heroes, would disgust us now. The shambles are repulsive. The harvest and the vintage are attractive. More food can be raised on a given space in the shape of cereals than in that of meat. Perhaps this last consideration, as population increases, will turn the scale. But the judgment of medical science must decide.—A Bystander in Weekly Sun.

The worst outrages of the past in Russia are said to show nothing worse than the outrage in Bialystok. Most of the accounts place the killed and wounded at 700, and one places the number at 2,000. The story that the Jews attacked the Corpus Christi procession is now declared to be absolutely false. The massacre was planned by Russian officials, and the Russian regiments used for three days in carrying it out.

Dr. T. Nakamura, one of the architectural experts sent from Japan to investigate the San Francisco disaster, says the great destruction was caused neither by earthquake nor fire, but by bad mortar, which, instead of being composed of the proper proportions of lime, sand, and cement, which, when set, held the individual stones or bricks together as one whole, was a rascally conglomeration of sea sand and lime, which at the first tremor let all the stones drop apart.

The Very Best Remedy for Bowel Trouble.

Mr. M. F. Borroughs, an old and well-known resident of Bluffton, Ind. says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as the very best remedy for bowel trouble. I make this statement after having used the remedy in my family for several years. I am never without it." This remedy is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? For sale by Morton & Haight.

DEAD MEN'S SHOES.

Peculiar Beliefs About Them That Exist In the Old World.

"Dead men's shoes" is a common expression, but means much in many parts of the old world, where the boots of the dead are accorded much importance.

In Scotland, in the northern parts of England, in Scandinavia, as well as in Hungary, Croatia and Roumania, the utmost care is taken among the lower classes that each corpse is provided with a pair of good shoes before being laid into the ground. If the dead person happens to be a tramp and to have been found dead barefooted there will always be some charitable soul to furnish a pair of good boots for interment along with the corpse.

An inspector of police in Scotland has been known to purchase of his own accord a new pair of boots and to place them in the grave, reopened for the purpose, of a murdered stranger who had been inadvertently interred barefooted the day before.

This practice, which likewise prevails among the Tsiganes as well as in many parts of Asia, is attributable to the belief that unless the dead are well shod when buried their ghosts come back to haunt the locality where they breathed their last in search of a pair of boots.

The shoes are popularly supposed to be needed to pass in comfort and safety the broad plains which the departed soul must traverse before it can reach paradise. Among some nations these plains are declared to be covered with furzes, thorns and morass, while other races say that they consist of burning sands. These plains of suffering are popularly credited with forming a sort of antechamber to hell. It is for this reason that the boots of the dead are called "hell shoes" in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

STRIKING EYEGLASSES.

No Law Which Declares It an Aggravated Offense.

It is the common opinion that for striking a man with glasses on there is a severer penalty than for striking him under similar circumstances when he is not wearing glasses. Careful search, however, does not bring forth any statutory provision which declares the offense greater when the man who is struck wears glasses. The prevalence of this idea is due, no doubt, to the probability of the judge in such cases giving the convicted the extreme penalty. The legal term for assault under such circumstances is "mayhem," signifying that the assailant has in one way or another deprived his victim of the power of defending himself.

During an altercation from which a struggle is apt to ensue any one wearing glasses would be wise to remove them, unobserved if possible, however, because if noticed it might act as a signal to begin hostilities.

Many think that glasses would be a source of general protection in these cases and often take advantage on that ground, but this is wrong, because no court would hold it worse to strike a man with glasses than one without unless the assailant struck directly at his opponent's eyes, with the intent to wound or maim him, and whether one were hit elsewhere than on the eyeglasses would not enter the case at all. —Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

When Spencer Traveled.

When Herbert Spencer went on a long railway journey it was his practice to have reserved for him a first class compartment. Across the carriage he used to have a hammock swung, in which he traveled to avoid the vibration and concussion. There was something funny in the spectacle of the staid philosopher traveling in this fashion, and so it appeared to the people who witnessed the preparations for his departure. The inquisitives were soon disappointed, for as soon as Spencer recognized that he was being made the object of unsolicited attention he would shout out in stentorian tones to the porters—he used to have four to look after him—"Draw down those blinds!"

Origin of Ox Tail Soup.

During the reign of terror in Paris in 1793 many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanneries without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One of the noble beggars asked for a tail, and it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodging and made (what is now famous) the first dish of ox tail soup. He told others of his good luck, and they annoyed the tanners so much that a price was put upon them.

Ambition.

Ambition becomes displeasing when it is once satiated. There is a reaction, and as our spirit till our last sigh is always aiming toward some object it falls back on itself, having nothing else on which to rest and having reached the summit it longs to descend.—Corneille.

Easy Work.

First Transient—If you had got to go into business, what line would you choose? Second Ditto—I'd open an employment agency. It would be so nice to be getting other people to work without having any temptation to do any yourself.

Still Time.

Burroughs—Say, old man, there was a time when you promised to share your last dollar with me.

Richley—That's all right. I haven't got down to it yet.

Though the sun scorches us sometimes and gives us the headache, we do not refuse to acknowledge that we stand in need of his warmth.—De Mornay.

Where Christianity Began.

The hills of Bethlehem are full of caves, natural and artificial, and many of them have historic significance. There is the milk grotto, in which Joseph and Mary are said to have concealed themselves before their flight into Egypt to escape the evil designs of Herod. The snowy whiteness of the soft chalk out of which it is hewn is ascribed to the spilling of a few drops of the Virgin's milk when she nursed the infant Jesus. Another grotto is pointed out as that in which St. Jerome for more than thirty years led the life of a hermit when bitter factional dissensions had forced him to leave Rome. On a western hill a rock strewn plateau, around which stately terebinths stand guard, marks a place where the ancient Hebrews brought their sacrifices unto the Lord. It is a solemn place, well fitted to excite devout thoughts—a place where a man might well keep communion with his Maker. In its broader features Bethlehem is almost unchanged since the days of David.

Vegetable Rennets.

Those who would like to make cheese on a very small scale are often troubled to get proper rennet to produce coagulation of the milk. A scientist says that if the leaves of the common butterwort are placed in a strainer and the milk fresh from the cow is poured over it the milk will soon become thick and has a most delicious flavor. The yellow bedstraw also possesses the properties of curdling milk, and the natives of Cheshire prefer it as a rennet to all other sorts. The leaves and flowers are put in the strainer, and the milk is slowly poured over them. The flower heads of the garden artichoke also possess the property of coagulating milk. In view of the carelessness sometimes noted in people who prepare rennet in the ordinary fashion this vegetable rennet is worthy of attention. The leaves, properly cleaned and prepared, would be very much safer and more hygienic than animal substances which may go through chemical changes that unfit them for food.

Old Statues.

Herodotus makes Solon tell Croesus of several men happier than he. Two brothers, Cleobis and Biton of Argos, he said, when oxen were lacking to draw their mother, the priestess of Hera, to the temple several miles distant, harnessed themselves to the cart. When the mother, proud of her sons and moved by the plaudits of the crowd, had prayed to Hera that her sons might receive the best gifts the gods had to bestow, they lay down in the shade of the temple and never waked. Herodotus says that their statues were sent to Delphi. Homolle found at Delphi two statues practically identical, of finest archaic work, made early in the sixth century B. C. Since one of them bore the signature of an Argive sculptor, Polymedes, in archaic letters, we may believe that the story of Herodotus is based on fact and that we have before us today the identical statues.—Chautauquan.

Hot Pipe Bites the Tongue.

"You see smoking tobacco advertised every now and again guaranteed not to bite the tongue. Dealers sell it, of course, but inwardly they smile at the idea." So spoke a tobacconist. "You see, it's this way. The fire in the pipe will bite the tongue if the tobacco burns too fast—namely, if it is a very loose long cut tobacco or a very short dry cut and not packed closely enough in the bowl. There is a point where tobacco may be too closely packed to draw and a point where it may be so loosely packed that it burns fast, and minute sparks pass through the stem and reach the smoker's mouth. These are the causes of burnt tongues."

The Elephant's Trunk.

An elephant's trunk answers that animal as nose and hand. He also uses it for drinking, drawing up the water through his trunk and then pouring it into his mouth. The elephant has a singular habit when suffering from the heat of poking his nose down his throat into his stomach and withdrawing a quantity of water, which he then squirts over his back and sides to cool his body. As during a warm day this operation is repeated about once in every five minutes riding an elephant in the sun is no pleasant undertaking.

Upside Down.

"So you don't believe in college education?"

"No, sir. After graduation I nearly starved to death practicing law."

"But you look prosperous now."

"Yes, sir. I went into vaudeville and made a fortune balancing a barrel on my feet while standing on my head."

Young Linguists.

"It's a queer thing about children—babies," said the proud father. "If I say 'cat' to my boy, the nearest he can get to repeating it is 'tat,' but if I make up a word like 'oobijoobie' that youngster can speak it more fluently than I can."

Skin Deep.

The first known, if not the original use of the phrase, "Beauty is only skin deep," occurs in Ralph Venning's "Orthodoxe Parodoxes." "All the beauty of the world is but skin deep; a sunne blast defaceth it."

Always Awake.

Bacon—They say a person will die for want of sleep in ten days. Egbert—It's miraculous what keeps that baby of mine alive.

When I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were rich.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Our Housefurnishing Department needs no introduction to the Ladies of this vicinity. The yearly increase in business is the most convincing proof that our efforts to procure the most beautiful CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS and other Furnishings and sell them at reasonable prices, is appreciated by the housekeepers of this district.

Our assortment—the largest between TORONTO and MONTREAL—was never at a better choosing point than at present, the choicest goods from the World's most celebrated manufacturers being here in a profusion of designs, quality and price.

Truly a display that is irresistible to most women. We will be pleased to have you pay us a visit. You can tell for yourself that the goods and prices are really exceptional.

LACE CURTAINS.

We show such a varied range of Patterns and Prices that it would be impossible to give more than a passing idea of our stock. Imported direct from the best makers, we save the middle man's profit, which makes our prices as low if not lower than any other store in this district.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, in latest patterns and designs, from 30c. to $6.50 pair.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

We handle absolutely the best English Brussels Carpet made, best in quality, latest in design and colors—Carpets that will wear a life time, made by the best and most reliable makers in the Old Country.

Fine Brussels Carpets, - - - 95c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 yd.

Special 50c. Tapestry Carpet.--Something entirely different to the ordinary 50c. Carpet, we have planned, figured, searched and pruned the price until we've got the best 50c. Tapestry Carpets in the country. Inspect these goods and your own good judgment will agree with us, reg. 60c. our price 50c. yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Ancient Roses.

Flinders Petrie, the archaeologist, while excavating among some ancient Egyptian tombs, found a wreath of roses which had been bound into a garland and buried with the dead thousands of years ago. M. Crepin, the botanist and microscopist, made a careful examination of this queer find and prepared a paper on it which he read before the Royal society of Belgium. From this paper it appears that in places where the flowers were matted together they still retained their color as well as a very faint odor. The species to which they belong is now extinct, but a rose resembling them in several particulars is still grown in Egypt and Abyssinia.

"A Bare Bodkin."

"Bare" means "mere" as well as "naked," and I cannot doubt that by "bare bodkin" Shakespeare meant "mere bodkin," the point of the passage being with how contemptibly small an instrument we could, if we chose, put an end to life and all its bother. "Bare" probably was used instead of "mere" for the sake of effective alliteration. (Cf. with Hamlet's "bare bodkin;" Richard II.'s "little pin," III, 2, 169.) For "bare" in the sense of "mere" I need cite only "bare imagination of a feast."—London Notes and Queries.

Four Days In the Year.

There are but four days in the year when the sun and clock exactly correspond. In other words, there are but four days of the 365 in which the sun is directly south at noon.

The 15th of April and the 17th of June remember,
August 31 and 24th of December.
On these four days (and none else in the year)
The sun and clock both the same time declare.

The Miracle.

Woodland—What is the difference between a wonder and a miracle? Lorain—Well, if you'd touch me for $5 and I'd lend it to you it would be a wonder. Woodland—That's so. Lorain—And if you returned it that would be a miracle.

Had Her Guessing.

Margie—I wonder if Mr. Smartly meant to give me a left handed compliment? Rita—Why? Margie—He said these artificial flowers I am wearing just match my hair.

Discontent is the want of self reliance. It is infirmity of will.—Emerson.

If your stomach troubles you do not conclude that there is no cure, for a great many have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Morton & Haight's drug store and give them a trial. They also cure constipation and biliousness.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

No Sanatoria "more judiciously .. and economically" managed.

CANADIAN OPINION

DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, Inspector of Public Charities, Province of Ontario. Official Report:

"I was specially pleased with the attention paid to conduct the institution carefully and economically. The patients I found cheerful, happy and evidently well looked after by those in charge. I found particular attention is paid to provide nourishing dietary, carefully prepared, and the quality of the food served was excellent. This hospital depends for its maintenance largely upon the voluntary contributions of the public."

FOREIGN OPINION

DR. H. L. RUSSELL, President of the Advisory Board of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium:

"We have just recently returned from our eastern trip, in which we had an opportunity of inspecting practically all the sanatoria in the east that are designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. I am very glad to be able to write you that the very favorable impressions that we received at Gravenhurst have continued with us after this round trip. We have found no place in our travels in which money seems to have been expended more judiciously and economically than in connection with the two institutions that are under the control of the National Sanitarium Association."

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Increases the Accommodation by Twenty-five Beds . . .

This means twenty-five extra beds to be furnished; twenty-five additional patients to be fed every day (three regular meals and three lunches is the bill of fare daily); twenty-five extra patients to be cared for by physicians and nurses, calling for increase of staff.

PATIENT UNDER EXAMINATION.

The entire cost of management is increased one-third.

But so pressing are the calls of those on the waiting list, and increasingly urgent the new applications received each day, that the trustees have decided upon the step indicated, confident that the Canadian people will see that these new beds are furnished and maintained.

$50.00 Furnishes a Bed Complete

—Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front St. W., Toronto.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters, —AND— ALL KINDS OF PRINTING —AT— NEWS-ARGUS Office

The NEWS-ARGUS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, To Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Chicago, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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J. M. WILSON. D. D. WILSON.

DRS. WILSON,

DENTISTS, BELLEVILLE, will visit Stirling, Thursday and Friday of each week. Office over Morton & Haight's Drug Store.

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Residence, - Stirling House, Stirling.

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Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

There will be no exhibition at Peterboro this fall, the directors having got tired of making up the annual deficit.

Thirty-three deaths have so far resulted from the bomb thrown at King Alfonso on his wedding day, and nine others are not expected to recover.

It is reported that the young Queen of Spain is in a state of nervous collapse as a result of the attempted assassination of herself and her husband.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the new Postmaster-General, expects shortly to secure cheap postage on magazines from England to Canada.

Two hundred thousand acres of crop lands were devastated by hail in southern Russia, north of the Sea of Azov, on Saturday. Some of the stones weighed three pounds.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army is now undertaking, if the money is forthcoming, to emigrate 10,000 of London's alien population to a country not in the Empire.

The North-West has half a million more acres under cultivation this year than last, and the wheat yield is expected to be between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels.

John McGee, of Omemee, was held up in Central Park, Peterboro, in broad daylight on Saturday afternoon, and robbed of $85 cash and a gold watch. The robbers escaped.

The Havelock Standard reports a most unfortunate accident, by which the three-year-old daughter of Mr. N. Whitney was accidentally poisoned by eating strychnine, death ensuing in 20 minutes.

Many hundreds of immigrants are arriving at Toronto, but they are being snapped up by factories offering from $1.75 to $2.00 a day, and farmers who are offering $25 a month are still waiting for their help.

Kingston City Council, by a vote of ten to five, has decided that the city needs more money, and that the only way they could raise it was to grant two more tavern licenses. They had thirty-three already.

A man and a woman were drowned within ten yards of the shore on Sunday just off the wharf of the Locomotive and Machine Company, in Montreal, in full sight of a number of men fishing, not one of whom made the slightest attempt to save them.

It is nothing new for Englishmen to be on their guard against rotten tinned foods. At the Stepney wharves, where none but colonial stuffs are handled, over a ton had been destroyed every day by the order of the health inspectors, for five years back.

The situation in Russia is desperate. Anarchy is everywhere. The Czar's advisers are bound to get rid of the Douma, and the Douma is determined that it will hold on to the power it has got. All that stays the hand of the Trepoff star chamber at Peterhof is the lack of money and the mutinous condition of the troops, which may burst out at any moment. Serious disorders have already broken out among the sailors at Cronstadt, and brokers are already talking of sending a collective memorial to the throne refusing to lend any more money unless the Government yields to the Douma.

How To Break Up a Cold.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days's time. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Morton & Haight.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Mail & Ex.	6.27 a. m.	Passenger	10.17 a. m
Passenger	6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex.	3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Stirling Lodge No. 239, I. O. O. F., will hold their annual decoration services on Wednesday evening, July 11th.

25 per cent. off Ladies' Tan Boots and Shoes this week at J. W. Brown's.

There should be no complaints among the farmers when they can get $7.40 per hundred for live hogs, and cheese is selling at 11c. per pound.

Freshly ground Rathbun Star Portland cement always on hand in any quantity.
C. J. BOLDRICK.

Our lacrosse boys have received an invitation to play in Bancroft in the near future, and they will likely pay that northern metropolis a visit.

When Taube & Son attend to your eyes, you get the benefit of over 35 years experience. Call and consult them at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

Mr. Geo. Richards has purchased a fine new bus, making the second one to be brought to town lately. The travelling public can now be assured of being handled well.

Don't forget the Discount Sale of Ladies' Tan Boots and Shoes this week at J. W. Brown's.

At the Stirling cheese board yesterday 940 boxes were offered. The whole board was sold at 10 15/16c. as follows: Kerr 485, Bird 455. The board will meet next Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Owing to inability to secure the services of a band, on account of military camp, the I. O. O. F. decoration is postponed until the evening of the 11th of July. Brethren to meet at hall at 6.30 sharp.

We will unload a car of Bran and Shorts in a few days. Bran $19, Shorts $21.
C. J. BOLDRICK.

The North Hastings License Commissioners have granted a three months' license to John Green at Crowe Lake. They had previously refused his application for a license. The question is from whence came the pressure to cause them to change their decision?

85% of Headaches are the result of eye-strain. Proper fitting glasses will give permanent relief. If you are troubled that way consult Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

Our local fisherman who go in quest of the "speckled beauties" have had good luck this season. We were shown a catch made by Messrs. John Shaw and Geo. Lagrow, on Tuesday, which for the size of the fish would be hard to beat, and the best we have ever seen.

Keep cool by wearing our White Canvas Oxfords. J. W. BROWN.

The county road men have suspended operations here, and moved elsewhere this week. The streets from the Stirling House to the station have been given another good coat of crushed stone in the centre. When this becomes broken down it should make a good road bed.

Loss of eyesight is worse than loss of fortune. No matter how small your eye trouble may be, have it corrected. See Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

The volunteers left on Monday last for camp at Cobourg. No. 2 Company, of this village, is under the command of Capt. Green. Stirling also furnishes several of the staff officers. Dr. H. H. Alger is Surgeon, Thos. H. McKee, Paymaster, and Fred McKee Bugle Major. Lieut.-Col. Orr, of Madoc, is in command of the regiment.

Are your glasses right? Vision changes as all things do. See Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

The "Joshua Simpkins" Co. which played in the Opera House on Monday night last was greeted with a fair attendance. The play was very well put on and created a great deal of laughter. The orchestra furnished some excellent music which was thoroughly enjoyed. Their band gave an open-air concert at noon, which was good.

We are unloading to-day another car of Quebec cedar Shingles. Best ever offered in Stirling for the money. Special prices for large quantities.
C. J. BOLDRICK.

We are sorry to learn of a painful accident which Mr. Fred. Ferguson met with in Toronto a few days ago. He had only recently went to that city to work in a carriage factory and while engaged in carrying some heavy article the floor gave way underneath him and by the fall he was injured so badly that he had to be taken to one of the hospitals and has since returned home.

Remember the date of Taube & Son's visit to Stirling and if your eyes trouble you in any way, make it a point to consult them at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

Col. Halliwell has been commissioned by the Militia Department to take command of a composite regiment, composed of former members of the 14th, 15th, and 57th Regiments, and with them will go to camp at Cobourg on Tuesday next, remaining until the camp breaks up. It is an unusual thing for one person to have the command of two regiments, and is a compliment to Col. Halliwell's abilities as a commanding officer.

The great Methodist Church excursion to 1000 Islands from Lindsay is fixed for July 28 to 30. Remember the date. Bills later.

FOR SALE—First-class Jersey Cow. Apply to
J. F. BEAN, Stirling.

The members of the W. M. S. and the Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist Church, met at the parsonage last evening and presented Mrs. Bell with an address and a beautiful clock, in acknowledgement of her services in the above named societies.

There will be a large gathering of Orangemen at Marmora on July 12th. The Herald says: "It promises to be one of the biggest days ever held in Hastings County. Brethren throughout the different districts have signified their intention to join the celebration, and even lodges in Belmont township will celebrate here. There will be excursion trains from both north and south. The local lodge are leaving nothing undone to make the day a great success."

LUMBER and SHINGLES for Sale at Anson. Will be in attendance Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
R. G. KINGSTON.

Change of Date.

The ladies of St. John's Church have postponed their Garden Party until Wednesday, July 11th, I.O.O.F. Decoration night. This change is made necessary on account of not being able to secure suitable music.

Special Inspector for Local Option.

For the first time the position, provided for under the Liquor License Act, of Provincial Inspector for the special purpose of maintaining the enforcement of the law in local option districts, is filled.

Yesterday the Government anounced the appointment of John A. Ayearst, of Thamesville, to the position. Mr. Ayearst's territory covers all local option districts in the Province, but the local inspectors are not relieved in any way of the responsibility in their own districts.

A Word For the Farm.

There does not seem to be quite as great a craze among the young men of our farming community to leave the farm and go into the towns and cities as there was a few years ago, but there is still too much of it. The freedom and independence of a life on the farm is being appreciated more than it used to be, and it is too often a great mistake when a young man leaves the farm for the city, expecting that he can get rich quickly and without hard work. Our cities are full of people who live from "hand to mouth," and whose total wealth is represented by the clothing they have on. Years go by and these persons never have a home. They lose that independence that the proud owner of a farm has with the labor-saving machinery now in use, the rural telephone system, the fine, comfortable homes, etc. The boy who gives up a good farm for life in a city makes the mistake of his life in nine cases out of ten. Stick to the farm, boys, if you have a good one.—Aylmer Express.

Heroines of the Tent, the Battlefield and the Home.

Miss Florence Nightingale has just completed her eighty-ninth birthday. A true heroine, she deserves long life. Hers was the heroism of the battlefield and the hospital tent. All honor to heroic nurses who go to the battlefields of the world, to the fever spots, and heroically stay to the end. All honor to them, but let us not forget the other women who bravely send husbands, lovers, brothers and sons there to be shot.

All honor to the nurses who spend hours by the bedside of the sick; but who has ever counted the hours that the mothers of the world have spent in lonely vigil, when despair pressed upon them and closed about them like a midnight gloom! Did you ever hear of a mother that failed, or forgot, or faltered? Did you ever know one who would not give all but hope of heaven to save the life that had flickered down to a tiny spark? Are these things so common that we take no note of them? We are so used to heroism in women that we think nothing about it until it presents itself spectacularly in some unusual form. There is an uncounted heroism in the performance of a woman's daily task.

The butter factory at Bancroft commenced operations last week.

Several buildings were struck by lightning in London district and destroyed. Some farm stock was killed.

Havelock claims a population of 1256, according to the assessor's roll for 1906. The Standard predicts a population of 1500 next year.

Bancroft Times: Messrs. Morrison and Ritchie have a gang of men at work opening up the marble quarry on Mr. Wm. Gaebel's farm. A party of surveyors have been at work locating a line from the C. O. R. into the quarries, and it is expected that work on the road will be commenced this summer.

The Mineral Range Iron Co. are putting in a five mile spur from the Central Ontario Railway to their mine near Bancroft. They have already booked very large contracts for their magnetic iron ore with steel operators in the United States. The ore is very rich, averaging about 60 per cent. metallic iron. It is not suitable for the Bessemer process, but is used in the open hearth process, which of late years has been revived. There is an almost unlimited supply of this ore, which hitherto has been unworked, owing to the sulphur and titanium it contained. If, as is thought, it can be handled to advantage, a very large industry is sure to be established.

Sentence Sermons.

Upright walking is the strongest talking.

A deaf heart soon makes a dead conscience.

Virtue is none the worse for a few vouchers.

The ruddy eyes do not get the rosiest outlook on life.

Hearts of gold do not come by setting the heart on gold.

No man is civilized until he has learned to live with himself.

The walls of the house of happiness are built of sacrifice.

The troubles we meet are as nothing compared to those we manufacture.

The end seat hog does not become a lamb because he gets into a church pew.

The road that cuts through right to riches has a down grade extension to ruin.

Mr. John E. Hodgson, High School Inspector for many years, has resigned, and Mr. Henry B. Spotton, M.A., of Toronto, has been appointed as his successor.

During a severe electrical storm which passed over the vicinity of London, Ont., on Monday afternoon the lightning performed a curious freak in knocking out nearly all the teeth of one Charles Evans, and yet causing him no further injury.

Public School Reports.

III. DEPT.

PHYSIOLOGY—80.

JR. III.—G Shea 72, L Moloney 59, H Payne 59, A Sager 58, B Donnan 55, R Lansing 47, E Tice 47, C Cummings 47, D B Roy 42, E Eggleton 41, E Gould 41, C White 38, O Cummings 35, M Thompson 37, L Williams 35, F Linn 31, M Balfour 27.

SR. II.—E Caverley 52, A Parry 51, R Bissonnette 49, V Whitty 45, C Brown 44, F Ferguson 43, M Meiklejohn 39, R Cummings 37, H Rollins 37, D Hayford 32, P Utman 23, L Labey 27, H Eggleton 26, J Graine 25, A Coulter 21.

I. DEPT.

ARITHMETIC.

PT. II.—M Cooney 80, H McCutcheon 80, L French 60, E Airhart 60, M Graine 55, O Kerr 40, M Barrow 40, W Young 40, H Barrow 20, E Graine 20, E Bailey 20, G Green 20, E Bird 0, F Ibey 0.

SR. PT. I.—E Roy 100, H Wanamaker 75, H Boldrick 50, E Cummings 50 G Hannah 50, H Ackers 50, R Montgomery 50, B Coulter 25, R Coulter 0, Hazel Sine 0.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Miss Lena Lagrow is visiting friends at Colborne.

Dr. Zwick returned from the West on Monday morning.

Mrs. J. F. Dwyer, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitty.

Mrs. S. Ross, of Millbrook, spent Sunday and Monday with her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Parker.

Mr. Geo. E. Simmons has passed successfully his examinations at Trinity College, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. P. Watts, of Belmont, spent a few days this week with his mother and other friends.

Major T. H. McKee left yesterday to join the regiment at camp at Cobourg. Lieut. W. R. Howson left to-day.

Rev. F. Newham, formerly rector of the parish of Stirling, now in England, is soon to be married to a lady there.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Holman, of Syracuse, who have been visiting her parents here for some time, have returned home.

Mr. Thos. Shaw was in town on Tuesday, representing J. J. Turner & Sons, with which firm he lately connected himself.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cook, who have been in Colorado for some years, arrived last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin. Mr. Cook left for Colorado again on Monday evening. Mrs. Cook will remain here for some time.

Miss Retta Edwards recently entertained a number of her friends at a garden party given in honor of her cousin, Miss Carlisle, of Toronto. About sixty young people spent a most enjoyable evening. Among the guests were Miss Sykes and Miss McMurchy, also of Toronto.

Births.

REID—In Sidney, on June 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Reid, a daughter.

POUNDKEEPER'S NOTICE.

There has been impounded a yearling Bull, red and white. If not claimed will be sold by public auction on Monday, June 25th, at one o'clock, p.m.

A. W. HAGERMAN,
Sidney, June 9, 1906. Poundkeeper.

Marmora Flour Mills.

I desire to announce to the public that I have leased the Marmora Flour Mills for a long term of years and now have it under full swing. On Monday, June 4th, we turned on the power after having made extensive repairs and improvements. The Mill has been equipped with the latest improved machinery making it the best mill in the County and one of the best in Central Ontario, which enables us to produce a Flour second to none.

In patronizing us you can feel assured of getting Flour from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat that can be bought, and manufactured by an old and experienced miller, Mr. John Holsey.

CHOPPING A SPECIALTY—We never keep customers waiting as we grind from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. HUBBELL.

MORTGAGE SALE

There will be offered for sale by William Rodgers, Auctioneer, at the Stirling House Stirling, on

Saturday, June 30th, 1906,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

The north-west quarter of lot number twenty-nine, in the eighth concession of Sidney.

For further particulars apply to
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Stirling's New Store.

THE BARGAIN HOUSE.

Special Sale of Fancy Dress Voiles in 7 shades, Navy, Brown, Green, Champagne, Grey, Cream and Black, extra good value at 50c. yd., our sale price 39c. yd.

Dress Muslins, very scarce goods just now but we have a full range, prices from 10c. to 35c. yd.

Check Ginghams, all colors, reg. 15c., our sale price 12½c. yd.

See the special value we show in Lace Curtains, 50 in. wide and 3 yds. long, reg. $1.00 goods our price 75c. pair.

Fine Tapestry Carpet, best wool surface, handsome designs, regular 60c. quality our price 50c. yd.

Fancy Hemp Carpet, sale price 18c. yd.

Lowest quotations on all goods. Get our prices before you buy.

PHONE No. 29. **G. W. ANDERSON.**

Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

200 acres, comprising Lot 1 in 4th Con. and Lot 1 in 5th Con. of Huntingdon, near Town Line, Rawdon. Good house, 3 good barns and 1 new hog pen; well watered—4 wells and 2 springs; situated ¼ mile from cheese factory, 1½ miles from churches, school and post office; 5 miles from Stirling village. For further particulars apply to owner.

PETER McINROY,
Ivanhoe P.O.

INAUGURATION DAY

—AND—

Old Boys' Reunion

—AT—

Campbellford,

—ON—

Monday, July 2nd

MORNING.

1. Old Boys' Welcome and Reception.
2. Trades and Calithumpian Processions.
3. Short Addresses by leading members of Parliament.

AFTERNOON.

1. Special extra Horse Races for large purses.
2. Lacrosse, Baseball and Football games
3. Artillery manoeuvres by 15th Duke of Argyle Rifles, 400 strong.

EVENING.

1. Massed Band Concert at the Park, by Lindsay Band, 15th Military Band, 15th Bugle Band, 40th Regimental Band.
2. A magnificent pyrothetic display by T. W. Hand & Co., of Hamilton. The grandest exhibition ever seen outside of the big cities, will bring this day to a fitting climax.

This will certainly be one of the greatest celebrations ever held in any town in Canada.

The streets, park and business places will be decorated by J. J. Turner & Sons, of Peterboro, who have contracted to convert it into a veritable fairy land.

Thousands of Campbellford Old Boys have been invited to participate.

Special trains will run in every direction before and after the demonstration.

Everybody will receive the glad hand of welcome, and nothing will be spared in expense and labor to make this a noted day in the history of Campbellford.

Come One. Come All.

Any House painted with THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT looks like a new house. S. W. P. is the most satisfactory paint to use. Gives the best protection at the smallest cost. When you paint, it will pay you to remember S. W. P.

Get it from us

P. WELCH, SPRING BROOK.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO THE **NORTH WEST**

RETURN FARES:

Winnipeg	$32.00	Strasburg	$36.25
Souris	33.50	Saskatoon	37.25
Brandon	33.55	Prince Albert	38.00
Moosomin	34.20	No. Battleford	39.00
Arcola	34.50	Macleod	40.00
Estevan	35.00	Calgary	40.50
Yorkton		Red Deer	41.50
Regina	35.75	Stettler	42.50
Moose Jaw	36.00	Edmonton	

GOING:

June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 3rd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

IF YOU WANT

CHEAP PAINTING

slathered on by incompetent workmen, and skipped over in the places where you can't see it—don't come to me. But if you want honest painting that will stay painted, put on by skilled mechanics, the contract carried out to the letter, and a little more; and if you are willing to pay a fair price for it, then come to

S. A. MURPHY.

What About THAT NEW BUGGY?

Now that Spring has opened up for sure you will want a Buggy, Mikado or Surrey.

We will be pleased to furnish you with any of the above mentioned of McLAUGHLIN'S Manufacture. We have a full line on hand to choose from. No trouble to show our goods, they will stand inspection.

We have also added to our line Newcombe and Heintzman High Grade Pianos, which intending purchasers can see at our store.

For MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements and Repairs give us a call. We carry a full line on hand.

A carload of Tubular and Pipe Box Waggons just arrived.

A full line of Harness always on hand

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

The Last Installment

—OF OUR—

NEW SPRING WALL PAPERS

has arrived and we are now prepared to supply you with the most up-to-date patterns.

It is a pleasure for us to show our samples, so come along and see them.

Burlaps, Mouldings, etc. also supplied.

MORTON & HAIGHT,

STIRLING.

Suppliers of Everything you Need for Housecleaning.

Sack Suits

in single and double breasted models, cutaway styles and frock coats are all being much worn at present. We have new models that are very attractive. And a noticeably fine display of all manner of

HIGH GRADE MATERIALS.

Our cutting, fitting and masterly tailoring cannot be surpassed.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardwar Store.

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XVI.

When Plympton glanced around the junk's luxurious cabin again, it was with entirely different motives from any that may have influenced his previous hasty surveys.

Then a means of escape had been his only thought, whereas now he was inclined to search the walls for a stock of weapons.

Since the cabin had been occupied by Count Petoskey and his fellows from Neva, it would be only reasonable to suppose that some of their weapons might be left around.

In an affair of this kind a spare revolver or perhaps a repeating sporting rifle would prove quite a God-send to the beleaguered ones.

Larry guessed what motive influenced his comrade, and he, too, commenced to sweep his eyes around the interior, forgetting, such was his earnestness of purpose, to use the noble monocle that dangled unheeded by its cord.

Evidently Larry was of the opinion that this was hardly the time for foolishness. Such follies might do for the gay promenade or the ballroom, but were utterly out of place when the tumult of war was in the air, and human lives paid toll to the passions of men. Again had the heavy thud in the direction of the doors announced the determined purpose of those on deck to force a passage.

It would not be very long ere these tremendous blows accomplished the purpose for which they were intended, and the fight must be renewed.

Such a conviction urged them to better their condition while there was yet time, if it lay within their power to accomplish it.

It was Larry this time who made a discovery that caused him to cry out—Larry, who staggered forward, and, throwing aside some hanging curtains, revealed an object that electrified the other—Larry, who bent down and began to pull and haul as though seized with a sudden desire to become a packhorse. Lord Rackett was by this time at his side, uttering little whoops of tremendous satisfaction, and when the enormous power in his muscular frame was brought to bear upon the object that riveted their attention, it was speedily dragged into the open.

It was nothing more or less than a little brass darling of a modern breech-loading cannon, which the count possibly had aboard in the hope and expectation of surprising some piratical junk by which he might incidentally be attacked while on one of his many cruises in Chinese waters.

A very careful and prudent man was this same Count Petoskey, and our friends were just now in a position to thoroughly appreciate the thoughtful qualities by which he was distinguished.

"Fine! fine! most excellent," gloated Plympton, caressing the little pet, "if only there proves to be some ammunition of the right sort."

Larry had been possessed of the same idea and was already making an exhaustive search in such quarters as he deemed best adapted toward finding a bonanza.

Meanwhile those without were not idle by any means, but continued to force their attentions on the groaning doors that threatened to presently yield up the ghost, being unable to withstand such rude treatment.

It was a period of suspense.

After all, Avis was to be thanked for discovering a store of ammunition, and when his attention was called to the fact Larry shouted in glee.

Quickly, then, one of the little brass-bound cartridges was placed in the chamber and the beauty brought to bear upon the doors.

Then Lord Rackett placed Larry where he might be most valuable, and begged Avis to seek shelter at one side, where she might be out of range, and at the same time could keep an eye on that window, of which Plympton still remained suspicious, since it presented an opening for the advance of the crafty foe, unless kept under surveillance.

These little arrangements were carried out while the inexorable battering-ram kept up its steady pounding on the trembling doors.

Another shot or two from this source would do the business, and open an avenue of communication between the cabin and the deck.

Then they could look out for squalls.

Lord Rackett anticipated what the climax would be.

He could appreciate the tremendous power that lay back of that swinging boom, when once it was started plunging forward.

On this account he was not greatly astonished when, with a fearful crash, the doors, torn from their moorings, were flung into the cabin, followed by a large portion of the boom itself, together with several of the lusty yellow sailors who had wielded it.

Larry found his opportunity to open fire, and while the light was not all he might have wished, there was sufficient to show him the squirming figures of the two evil rogues who had been born across the threshold by the impetus of their forward rush.

From without arose a Babel of confusion.

Many voices shrieked excitedly, and amid all the clamor Lord Rackett felt positive he could detect the gruff tones of the Russian, urging on an advance on the part of his gang.

During the respite that had occurred these fellows seemed to have forgotten the severe handling they received but a short time previous, for they came forward with a rush.

Plympton was ready—Plympton, who knew full well the dreadful power of the little teaser under his control.

"God help them," he muttered, involuntarily, as he waited for the opening to be filled with struggling forms, jostling each other first in their eagerness to get in and immediately by a similar desire to get out.

Of course, no sooner had the leaders pushed into the yawning cavity than they had an indistinct view of what awaited them there.

Naturally, they were frozen with horror. So might a man feel upon discovering that he was in the act of planting his upraised foot upon the coils of a monster rattlesnake or a cobra ready to strike.

Their wish was to back out as hastily as they had started in—no doubt a very laudable design, but not appreciated or understood by their comrades without, who, ignorant of the very warm reception awaiting them beyond, strove with might and main to shove the others on.

Lord Rackett waited no longer.

To have done so would have been to invite disaster, since the crush was so great that it must have ended in projecting the whole living mass into the cabin.

He meant to introduce a counter blast that would clear the atmosphere and bring somewhat of order out of chaos.

So he let go.

The whole fabric of the junk trembled under the concussion.

Avis gave a scream—for the life of her she could not help it, such was the fearful crash.

Besides, it was a wonderful sight to see that struggling, writhing mass of human beings in the doorway one instant, tumbling over each other and the spar that partially blocked the way, and just as soon as the concussion came to discover the aperture as free from human occupancy as though the whole blessed crew had been blown into the river.

Plympton was satisfied.

He would have been indeed hard to please had it been otherwise, for his highest ambition was more than attained.

Indeed, so clean was the sweep that he found it hard to believe his eyes.

"Huzza!" he bellowed, filled with the excitement of battle, that caused every nerve to tingle, "we've got them on the run!"

"Let's follow it up and chase them overboard," suggested Larry, seized with an inspiration to follow the dreadful execution with a charge.

The big man approved the suggestion, since the idea presented some features worth trying.

To strike while the iron was hot applied in a case like this, and promised fair results.

Lord Rackett lingered but a few seconds to place another charge in the little beauty, so that in case they were hotly pressed they might fall back upon the cabin and have the means to spread consternation among their assailants.

Then he called to Avis and begged her to keep an eye on that window so that she might bag any sly miscreant who attempted to utilize it during their temporary absence.

After which he joined Larry in a dash upon deck, to carry further consternation to the already sadly demoralized crew.

The way was clear, save for the boom.

Just outside a number of men were picking themselves up, having been hulr d othteeYbalbd fnoeu ghsot a xav impact.

Others lay still, and it could be readily surmised that these were the unfortunate chaps who had been directly in the upward line of flight taken by the projectile after it quitted its snug retreat in the brass cylinder of the yacht cannon.

"The Russian, if you can locate him," was what Plympton had suggested in the ear of his companion as they rushed forward, and Larry was quick to see what advantages might accrue from following out this advice.

When a leader is placed hors de combat, the desire for further battle is often taken out of his men; this is particularly true of the Chinese, who depend so greatly upon their generals that if a fight is lost, even with great gallantry shown, the defeated commander is supposed to thereupon commit hari kari.

Having, therefore, this brilliant idea in view, to concentrate their fire upon the man from the Neva, Plympton and Larry's first act upon gaining the deck was to strain their ears in the endeavor to locate the fellow.

At sight of the two heroes emerging from the billowy cloud of white powder smoke that oozed from the junk's cabin, those in the immediate vicinity set up a great howl, doubtless believing, after the remarkable experiences of the last ten minutes, that the foreign devils meant to exterminate them; for the awful explosion inside, together with its disastrous result, had knocked away the last props that sustained their wavering courage, and chilling fear now clutched at their hearts.

Such was the confusion at this juncture that the two bold friends listened in vain for the harsh voice of the Russian; he had been barking lively enough just previous to the discharge of the cannon, so that his present silence was the more to be wondered at, and Larry had begun to indulge in a hope that he had jumped overboard, under a belief that the junk was blown up, when something occurred to prove that the Cossack was not yet out of the game.

CHAPTER XVII.

The odor of burnt powder was in the air, and this, together with the shouts of the Chinese crew of the junk, served to lend an atmosphere of genuine battle to the scene.

It was the hope of the two comrades in thus sallying forth to complete the demoralization commenced by the explosion of the brass gun and drive the wretched crew over the vessel's sides.

Such a hope seemed to contain their only hope of gaining control of the junk, so that they might put her ashore and escape.

Perhaps the task might not have been so difficult had they only the ignorant Chinese to contend with, for the recent experience had gone far toward producing a species of panic among these fellows, and one man's fears are speedily communicated to another in a case of this sort.

But then there was the Russian.

He had a deep interest in this game, and would demand a hearing ere the case was decided against his cause.

Lord Rackett had been endeavoring to locate the fellow from the start, and at the first sound of his tuneful voice he was ready to turn his batteries in that quarter.

Suppose he killed the Count, personally he would have no regrets in the matter, since the man was engaged in a piece of business of which he should be ashamed — persecuting a lady in order to reap pecuniary advantage from the dead.

On the whole bluff Plympton believed he would be very well satisfied with having accomplished such an act.

The man who kidnaps respectable ladies does so in the full knowledge that his work places him outside the pale of humanity—he is to be treated as a bandit, a wolf preying upon society. Lord Rackett knew how that was himself, though it was love for a woman that had tempted him; and he believed he had some excuse, while with the mercenary Russian there could be none.

When, therefore, the bass voice of this same Petoskey penetrated the night air, and with a great variety of powerful Russian expletives, coupled with the gibberish best understood by the desperate Chinese crew, urged the men to close in on the enemy and pulverize, destroy, annihilate them, Plympton was particularly pleased with the chance that now presented itself to carry his sterling ideas into practice.

Perhaps the doughty count might rue the impulse that led him to thus let loose with his leathern lungs.

There are times in the affairs of most men when silence is golden.

The lack of decent light hampered Plympton in his work of reaching the fountain head, but his was one of those peculiarly aggressive spirits which no difficulties can daunt.

So far as he could judge, the rasping voice of the Russian gamecock proceeded from a natural little barricade formed by a hencoop and some water buckets piled up in a certain quarter.

Doubtless the doughty Russian warrior was coiled up behind this barrier, keenly on the watch, noting every point in the game, and keeping his precious body out of sight.

It was really too bad that his valor had not thrust him in the van when the desperate charge was made through the broken door of the cabin; having experienced the peculiarly elevating effect of that blast, when the discharge of the gun swept the whole mass through the choked opening, he would doubtless hardly feel able to urge his bullies on to another assault.

Lord Rackett believed—indeed, he was quite positive—his Russian rival had been armed in the beginning of the fracas, for bullets had cut by in close proximity to his head, and one Chinaman at least had gone down through a poorly directed shot in his rear.

Whether Petoskey had exhausted his ammunition or not was a problem that could only be solved by actual observation.

Nor was the Englishman averse to making the experiment.

He had the Crimea in mind as he dashed recklessly forward—true, that was before his time, but his sire had led one of the bloody charges in front of the iron-bound Sebastopol, and had yielded up his life on the field, so that the son cherished secret feelings of personal animosity against the people of the White Czar.

Petoskey saw this towering figure heading in his direction—Petoskey, who realized that his Chinese minions were in no condition to come between in order to avert the crisis—Petoskey, whose ideas of valor and daring were of so peculiar a nature that the brave soldiers of the Czar, heroes of many a battlefield during the Turko-Russian war, must have writhed in anguish to have been witnesses to his conduct.

This same Petoskey now gave plain evidence that he was ready to cry quits and resort to every possible means to save his own precious skin.

And, really, who can blame him?

He knew just what the result would be in case he fell into the hands of the enraged Briton who plunged toward him with such zeal, and the same end must inevitably be reached should the other obtain a fair crack at him.

As a dead man he would be of no use either to himself or his country; and Petoskey, being something of a shrewd diplomat, had high hopes of becoming an official possessed of great power when the Chinese Empire had been torn asunder and the pieces allotted among the nations that had had a hand in the dismemberment.

Besides, every human being has a right to continued existence—the desire to live is implanted in the heart of man to an extent that astonishes philosophers and students—the hope of the human race really depends upon this natural instinct that compels even the forlorn, aged and half-starved wretch to still hang on desperately in the hope of he knows not what.

Petoskey had much to live for, and really, he saw no reason why he should, like the Chinese generals and the heroic leaders of old, throw himself upon his sword because, forsooth, one battle out of many had gone against him.

There were other days coming when the tables might be turned—at least he was willing to believe so.

When Plympton had located his enemy behind this barricade, he made a dash for it, intending to drop in on the count in a friendly way, and influence him to call the game off.

(To be continued).

A SLIGHT CHANGE.

Mrs. Lushman (sternly): "Well, sir! How do you feel this morning?"

Lushman (unsteadily): "O all right! Of course, I'm a little hoarse this morning, but——"

Mrs. Lushman (witheringly): "How odd! You were a big jackass last night."

ON THE FARM.

CURING TIMOTHY HAY.

At the risk of being called a poor farmer, I say boldly, that I raise and sell timothy hay, in fact raise it to sell, writes Mr. Edward Van Alstyne. I like something better for my own feeding. I do not consider it the most profitable branch of my farming, but on heavy clay in bottom lands, naturally adapted to this plant, when the labor question is taken into account, I find it a paying crop. We average ten tons per acre, and one year with another, get from $9 to $10 a ton net for it.

By net, I mean after deducting 75 cents for harvesting it, $1 for pressing and 75 cents for putting on boat or cars. We have our own press. I do not see why selling hay is any poorer farming than selling grain or potatoes, when we restore the fertility, by manure or fertility. As I have some 70 odd head of cattle, as well as sheep and swine, I don't stay awake nights fearing my land will be depleted in fertility.

The meadows are held from four to six years, and seded mostly without a grain crop. To hold the crop so long means rich ground, heavy seeding, and little or no pasturing. As a matter of fact, I sow about one-third red top, which increases both the bulk and the weight, and does not materially affect the price. I like to cut it as early in July as possible, as soon as the head is formed. Then we get the color, which makes the price. We mow in the morning what we can handle the next day, from ten to twenty loads.

This is raked the second day, as soon as the dew is off, in small windrows. By 11 o'clock the water is out of it. That is all I want. Then we run over the windrows with a loader. Two men stay in the field. Another set of two men and a boy with a horse or pair to hoist, stay at the barn. I drive the teams, and keep things straight and harmonious at both ends. Thus, with two teams, an old horse, three wagons, five men and a boy, including myself, we frequently put in four loads an hour. Sometimes the tedder is run ahead of the rake for an hour. Suppose it rains? Wel, I never can stop it. If it looks threatening we don't mow. So we only have one day's hay down ahead. It will color very little when green in the swath. If a shower comes on it, a tedder will dry it quickly and cheaply. It is an expensive job to cock hay and throw it out by hand. I was brought up to cock all my hay, but for fifteen years have followed the other plan. I make my hay for one-third of the former cost, and just as good, or better.

PREPARING HOGS FOR MARKET.

At one time I tried to fatten a lot of pigs by feeding them shelled corn after it had been cooked, writes Mr. Robert Hildebrande.. This I found very wasteful as the grain did not seem to be digested. I had the same experience in feeding whole wheat soaked or boiled. This was largely undigested and practically wasted.

At the same time I fed another bunch ground wheat and corn made into slop. This they ate so rapidly that it made many of the pigs sick. I then tried a bunch of pigs on wheat and oats ground one part oats and one part wheat. This I fed with a great deal of satisfaction. In the morning I gave them all the warm water they wanted to drink and in about 20 minutes gave them wheat and oats ground. After that they would eat anything I would put in. On this all the pigs gained 15 pounds each in two weeks. I have fed corn and oats, one part corn and one part oats ground with the same result I fed the whole grain, except that the growth was not quite so rapid.

My hog house is 20x30 feet with a partition running lengthwise. On each side are stalls 7½x10 feet. Each one of these will hold five hogs. The floor is made of boards and is 2½ feet from the ground. It is thus always dry and the ventilation is excellent. Half the house is used as a slaughtering room and is provided with stoves, kettles, arrangements for hanging hogs along one side and all the modern conveniences. I have no trouble in butchering or selling my stuff when I want get rid of it.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

No sheep should be allowed to die at an old age, but all should be fattened and sent to market before their vitality has become impaired.

The more salt a cow takes at once the thinner will be the milk she gives the next day. A little salt every day will not affect the quality of the milk. So it pays to have salt where the cows can often get it.

Do you feed your horse well after working it hard all day? Give it plenty of good feed. It earns it; it deserves much better than it gets. A businessman recently said: "My horses must have something to eat if I have to do without." In hot weather we enjoy a cool, fresh drink. See that your horse has plenty of good fresh water.

Did you know that the cow that freshens in the fall will give fully 25 per cent. more milk during the year than she would if she freshened in the spring? The fall fresh cow will then give butter fat when it is high in price, thus making her fully 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more valuable than she would be if she had calved in the spring. The fall calf raised on sweet milk and corn, will be as large at one year old as the spring calf that runs with its mother will be at 1½ years.

Water Horses Before Feeding — This question of watering before or after feeding has never been settled. A leading English authority states that horses should never be watered until after feeding, but always before, especially if the feed is grain. If a horse is very thirsty give him water and then wait a short time before feeding. If possible, horses should always have access to water. They will drink less, and there is emuch less danger of indigestion or cholera. If a horse is exhausted from over-exercise, the supply of cold water should be limited. If water is tepid, a much larger amount may be allowed.

Members of a "spinster club" are never over 20 years of age.

IT IS PURE!

This is the paramount feature of

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Free from dust, dirt and all foreign substances.

Lead Packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

COBALT-The World's Richest Silver Mining Camp

THE COLUMBUS COBALT SILVER CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital Stock, $450,000. Shares $1 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HON. RICHARD HARCOURT, President, Director of the Ontario Bank, and formerly Treasurer of the Province of Ontario

JOHN FLETT, Esq., Vice-President, Head of the firm of Flett, Lowndes & Co., Director of Ontario Bank.

JAMES TUDHOPE, Esq., M.P.P., Head of the firm of Tudhope Carriage Co., Limited, Orillia.

DANIEL Simpson, Esq., M.E., Managing Director, Cobalt, Ont.

JOSEPH COLUMBUS. Esq., Explorer, Haileybury, Ont.

SOLICITORS—Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, Toronto.

The force of men now developing the Columbus Mine near Giroux Lake, not far from the famous Drummond, Foster, Jacobs and others in Coleman Township, have now a vein six feet with better ore than ever before. It is about a foregone conclusion that this mine will soon surprise the world. On account of low capitalization, I have very little stock left for sale at $1.00 per share, as it is only a question of short time when the stock may advance to $5.00 or over. Send at once for full particulars, or mail your order with marked cheque or express order to the order of

DANIEL SIMPSON, P. O. Box 129, Cobalt, Ont.

Stock sold on the instalment plan.

WORLD'S BIGGEST CROWD

ASSEMBLES EVERY 12 YEARS AT ALLAHABAD, INDIA.

The Great Religious Festival is Attended by Thousands of Hindu Fanatics.

The greatest crowd that ever collects is that one which comes together once every twelve years at the festival of Kumbh Mela, at Allahabad, India. It is a religious affair, this bathing festival, and it is estimated, says a correspondent, that not less than a million Hindus form the crowd that comes from all over India to bathe at the juncture of three rivers—the Ganges, the Juma and the Sarawati. Do not be disappointed if you are not able to locate the last named stream on your map of India. Only a Hindu fanatic can see this river joining with the other two. It exists only in the figments of superheated religious imagination.

It is proper to take a dip in the Ganges at all times, for the river is sacred day in and day out; but every twelve years one's sins are to be washed away by a plunge into the water where the rivers join; hence the crowd that undoubtedly holds the world's record for size.

It doubtless also holds the record for picturesqueness, noises, fanaticism of a religious character and types.

On every side are to be seen religious fakirs smeared with ashes, others doing penance for their sins on beds of sharpened spikes, while still others torture themselves in the numerous ways characteristic of

THE HINDU FANATIC.

Turbaned caterers to the wants of the inner man are plentifully sprinkled about, bargains are driven at the edge of the sacred waters, and the noises of traffic mingle with the groans of penitents the shouts of bands marching to the bathing, the shuffle of hundreds of thousands of moving bare and sandal covered feet. There are thousands of sightseers, of course, many being travellers attracted to the spot through desire to get a view of a million people, which is possible from the roofs of buildings not very far distant.

Northern India's real crowds collect on the festival days. Then, in the words of an English officer who has grown weary trying to convey some idea of the size of these crowds, "they are monumentally enormous." The thousands of every day become tens of thousands, side streets as well as the principal thoroughfares are jammed, and to an Occidental it would seem that all the swarthy Caucasians of the universe have been brought together in one spot.

One of the greatest crowds of modern times assembled on the Hodynsky Plain, Moscow, on May 30, 1896, to participate in the popular fetes incident to the present Czar's coronation. It numbered half a million, and when it was dispersed by soldiers a few hours after it had collected it left dead behind variously estimated

FROM 1,100 TO 2,500,

and seriously wounded to the number of 1,200.

All the night prior to the fete day the horde of people, mostly peasants from Moscow and the provinces, streamed to the vast plain on which Napoleon had massed his army before marching into Moscow. By 6 o'clock in the morning they were packed about the 50 booths from which free food, drink and souvenir mugs were to be distributed to one and all. Barriers had been erected in front of each booth to prevent undue crowding.

There are various explanations as to why the fete was turned into a day of mourning. One is that the crowd was greater than anticipated, the crush in the rear pinioned those in the van against the barriers, which finally gave way, and the people, finding themselves free, swept forward in a great wave, trampling under foot all who were not strong enough to keep their feet.

This was the first story. Later it was said that there had been much stealing of the funds set aside by the Czar for gifts to the populace, and with the idea of covering their guilt the officials in charge of the food distribution instructed the 1,000 attendants to throw gifts at the crowd. Then, when complaints were received that the packages did not go around, the reply would be that every effort was made to serve the crowd, but it was much larger than any one had planned for.

It is a fact that packages of food and mugs were thrown at the people by men in the booths, but this may have been done in the hope that under such a bombardment the fearless press would cease. However, it served only to

INCREASE THE HORROR

those in the rear leaping forward all the more eagerly to get their share of the food flying about.

There was a hollow in the ground at the point of the greatest crush, and this proved a veritable death trap for scores of moujiks. So furious was the rush of feet that in places the plain looked as if it had been freshly turned with ploughs. Hundreds of the dead were never identified. The Czar defrayed the funeral expenses of the victims, and to each family that lost a member a substantial sum of money was paid by his direction.

In the days before the French made a colony of Madagascar the capital of that island was the point of assemblage for a great crowd whenever the grand Kabary was held.

The last ruler to issue her commands to and receive the homage of the chiefs at this ceremonial was Queen Ranovalona III. Swarming around the dais on which she sat with her chief councillors, and the secondary platform holding the chiefs was the great crowd filling the spacious sacred enclosure, a half mile distant from the royal palace. To swell the crowd on these occasions thousands of natives travelled from all parts of the island, and the capital turned out en masse.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

VETERANS OF THE CRIMEA.

Woman in the Ranks to be Inspected by the King.

Surviving veterans of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns who live in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire will be inspected by the King on the occasion of his visit to the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Derby on June 28th. There are 104 survivors in the two counties, 88 of whom live at Nottingham.

One woman is to take part in the inspection, Mrs. Milne, the widow of a troop sergeant-major of the Eighth Husars. When the war broke out and the first troops were despatched from England Mrs. Milne insisted on accompanying her husband.

She was on the march through Bulgaria, and witnessed the siege and fall of Sebastopol. She was present when Miss Florence Nightingale landed at Scutari.

Pte. William Dodd is the oldest of the veterans who will parade before the King. He is 86. The youngest is 70. Sergt.-Major Morley, 17th Lancers, and Trooper Holand, 11th Hussars, took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Sergt. William Smedley is the last survivor of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, who fought in the defense of Lucknow.

Trooper William Thompson participated in the remarkable retreat of British troops from Chillianwallah during the Sikh War. Pte. Thomas Whiteman possesses the rare bronze star of Gwalior, the memento of the one day's war on Dec. 26, 1843, when 12,000 British troops defeated 31,000 of the enemy so severely that the natives abandoned their cause.

THE ONE ESSENTIAL.

"The venture doesn't seem to be panning out quite as well as it might," remarked the first schemer.

"No," the other admitted; "there is [illegible] that we can meet success in this thing."

"[illegible] that?"

"Avoid meeting our creditors."

WHAT WOMEN SUFFER.

At All Ages They Need the Rich, Red Blood That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

A woman needs medicine more than a man. Her organism is more complex, her system more delicate. Her health is disturbed regularly in the course of nature. If anything happens to interfere with that natural course she goes through unspeakable suffering. In fact the health of every function and the health of every moment in a woman's life depend upon the richness and regularity of her blood supply. That is the simple scientific reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to women of all ages from early girlhood up—they actually make the rich blood all women need.

Mrs. Edwin Ward, Brooksdale, Ont., says: "For years I suffered from those ailments that make the lives of so many of my sex miserable. I would take weak spells and become so nervous that I could not go about. My stomach was out of order, and I frequently vomited the food I took. Headaches and backaches afflicted me nearly all the time. Then I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and I went to an hospital for treatment. I had the best of care, but the doctors gave me little hope of recovery. My face and limbs became swollen and my system racked with a harsh dry cough. As the doctors did not look hopefully upon my case I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken half a dozen boxes there was a great change for the better. I still continued to take the pills until I had used thirteen boxes, and I am now enjoying perfect health. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Ward by actually making the new blood her system needed. That is all Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do, but they do it well. They don't act on the bowels. They don't bother with mere symptoms. They go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure all blood and nerve troubles like anaemia, female irregularities, indigestion, rheumatism, headaches and backaches, sciatica, nervous prostration and St. Vitus dance. Substitutes and imitations won't cure, purging medicines only make you worse, therefore you must get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY DREAMS COME TRUE.

There is a scientific explanation of the fact that illnesses, at least, can be foretold in dreams. The theory is that when a man is dreaming his mind is more sensitive than in his waking hours, for the simple reason that his actual surroundings are not engaging any of the mind's attention. Thus it happens that when some disease has set in, the man awake does not feel it in its earliest stages, although the active mind in a sleeping body does feel it. The sleeper dreams, let us say, that he is suffering some complaint of the leg, and two or three days later, the disease having developed, he finds that he really has got a bad attack of rheumatism. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, records having had a dream in which a bee stung him in his left thigh, on a place where a couple of days later appeared an ugly ulcer. The ulcer must have been developing, of course, at the time of the dream, but what the man in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

BABY ALWAYS WELL.

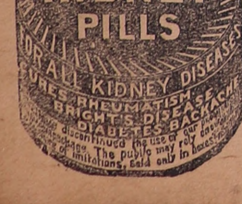
"I have nothing but good words to say for Baby's Own Tablets," says Mrs. A. Dupuis, of Comber, Ont., and she adds: "Since I began using the Tablets my little boy has not had an hour of sickness, and now at the age of eight months he weighs twenty-three pounds. I feel safe now with Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for I know that I have a medicine that will promptly cure all the minor ills from which babies suffer. I would advise all mothers and nurses to use Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones." These are strong words, but thousands of other mothers speak just as strongly in favor of this medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO MUSIC.

"I suppose," said Mrs. Nexdore, "you noticed that my daughter is taking music lessons?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Miss Pepprey, "is that what she's doing? I thought it was a typewriter she was working."

A gentleman who had the gift of shaping a great many things out of orange peel was displaying his abilities before Theodore Hook and Thomas Hill, and succeeded in carving a pig, to the admiration of the company. Mr. Hill tried the same feat, and, after strewing the table with the peel of a dozen oranges, gave it up, with the exclamation: "I must give up the pig! I can't make him." "Nay," exclaimed Hook, glancing at the table, "you have done more; instead of a pig, you have made a litter."



STAMP WORTH $7,250.

Lay for Years Unappreciated in a Private Collection.

The greatest international philatelic exhibition ever held was opened the other day in the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, London.

The stamps shown are valued at over $2,500,000, and have been insured for $1,000,000.

The Prince of Wales, who was present in the early part of the first day, has lent many interesting stamps to the exhibition, among them the famous blue "Mauritius," the most valuable single stamp in the exhibition. This stamp has a romantic history. For years it lay unnoticed in a collection made by a Hampstead gentleman in his school days.

One day he happened to show his collection to a visitor, who told him the "Mauritius" was valuable, and advised him to sell it.

The first offer was $25, but the lucky owner held on to his treasure, and eventually entrusted it to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, from whom it was bought two years ago by the Prince of Wales for $7,250.

The Prince also exhibits his famous Hong Kong and Trinidad specimens.

Henry J. Crocker's exhibits, including his celebrated Hawaiians, are worth $45,000. He was persuaded against his will to send them to England, one week before the earthquake occurred at San Francisco. Had he not done so, his celebrated Hawaiians would in all probability have been destroyed.

Young Prince Edward has a miscellaneous collection in the juvenile section.

MONTHLY REMINDER.

"Try to forget me," she said, with a look of pity.

"How can I?" he miserably answered, "as long as I have to make monthly payments on the things I have presented to you?"

"When a fellow starts to do anything he can always succeed if he only sticks to it." "Not always. How about when you start to remove a sheet of sticky fly-paper that you've sat down on?"

A Magic Pill. — Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

Brown (sobbing): "The deceased was so kind, so noble, so good-hearted." Friend: "But I heard she cut off her own family without a penny, and left everything to a distant connection." Brown: "I'm the distant connection."

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Friend (to Dobson, lately married): "I don't see any change about you since you were married." Dobson (turning his pockets inside out): "There isn't any to see, my boy."

The Greatest Tonic is "Ferrovim." It is pleasant in taste and contains just the nourishment and strength-giving qualities that are needed by those who are sick and weakly

"Upon my word,' said the surprised barber, "I see this razor has lost its temper." "I don't blame it," growled the man in the chair. "With all your talking I lost mine long ago."

It is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, men have been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism, and all bodily pains.

RECORD FEES FOR SURGEONS.

Woman Received Bill for $20,000 for Visits from Paris Specialist.

Prof. Bergmann, the German specialist, has been summoned to Constantinople to the Sultan's daughter, who is suffering from appendicitis. This is one more illustration of the desperate and costly measures adopted in the case of serious illness.

In England doctors rarely make exhorbitant charges for going any long distance to see their patients. Five dollars a mile is supposed to be a fair average charge, with an ordinary fee at the end of it; and several well-known surgeons are content to visit cases 100 miles away, on a line with reasonably fast and regular trains, for $200 and their ordinary fee.

It is quite possible to combine several cases in a district. Sir Frederick Treves used to send cases to Westgate, and pay an occasional combined visit to them, and at places like Eastbourne and Torquay every consulting physician has several patients who welcome a visit.

Specialists of world-wide fame, like Prof. Pagenstecker, the German oculist, lose such large sums by two days' absence that every symptom and change being carefully ... more. Dr. Pagenstecker has more than once received a fee of $4,000 for going to England.

French surgeons dislike leaving Paris, and charge exorbitantly for doing so. A famous living surgeon recently charged $4,000 for going from Paris to Biarritz (a ten hours' journey) to perform a long, but simple, operation; and a well-known Paris ladies' doctor refused an offer of the same fee to go to Nice. An American woman who became suddenly ill at Cherbourg, and was visited twice a week for a month by a Paris surgeon, was horrified to receive a bill for $20,000.

On one occasion, when the late Cecil Rhodes was ill in South Africa, an English doctor "treated" him by cable. Every symptom and change being carefully telegraphed to London, and instructions sent back.

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap is pure soap, scientifically made. Every step in its manufacture is watched by an expert chemist.

Sunlight Soap saves labor, and the wear of rubbing which common soaps require in washing fabrics.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

154

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

THE BEST HE HAD.

Lady—See here! ain't you ashamed to be hitting that poor horse with that whip?

Driver—I be, mum. He don't mind it a bit. Would yer kindliy hand me dat fence rail?

Just a Word of caution; Where the skin is destroyed by burns or scalds apply Weaver's Cerate immediately: the sooner the better.

Buzzards and vultures can scent their food at a distance of forty miles.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Whales are not able to swim faster than ten or twelve miles an hour.

A TORONTO MAN TRIES

SOMETHING NEW AND IS DELIGHTED. FEELS LIKE A BOY.

Mr. M. N. Dafoe

Mr. M. N. Dafoe, Manager The Dustless Brush Co., 29 Colborne St., Toronto, is telling his friends how he found health after years of illness and pain. He says:

"I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, if any at all, but since using Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. I have been taking one Anti-Pill at bedtime for the past three months, and find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. As a result of this unhoped for experience I am in duty bound to give all credit to this wonderful remedy, Anti-Pill."

Every druggist sells Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill, or a sample will be sent free by The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured Mr. Dafoe so completely is surely worth a trial. 502

LANDS In Western Canada

Two cornering sections, select ed lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 91 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada

The Demon, Dyspepsia. — In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the the trial.

"Here comes the old general with his daughter." "So I see—and they say the daughter has been through more engagements than her father."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once will do again.

Never judge what a woman does by what her husband tells her to do.

KICKING, Balking, Shying, or any kind of a habit cured in a few hours by my system. Particulars free. PROF. JESSE K. BERRY, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

CLEANING LADIES' . . . WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO. LTD.

Successors to Ontario Canoe Co. PETERBOROUGH, CANADA. The Best and Cheapest Canoes, Skiffs, Launches &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

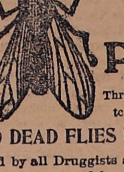
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

STAMMERERS

The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **CAUSE,** not merely the **HABIT,** and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONTARIO.



Wilson's FLY PADS

Three hundred times better than sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

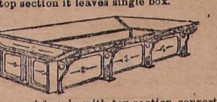
Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

Combination With No Equal

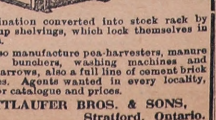
WAGON BOX, HAY, GRAIN AND STOCK RACK.



Represents combination double box, by lifting off top section it leaves single box.

Same as cut 1, only with top section converted into sugar beet, grain or coal box.

Represents combination converted into hay rack, showing ordinary pitch. The shelving can be adjusted to nearly a flat pitch, making combination about a foot wide.



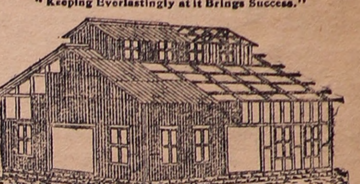
Combination converted into stock rack by closing up shelvings, which lock themselves in castings.

We also manufacture pea-harvesters, manure loaders, bunchers, washing machines and wheel-barrows, also a full line of cement brick machines. Agents wanted in every locality. Write for catalogue and prices.

WETTLAUFER BROS. & SONS, Stratford, Ontario.

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a 36,000 lb. press (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a 600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received.

Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or 2¾ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings and is water and wind proof.

Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	423 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont

Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

ANNUAL REPORT
THE SOVEREIGN BANK
OF CANADA.

The fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of The Sovereign Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office, Toronto, 12th inst., and was largely attended.

The following reports were presented:

GENERAL STATEMENT (Condensed)

30th APRIL, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	$ 1,416,050.00	Cash on Hand and at Bankers	$ 2,615,287.56
Deposits	11,858,296.31	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	911,653.59
Balances due to other Banks	431,853.29	Call and Demand Loans, secured by Bonds, Stocks, etc.	2,902,731.13
Capital Stock Paid Up	3,585,410.00	Commercial Loans and Discounts	11,691,781.95
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	1,277,400.15	Bank Premises and other Assets	447,555.52
	$18,569,009.75		$18,569,009.75

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th April, 1906:

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account on 29th April, 1905		$ 10,083.33
Net Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1906, after deducting Charges of Management, Provincial Government and Municipal Taxes, Advertising Expenses, and Accrued Interest on Deposits, and after making full provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts		187,467.35
Premium on New Stock issued at $125 per share	$ 81,250.00	
Premium on New Stock Issued at $130 per share	686,550.00	
		767,800.00
		$965,355.67

This has been appropriated as follows:

Four Quarterly Dividends at 6 per cent. per annum	$102,923.90	
Transferred to Reserve Fund	830,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises	10,000.00	
Reserved for Rebate of Discount on Bills	5,000.00	
Donations to Hospitals, etc., including South African Memorial Fund	1,500.00	
		949,423.90
Balance carried forward		$15,931.77

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit of Account, 29th April, 1905	$400,000.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	62,200.00
Premium on New Stock, as shown above	767,800.00
Total, 30th April, 1906	$1,230,000.00

All the Branches of the Bank have been duly inspected during the year.

The most important event during the year was the sale of a large block of stock to the Dresdner Bank at $190 per share net to the Bank. This, with the new stock issued in Canada, increased the Bank's paid-up capital to $3,585,410 on 30th April. The Directors recorded their gratification at the unanimity expressed by the shareholders. Out of 1,040 shareholders there were but two dissentients, and their total holdings aggregated only 15 shares.

Comparative statements of the past four years were submitted, and were highly satisfactory to the shareholders. The increase of $3,542,000 in the deposits, which now aggregate nearly $12,000,000, affords the most satisfactory evidence of the ever-increasing confidence of the public in the Sovereign Bank of Canada.

The number of shareholders in the Bank on 30th April, 1906, was 1,120, as compared with 887 in 1905 and 841 in 1904. This wide distribution and the fact that the shareholders include some of the most powerful financial interests in the world, afford the investing and borrowing public, and all who do business with the Bank, a bulwark of strength and security of incalculable value.

The Directors record their appreciation of the zeal and efficiency of the staff, through whose efforts the Bank has now grown to such important dimensions.

The President spoke as follows:

In addressing the shareholders a year ago, when I also had the pleasure of announcing an increase in the dividend, I remarked that even with the increased capital then being issued, we anticipated no difficulty in paying a 6 per cent. dividend and still making handsome additions to the Reserve Fund and otherwise strengthening the Bank. You will understand how fully these anticipations have been realized when I tell you that we paid some $103,000 in dividends during the past year, and, after doing this, had a surplus from the ordinary net earnings of $84,500, as compared with a surplus of $68,900 the year before over dividends aggregating only $65,000. On this basis we could easily have paid 7 per cent. and still have had as much to appropriate for Reserve Fund, Bank Premises, etc., as we had at the end of April, 1905.

I will ask the General Manager to discuss the statement submitted to you, and before doing so, I wish to state that in Mr. Stewart we have a gentleman of proven ability and sound judgment, and under his management the shareholders may look forward to even greater results in the future.

The First Vice-President said:

One thing I have noticed which has pleased me very much is that the enlargement of the Bank is attracting a more important and influential class of business than might have come to us if we continued to be a comparatively small institution.

The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is the securing of premises to accommodate our business, as in a short time after we open at any important centre, the business outgrows the building.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager said the statements submitted were as complete as it was possible to make them, and hoped that with a few explanatory remarks the shareholders might form a fairly accurate conclusion as to the present position of the Bank and an intelligent idea of its future prospects.

The Profit and Loss statement shows the result of the year's business to be quite satisfactory; the Bank made more money than in any previous year. He commented on the appropriation of $1,500 to hospitals, etc., and stated that such contributions were both necessary and desirable. He felt sure the shareholders would always approve of donations of this kind if confined to moderate amounts.

He referred generally to the improvement in the Bank's position indicated by the following figures:

Capital paid up increased	$2,285,419
Reserve fund increased	860,774
Circulation increased	217,860
Deposits increased	3,542,091
Commercial loans and discounts increased	6,059,117
Total assets increased	6,899,103

The following figures show that the Bank's staff and customers have doubled within the past two years.

	1904	1905	1906
No. of officers on the staff	151	247	358
No. of depositors	17,710	26,725	37,532
No. of discount customers	3,531	6,185	7,354
Total number of customers	21,241	32,910	44,896

Since the previous Annual Meeting the Bank had moved into its handsome ten-storey building in Montreal, in which every office was rented. This building, after charging a moderate rental to the Bank, is now netting a clear 5 per cent. on the total investment. The balance of the items under this heading represented only $1,800 per Branch for furniture, safes, vault doors, etc., all of which were of good value, as $30,000 have been written off these assets to date.

The General Manager stated that during the past year the Bank had received applications for 2,893 discount accounts, of which 1,714 were declined. He also referred to the fact that when the Bank opened its doors on 1st May, 1902, the Sovereign Bank was 32nd on the list of chartered banks, while on the 30th of April, 1906, it had moved up into 15th place in point of assets, and to 6th place in point of paid-up capital. He did not intend, however, that the merits of the Bank should be conveyed to the shareholders by such comparisons, but rather by inviting their careful attention to the unvarnished figures and hard facts laid before them at the meeting. He had always had large ideas regarding the position the Sovereign Bank should take in the financial world, but that his ambition ran towards strength and safety rather than to size. It was none the less pleasing, however, to be able to say that he believed the happy combination of both solidity and magnitude was now within reach, and hoped that when the 5th Annual Meeting was held they would be able to celebrate the occasion in a manner satisfactory to the shareholders and becoming to a great institution.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Directors, General Manager, and Staff, and complimentary speeches in connection therewith were made by Hon. James Young, A. Claude Macdonell, Major Arthur G. Peuchen, Mr. W. J. Barr, and others.

The Scrutineers were Messrs. C. E. A. Goldman and A. C. Macdonell, M.P.

The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Randolph Macdonald, A. A. Allan, D. M. Stewart, Hon. D. McMillan, Hon. Peter McLaren, Arch. Campbell, M.P., John Pugsley, W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., and A. E. Dyment, M.P.

Subsequently at a meeting of the Directors, Mr. Randolph Macdonald was elected President, Mr. A. A. Allan First Vice-President, and Mr. D. M. Stewart Second Vice-President and General Manager.

Old Ladies.

You can get just what you want here to give you foot comfort during the warm weather.

Fine Dongola Boots, common sense shape, in Lace, Button and Gaiter, $1.25.

Fine Dongola Slippers, elastic front, from 50c. to $1.25.

Fine Prunella Gaiters and Slippers, 50c. and 60c.

Our 25c. Carpet Slippers are dandies.

Also, 2 prs. of Tweed Slippers for 25c.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords and Strap Slippers—several new lines just to hand, and extra good values from $1.00 up.

See our Women's White Canvas Shoes, $1.35 and $1.50.

A finer assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR you never saw than we are showing. All popular prices, and every shade.

You always get satisfaction at

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Bring us your Eggs.

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It's Wise Economy

to enquire into the character of the paint before starting the job. RAMSAY'S are the best paints known—known to give the best results for every painting purpose—unfadeable colors that retain their lustre for years—they spread well—wear well and look well. RAMSAY'S PAINTS make all the difference between a wise saving and an unexpected expense. Ask your dealer in your town. 1-4-06

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY, - MONTREAL.

PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the **quality** of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. The Page Co. use **a high carbon steel wire,** which though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest PAGE fence is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that **others are imitating it.** That is a good recommend for it. Where we lead others follow.

All PAGE wire is **"COILED,"** not crimped.

THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES.

Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship, PAGE FENCES are **dipped in a special white paint,** which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of PAGE fencing, **one-third less posts** are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES **one-half more fence strength,** greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of the PAGE? But, really **ours cost you little, if any more.** 408

Get prices before placing your order for Fence Gates or Lawn Fence.

Sold and erected by B. Lloyd, Harold; Jas. Stewart, Foxboro; H. Spencer, Sarginson; Chas. Rannie, Menie.

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FINE PRINTING

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A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Preserve Your Eyesight

TAUBE & SON, Manufacturing Opticians and Eyesight Specialists,

OF TORONTO,

will be at **Moon House, STIRLING,** on **FRIDAY, JULY 6th,** and will be pleased to have all those troubled with DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT call and consult them.

They have been established in Toronto since 1871 and during that time over 100,000 cases have been successfully fitted by them.

One advantage they have over others is the fact that they GRIND THEIR OWN LENSES and by so doing prevent any error in the process of lens making.

If your eyes trouble you in any way, or the glasses you now wear are not comfortable, do not neglect this opportunity of having them properly attended to.

The new ELECTRIC OPTHALMO-METROSCOPE used in making all examinations.

All work absolutely guaranteed. For references see small bills.

Old Time Acting.

The old time actor had peculiar and primitive views as to elocution and its uses. I remember a certain old friend of mine who, when he recited the opening speech in "Richard III," and arrived at the line, "In the deep bosom of the ocean buried," suggested the deep bosom of the ocean by sending his voice into his boots. Yet these were fine actors, to whom certain young gentlemen who never saw them constantly refer. The methods of the stage have completely changed and with them the tastes of the people. The probability is that some of the old actors of only a few years ago would excite much merriment in their delineation of tragedy. A very great tragedian of a past generation was wont in the tent scene in "Richard III." to hold a piece of soap in his mouth, so that, after the appearance of the ghosts, the lather and froth might dribble down his chin, and he employed moreover a trick sword which rattled hideously, and, what with his foam flecked face, his rolling eyes, his inarticulate groans and his rattling blade, the small boy in the gallery was scared into a frenzy of vociferous delight!—Richard Mansfield in Atlantic.

Proficient.

When western Iowa was newly settled the farmers in an isolated section banded themselves together as a school district and proceeded to choose one of their number committeeman. A log schoolhouse was erected, and soon a young woman came that way seeking a chance to teach. The committeeman was designated to ascertain her fitness.

When the time for the ordeal arrived the public official was at his wit's end. He had been examined himself often enough, but that was when he was attending district school fifty years before. The very thought of conducting an examination himself, and for a teacher at that, staggered him. He could not think of a question to ask.

The young woman sat waiting, and the old man teetered nervously on his tiptoes.

"Well, now, Miss Burden," he said cautiously at last, "kin you say the alphabet back'ards?"

Miss Burden could, and did.

"Fine!" cried the committeeman. "I'll just indorse your certificate." He wrote it thus:

"Fully profeeshunt."

A Great Stamp Forgery.

The most colossal stamp forgery on record entailed the successful swindling of collectors throughout Europe in 1889. One day the French papers announced that King Marie I. of Sedang, an island in the vicinity of China, was coming to Paris. As it happened, this self created monarch was an ex-officer of the French navy, and his appearance in Paris created considerable sensation. As soon as his majesty had been duly "advertised" sets of seven different postage stamps marked "Sedang" and bearing three half moons appeared, and so great was the demand for them that in less than a month they realized 1,000 francs each. Not until the king and his ministers had reaped fat fortunes in this manner was it discovered that the whole thing was a hoax and the stamps consequently worthless.

Some Slips of the Tongue.

Never use the word "liable" when you mean "likely." Do not say, for instance, that "he is liable to come in at any moment." "Liable" implies misfortune and means "exposed to," "subject to," "in danger of."

Why do most of us speak of "unraveling a mystery?" Any good dictionary shows that "ravel" means "to unweave." You "ravel" a mystery, therefore, when you solve it. In "Hamlet" Shakespeare says: "Make you to ravel all this matter out."

If you and your friend Smith know a man called Jones, do not speak to Smith of "our mutual friend"—meaning Jones. Jones is your common friend. If you are friendly to Smith and Smith is friendly to you, you and Smith are "mutual friends," but that is the only sense in which the term may be rightly used.

Agreed With Her.

After an all night session with the boys a husband wended his way home, arriving there at about 5 a. m. He found his wife waiting for him in the dining room, the confusion of furniture indicating that she had been having an unhappy time.

"This is a nice time for you to be coming home," snapped the wife.

"Yes," admitted the erring husband. "It's a lovely morning."

"I haven't slept a wink this blessed night," with a severe look.

"Neither have I," said the husband.

The Real Simon Pure.

"The real simon pure" is one of those phrases which every one understands and not one in a hundred could account for. Simon Pure was a Pennsylvania Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's "A Bold Stroke For a Wife," produced at Drury Lane theater, London, in February, 1718. One Colonel Feignwell passes himself off as Simon and wins the heart of a Bristol heiress, Miss Lovely, after which the real Simon Pure turns up.

The Weather Prophet.

"How are you coming on with your new system of weather prediction?"

"Well," answered the prophet cheerily, "I can always get the kind of weather all right, but I haven't quite succeeded in hitting the dates exactly."

Great Ideas.

A great idea is usually original to more than one discoverer. Great ideas come when the world needs them. They surround the world's ignorance and press for admission.—A. Phelps.

Those are wise who through error pass on to truth; those are fools who hold fast to error.—Ruckert.

Dandies of Papua.

Even the natives of Papua have their fine gentlemen, their dandies. To rank in this class the young man is compelled to lace his waist and to have a nose ornament of polished shell. But, as an explorer says, "very few young blades can afford to possess one, and accordingly it may be lent either for a consideration or as a very special favor. The possessor of one of these ornaments could easily buy a wife for it, and sometimes it is paid as a tribal tribute by one should he have to pay blood money or be unable to give the statutory pig as atonement for a murder." Papuan husbands, too, have a primitive way of dealing with their recalcitrant wives. A man named Gedon had a shrewish helpmate whom he attempted to tame according to this method: "He would pick up a billet of wood when she was halfway through a tremendous scolding and give her a terrific blow over the back. Thereupon ensued pandemonium. The other men and women would gather round, jabbering, but they would make no attempt to stop the beating once it had begun."

The Fashionable Dinner.

Eight men exclusive of the butler are required to serve a dinner of twenty-four covers, one being allowed for every three diners. Another is stationed in the pantry to "run in" the courses. Absolute order and silence reign among these men, who perfectly understand the butler's cabalistic signs. Electric signals pass constantly between chef and butler. From the seating of guests until the ladies leave not more than eighty-five minutes should elapse, for long dinners are considered bad form. Upon these occasions scarcely a member of the domestic corps escapes some special duty. The housemaids assist the pantry maid. After each course twenty-four silver plates and countless small silver must be carefully cleansed, wiped very dry and then polished with chamois before being put away. Nearly 200 pieces of engraved crystal ware must be washed and polished, and it is too costly and brittle to be hastily handled.—Everybody's Magazine.

Ghost or Illusion?

A minister of the gospel, according to this tale, was walking to and fro in a long passage that ran through the house and meditating upon his next sermon. There brushed by him a housemaid. He watched her pass and enter his study. Fearing that she would disarrange his papers, he hurried after her, went into his study—and no one was there. No means of egress was possible but by the one door through which he had seen the girl enter. He rang the bell and—the housemaid came down from the top of the house, where she had been performing her duties. And the unusual part of the story is that nothing happened—no one sickened and died. The young woman married happily. And yet that minister of the gospel is sure that he saw that housemaid pass him. Nor to this day does his stout and happy matron know that she was ever in two places at once.

Wealth In Old Roman Times.

Our wealth, as much as we boast of it, is comparatively puny as compared with the wealth of men of old. There was Mark Antony's house that was sold to Messala for over $500,000, and Scaurus' villa was burned at a loss of over $12,000,000. Otho spent over $14,000,000 in finishing one wing of a palace commenced by Nero. Nearly $36,000,000 was found in the coffers of Tiberius, and Caligula spent it all in less than a year. Paulus could make a trifling present to the mother of Brutus of a pearl worth over $30,000. So let us be modest. We are a cheap people, even the wealthiest of us.

Smoking the Nargile.

A Greek thus tells how the nargile is smoked by his brethren:

"Only pure tobacco is used in the nargile. It is grown expressly for the purpose in Persia. The weed there is called tumbeky. This kind of tobacco is first washed two or three times by the man who keeps the restaurant. He puts it under a faucet and squeezes the juice out. Otherwise the tobacco would be too strong. Then, when the smoke of it is drawn through the water, the tobacco having, of course, been dried first, all the nicotine is deposited in the water, and a delightful and innocuous smoke is the result."

The Test.

"How do you like your new music teacher?"

"He's no good."

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"Yesterday I played a common tune clear through, and he didn't say it would take a week's practice to offset the harm done."

Surely.

"Tommy is such a sweet child," said a doting mother, "that I often think it will be a miracle if he lives to grow up."

"It will," said the candid neighbor, with a baleful gleam in his eye.

A Coincidence.

Mrs. Janson said to Mrs. Lammis in perfect confidence, "Do you know mine is the prettiest baby in the world?"

"Well, really, now, what a coincidence!" said Mrs. Lammis. "So is mine!"

Cause and Effect.

"Poor Jones is suffering from melancholia."

"Why, I thought he was the editor of a comic paper."

"He is."

The More the Merrier.

"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl—and she's worth her weight in gold."

"Stout girl, I hope."—London Tatler.

IMPROVED machinery will not, of itself, produce good flour.

You may be an excellent cook, but you cannot produce light, wholesome baking unless the flour you use be the kind that permits such results.

So in the milling; machinery alone cannot produce

Royal Household Flour

out of the wrong kind of wheat any more than you can make the right kind of bread or pastry out of the wrong kind of flour.

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour is made from hard spring wheat—a wheat that is rich in nutriment, that grinds fine and white, and produces bread and pastry that are wholesome and nourishing as well as light and crisp—it's a flour that begins to be good in the wheat fields, not in the mills.

Your grocer prefers to sell you Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour because he knows the value of a pleased customer.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

104

QUAINT PRESENTS.

Odd Wedding Gifts That Have Been Received by Celebrities.

Celebrities are often the recipients of quaint presents. For instance, on the marriage of Queen Victoria the farmers of East and West Pennard, Somersetshire, wishing to show their loyalty, manufactured from the milk of 750 cows an immense cheese nine feet in circumference. The gift was graciously accepted and was stored at Buckingham palace, where it would undoubtedly have found its way to the royal table had not its donors wished to exhibit it as an advertisement. Their request was granted, but after it had been exhibited and the makers would have returned it her majesty signified that owing to the altered conditions she could not accept it as a gift.

An equally homely gift was made to the late King Charles of Wurttemburg on the morning of his marriage to Princess Olga of Russia. A peasant woman sent him a pair of trousers of her own design, with a note expressing the hope that they might be found a better cut and fit than those which she had last had the honor of seeing his majesty wear.

The Italian singer, Signor Mario, inspired a hopeless passion in the hearts of so many women that at the time of his wedding some of this affection found expression in various strange gifts. One was in the shape of a cushion stuffed with tresses from the heads of many of his hopeless admirers. Another was from a lady in Munich who had had one of her teeth set in a scarfpin surrounded with pearls and emeralds. In an accompanying note she expressed the hope that by sometimes wearing the gift he might be reminded of his unknown worshipper

THE FIRST SPECTACLES.

They Were Made In Italy In the Thirteenth Century.

Spectacles were invented late in the thirteenth century. The use of glass to aid the sight of defective eyes is, however, much older. Nero looked through a concave glass in watching the gladiatorial games, and many other historical men of his day were dependent on similar devices for lengthening their sight.

Till the latter part of the thirteenth century only the single glass was in use. In 1290 the double glass was invented, and in the fourteenth century spectacles were used quite frequently by the very wealthy and high born, although they were still so scarce that they were bequeathed in will with all the elaborate care that marked the disposition of a feudal estate. The first spectacles were made in Italy.

Somewhat later the manufacture of cheaper glasses sprang up in Holland, and it spread late in the fourteenth century to Germany, Nuremberg and Rathenow acquired fame for their glasses between 1490 and 1500.

For many years glasses were used only as a means of aiding bad eyes, until the fashion of wearing merely for the sake of wearing them sprang up in Spain. It spread rapidly to the rest of the continent and brought about the transformation of the old thirteenth century spectacles into eyeglasses and eventually into the monocle.

Quicksilver.

Quicksilver is found in veins of rocks, like gold, silver and other metals. Sometimes the tiny globules of the mercury appear in the interstices of the rock, but usually it is found in the form of cinnabar, a chemical compound containing 13.8 per cent of sulphur and 86.2 per cent mercury. When pure and reduced to a powder it is a bright red color.

The principal uses of quicksilver are for removing free gold and silver in placer and quartz mining, for manufacturing vermillion paints and dyes, for backing mirrors, for making thermometers and many other scientific instruments.

HARDWARE!

—:o:—

Pure Scotch Manilla Rope for Hay Forks, Hay Fork Pulleys, Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Reaper Machine Oil, Section Files, Grindstones.

PURE PARIS GREEN.

Cleaned Hair for mortar.
Screen Doors and Windows.
20,000 Berry Boxes.
Barn Door and Track Rollers
Ice Cream Freezers, etc.

All Eavetroughing and Job Work promptly done.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

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NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual member of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 8c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

Vol. XXVII, No. 42.

The Store of Quality.

DOMINION DAY.

To celebrate and enjoy it you need to look through your wardrobe. There may be some things you want to add to your holiday dress. Perhaps a new Hat, a new Suit, new Negligee Shirt, new Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Suspenders to brace you up, Belts to hold you in, new White Duck or Flannel Trousers, White or Fancy Washable Vests, Cool Summer Underwear, plain or fancy Socks, a swell silk, colored bordered Handkerchief.

We have made preparations to supply you with all the NEWEST and LATEST

HOLIDAY NEEDS

in MEN'S FURNISHINGS so that you can look just as good, or a little better than the other chap who does not know just where to buy the best. Our Furnishings always have a *distinct feature* about them that you cannot get elsewhere, and there is a satisfaction in wearing them because you know you have something that is not out-of-date or away behind the fashion. Then there is the smiling satisfaction of knowing that it does not cost you any more to dress up in the Best and Latest than it does in the way-backs.

Let us dress you up for Dominion Day. We'll do it so that we won't be ashamed to own that we had a hand in your tog out. We always do our best to make our customers the walking or talking advertisement for

FRED. T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, etc.

The Store of Satisfaction

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Ladies' Cotton Hose, extra heavy, special value 8c. pr.

Ladies' Hose, fast black, 15c., 2 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Hose, extra fine cotton, Hermsdorf dye, cashmere sole, 25c.

Children's Hose, all sizes, 5c., 8c., 10c. to 25c.

Extra value in Ladies' and Children's Summer Vests at 7c., 10c., 15c., 18c. See our special at 10c.

Children's Vests, all sizes, 6c., 8c., 10c. and 15c.

New Lace Curtains, some bargains at 20c., 25c., 35c. 50c. to $1.25. A special value, 3 yd. long, 50c.

A lot of Ginghams to clear at 10c. were 12½c.; at 12½c. were 15c.

Ladies' White Gloves, 25c. and 35c.

Children's White Gloves, in lustre and lace, 15c. and 20c.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Stability of a Company

may be gauged by the class of securities in which its funds are invested. Those of

The Mutual Life of Canada

are all gilt edged, as may be seen from the following list:—

Ledger Assets.

Mortgages	$4,265,533.86
Debentures and First Mortgage Bonds	3,245,401.89
Loans on Policies	1,017,480.99
Cash on hand and in Banks	261,960.60
Real Estate	56,281.08
	$8,846,658.42

S. BURROWS,

Agents wanted. General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

FARM FOR SALE

North Part Lot 8, 9th Concession of Sidney, clay and gravel loam, 10 acres of bush, 1 good well and 2 live springs. Good cottage frame house and 36 x 60 bank barn. Home of late J. W. Brooks. Apply to

CHAS. H. BROOKS,
Lorne Hill, Sask.

FOR SALE.

A good Traction Engine and Separator, in good working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to

J. D. McGEE,
Lot 7, Con. 1, Rawdon.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 50c.

FROM THE COBOURG CAMP

The Brigade Camp at Coburg is now in full force, and is in a most pleasantly located place. The 49th Regiment is one of the lucky ones, the camp lines being thrown into the high dry places, and not a man is dissatisfied. The Stirling company is, as usual, up to strength, and in fine fettle. The boys are one and all on good behavior, and are being complimented daily on their soldierly bearing and attention to duty. One great and popular feature is the Y. M. C. A. tent. Every day after parade the place is crowded with men who wish to read, write, secure refreshment, or play some game. The old Hastings Rifles have reason to be proud of the many deserved compliments passed to them. They are the only Rifles on the grounds, but from the Colonel to the smallest bugler they all show their training, and are one and all a credit to their old county.

The camp is settled down to business now, and the men all hard at work. The church parades on Sunday were all well attended. The weather is perfect. The Stirling boys are all well and happy as larks. None of them have reported to the doctor for any very serious ailment. Mr. A. Moon, as caterer to the officers, is giving perfect satisfaction. The camp will break up on Friday, and the boys will be home on that evening. The men all speak in the highest terms of the way in which their officers treat them. The food and cooking arrangements are splendid. This is beyond doubt the most successful camp held in many years.

No. 2 Company on Monday afternoon last presented Capt. Green with a handsome pair of ebony military brushes, a fountain pen, and a case of perfume.

Agriculturral Associations.

New Law May Put a Number Out of Existence.

Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, is preparing a statement to be sent out to agricultural societies, showing the effect of the legislation respecting them, which was passed at the last session of the House, and which goes into force next year. In brief, it provides that the yearly Government grants, instead of being on a fixed basis as now, shall be made on the basis of the work actually done by the respective organizations for the advancement of agriculture. Superintendent Cowan expressed the opinion that this would greatly tend to discourage the side-show branch of so-called agricultural exhibitions, which has reached large proportions of late years, and may ultimately lead to the dissolution of a large number of agricultural associations and the strengthening of the educational side of those that survive.

Bancroft Items.

From The Times.

A little daughter of Mr. Geo. Hayes, of this village, aged seven years, swallowed part of an alarm clock a couple of weeks ago, and a week later swallowed a twenty-five cent piece. The youngster must have been brought up on a diet of patent breakfast foods.

While blasting rock in the roadway approaching the new bridge at L'Amable some samples of a peculiar looking mineral were thrown out, and Mr. McConnell sent them away to have an assay made. It turned out to be zinc, but whether it exists in paying quantities or not remains to be seen.

Work on the line of railway from L'Amable station on the C. O. R., into the Mineral Range Iron Co's mine at Bessemer will, it is expected, be commenced this week, and will be completed in less than three months. Mr. Farnum has a contract with the big smelter company at the Soo for 30,000 tons, and will proceed to fill this contract as soon as the line is completed.

It is expected that the census now being taken will show the population of Saskatchewan to be greater than that of Manitoba. Never before has any portion of the Dominion made such progress as this Province has during the past two years. The wheat crop of 1906 is expected to amount to between forty and fifty million bushels, and the prairie being broken this summer will double the acreage for next year. Towns are springing up all over as if by magic, and in several instances have attained a population of several thousand during the first year of their existence.

Wellman's Corners

The Women's Institute held their annual meeting in the Orange Hall here on the evening of the 19th. Mrs. P. Welch, of Springbrook, occupied the chair. The first item on the program was a chorus by a number of our best singers. After an address by Mrs. Welch, Mrs. B. Rupert gave a beautiful solo, and was heartily applauded. Mrs. McTavish, of Toronto, was then called upon. Her theme was "The benefit of the Women's Institute," and she handled her subject in a manner that was both pleasing and profitable. Miss Wootton of Wellman's read a most interesting paper on "How to entertain the guest in the home." A quartette by Mrs. W. S. Dracup, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dracup, and Mr. Blake Totton, was given with great taste and expression, Mrs. B. Totton playing the accompaniment, and was highly appreciated. Miss Sheffield, of North Bruce, then gave an address on "Dressing as an art," and a most enjoyable evening was closed by singing "God save the King." Seven names were added to the list of members.

On Wednesday a large number of the members of the Institute secured a carryall and a jolly driver and went to Spring Brook to visit the Institute there. Mrs. McTavish gave an uncommonly clever address on educating the girls. Miss Lilian Sheffield gave a demonstration in the cutting and fitting of dresses. The ladies enjoyed their outing very much, and had a jolly time both coming and going.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tucker visited Mr. and Mrs. B. Rupert last Thursday.

Mr. Robert Totton has returned from Manitoba. Mrs. Totton remains there for another month.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rupert have returned after spending a week at Bath.

We regret that Mr. James Whitton, our Reeve, is at present on the sick list, owing to an accident to his foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller, of Ernesttown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Maybee last week.

Mr. Hugh Morton and Mr. Russell Johnson have gone to the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker, of Warkworth, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rupert on the 15th inst.

Mr. John and Miss Emma Rainnie attended the wedding of Mr. Fred Anderson and Miss McKeown, which took place on the 20th.

Mrs. Jas. McComb, of Spring Brook, district secretary of the Women's Institute, accompanied Mrs. McTavish and Miss Sheffield on the occasion of their meeting here.

Mrs. Wm. Green is quite ill at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Gullett.

Messrs. T. and J. Snarr took in the excursion to Guelph on the 21st inst.

Mrs. Fred Bonter, of Trenton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Hogle.

Mr. Wm. Hogle is laid up with a bad cut on his hand.

Mr. Albert Todd, of Summerberry, Sask., is visiting his relatives here.

Mr. Wm. Hyde, of Trenton, and his daughter, Mrs. Alva Hogle, were guests at Mr. Fred Fanning's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morden Bird, of Stirling, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitton.

Mr. H. Bissonnette of Stirling, and Miss Bessie Lowry of Frankford, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Morton's.

There was a special meeting of the Women's Institute held at the residence of Mrs. W. Anderson on the 26th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Robert Totton; Vice-Pres., Miss Wootton; Sec., Mrs. J. Snarr; assistant Sec., Miss Preston; Directors, Miss Wootton and Mrs. J. Snarr. The next regular meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. John Snarr on July 19th.

Spring Brook.

Mr. Manley McConnell and family left for Saskatchewan on Thursday.

Don't forget the Sabbath School picnic at Healey's Falls on Saturday. All are invited to attend and spend a day on those beautiful grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Joyce buried their 13 months' old baby last Friday.

Sad news reached here on Monday saying that Mr. Wesley Mason, with two other men, were seriously injured by an explosion of the boiler in the box factory which Mr. Mason has been running this summer. Slight hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Mr. David Heath, sr., went to Belleville Hospital on Monday for treatment. He has been ill for some time.

Unknown Friends.

There are many people who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with splendid results, but who are unknown because they have hesitated about giving a testimonial of their experience for publication. These people, however, are none the less friends of this remedy. They have done much toward making it a household word by their personal recommendations to friends and neighbors. It is a good medicine to have in the home and is widely known for its cures of diarrhoea and all forms of bowel trouble. For sale by Morton & Haight.

One Dollar Starts

the ball rolling. If you earn a small salary and save part of it, you are better off than he who earns a larger salary and spends all of it. Take out

A Deposit Book With Us

you will like it; an independent feeling always possesses the man who is thrifty and saves; **we credit interest quarterly on savings accounts.**

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

Sterling Hall.

In this Good Old Summer Time

the popular demand for seasonable novelties and scarce goods is fully met by the "Sterling Hall" assortment. It will afford us pleasure to show you through this week's arrivals of Stylish Summer Goods. Have a look anyway.

A TIMELY SILK BARGAIN.

200 yds. English Liberty Silk, in White, Cream and Colors, just the thing for Waists, good value at 50c. yd., our price 33c. yd.

SWISS SPOT MUSLINS.

Stylish and scarce goods, but we have a full assortment of excellent values at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

NEW RIBBONS.

25 pieces Brilliant Taffeta Ribbons, all colors, 6 in. wide, worth 35c. yd., on sale at 25c. yd.

25 pieces Heavy weight Taffeta, in good colors, 3 in. wide, regular value 15c., very special at 10c. yd.

THE CRESCENT WAIST.

This make affords the very best style, fit and value in White Muslin and Silk Blouses. New arrivals complete our assortment of both long and short sleeves. Prices 75c. to $4.00.

Clothing for Men and Boys.

The STERLING HALL CLOTHING represents the *best* that is made in high-class fabrics and newest, smartest patterns. It is made by work people who know how to do things right, and priced so as to save you some money.

We can interest you in Summer Suits for Men, at $5.00 to $10.00; and Suits for Boys at $2.00 to $5.00.

AUSTRIAN CHINA.

Beautiful goods in hand painted and decorated China, specially imported for presents, now on view in our China Department up-stairs.

OUR BARGAIN EXCHANGE

affords some very special offerings this week. A few are mentioned below but there are many others equally as good which merit inspection.

200 packages Sanitary Toilet Paper, regular 5c. each, on sale 3 pkgs. for 10c.

24 dozen Japan China Salt and Pepper Shakers, regular price 10c. each, on sale at 10c. pair.

1 dozen China Mustard Pots, with spoon, regular 20c. value on sale at 10c. pair.

3 dozen Glass Cake Plates, regular 20c., on sale at 10c. each.

24 dozen Nail Scrub Brushes, reg. 5c. each, on sale at two for 5c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

CLEARING SALE

EVERYTHING MUST GO.

For the NEXT TWO WEEKS we are going to offer several lines of GOODS AT COST, in order to reduce our stock to a proper size.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware and China

can be had at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES from

H. HADLEY,

JEWELLER, OPTICIAN & STATIONER.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has given notice of a bill to repeal the act granting pensions to ex-Ministers.

It is held to be illegal for a license holder to allow a woman behind his bar, even if she is his wife. Inspector Birrell, of Hamilton, investigated and asked the department for a ruling and the illegality was indorsed.

ENVELOPES.—Just received at the News-Argus office a large stock of envelopes. Will be sold by the box, printed or plain, at lowest prices.

Notice to Advertisers.

THE NEWS-ARGUS desires to give the best service possible to its advertisers, but cannot guarantee a change of their advertisements unless copy is received not later than Tuesday evening. Advertisers will kindly take notice and govern themselves accordingly. New advertisements will be accepted on Wednesday.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" " with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.30
The Canadian Dairyman	1.30

The Canadian Dairyman is of special interest to all who are in the dairy business.

☞ Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 45c.

SOLDIERS KILL OFFICERS

A Serious State of Affairs in the Russian Army.

The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg cables as follows:—Schepkin has returned from Bialystok with evidence that minor police officials instigated and organized the massacres, higher officials observing a benevolent neutrality.

Disaffection in the army steadily increases. Two garrison artillery battalions at Sebastopol mutinied, but were disarmed. Soldiers at Krasnoyarsk wounded a colonel and killed a captain. Both had sabred men while in a state of intoxication. At Riazan the mutineers killed nobody, because they aimed high. The mutiny is reported over, all the men's demands having been granted. A strike of the dockers at Rybensk seriously interferes with the grain trade.

DETAILS OF MUTINY.

The Associated Press cables from St. Petersburg:—A serious mutiny, which for a time threatened to place the fortress of Sebastopol in possession of the mutineers was suppressed yesterday, according to a special despatch to The Novoe Vremya. The mutiny was started by a battalion of fortress artillery which declined to obey orders, whereupon the men were promptly disarmed. The two battalions then mutinied and took possession of the guns in the north shore batteries, but on the appearance of several loyal regiments of infantry the mutineers abandoned the idea of fighting and returned to their barracks.

General Nepleuff, commander of the fortress of Sebastopol, is represented to be greatly concerned about the temper of the sailors as well as the soldiers of the fortress.

MORALE OF THE ENTIRE ARMY SHAKEN.

That the morale of the whole army is being shaken by the revolutionary propaganda is proved by the continual extension of the rebellious outbreaks among the troops. It appears to be confirmed that the Boltschoff regiment at Ryazan has driven out its officers and burned the armory. Another report says the soldiers deliberately attacked the officers' club at Ryazan, killing one officer and wounding two others. A panic prevails in the town.

Four companies of the Viborg regiment stationed in St. Petersburg have presented demands which were acceded to, and they have now returned to duty.

The soldiers of the notorious Semenovsky regiment, whose name became synonymous with repression owing to the deeds committed by these troops at Moscow, are reported to have held a meeting and to have decided that they cannot any longer endure the public opprobrium, and must wipe out the stain on the regiment. The tenderness with which the military authorities are treating these and recurring exhibitions of the mutinous spirit among the troops is sufficient evidence that they fear the entire army is infected.

"DOWN WITH THE JEWS."

A despatch from Berlin says: An inhabitant of Bialystok, Russia, who was present during the entire massacres there and who has arrived in Berlin, has given the German-Hebrews' Aid Society an account of the recent events there in part as follows:—

"June 14 was the fortieth anniversary of the compulsory adhesion of many Catholics to the Orthodox Church and a celebration of the event was elaborately planned. The police and military were fully armed, apparently prepared for a conflict. Though there were no visible enemies, the Jews became alarmed and sought hiding places. On Thursday processions of Orthodox Russians and Catholics to the churches began and were apparently passing without incident. Later an uproar began at one part of the processions, and the rumor spread that the Jews had thrown a bomb into the crowd and were tearing a Russian priest to pieces. The crowd shouted 'Down with the Jews!' and thereupon roughs armed with clubs entered the nearest Jewish houses and brought the inmates out, destroying whatever they found within.

"The military in the meanwhile began firing upon the houses of prominent Jewish townsmen, and Jews were hauled from their houses, beaten to death and their bodies mutilated beyond recognition.

"The Jewish shops in the vicinity in the meanwhile were plundered, ruffians taking away all the portable valuables. Furniture, mirrors and pianos were demolished and the remains thrown into the street."

The account goes on to tell vividly of the revolting scenes that followed.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Supplementary estimates to the amount of $4,667,916 for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, were tabled, making a total of $72,604,463 to be voted for the period named. Of this $54,184,698 is chargeable to consolidated fund, and $18,419,765 chargeable to capital.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Accompanying these supplementaries is a further estimate of $85,340 for he current fiscal year. The biggest items chargeable to capital are:—The Intercolonial Railway, $1,011,000; public works, $447,200; Dominion lands for surveys, $75,000; railways and canals, $214,550; public works, marine, $737,200. Appropriations chargeable to income are:—Civil government, $22,451; legislation, $13,850; arts, agriculture and statistics, $155,000; quarantine, $109,975; militia and defence, $152,233; railways and canals, $71,277; public works, $1,233,806.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Following are among the chief items of interest:—

Toward the establishment and maintenance of additional branch agricultural stations, $20,000.

Quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (revote), $70,000.

Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, $50,000.

Grant to Charlottetown Exhibition, 1906, $10,000.

Fitting up militia camp grounds, $35,000.

Construction of new rifle ranges, $25,000.

Completion of works at Halifax and Esquimalt, $25,000.

Welland Canal, electric lighting and power plant, $50,000.

Deepening portions of summit level, $70,000.

Construction of culvert and dock at Welland, $50,000.

Purchase of cars for the Governor-General, $39,000.

Trent Canal improvements, $15,500.

Addition to Supreme Court library, Ottawa, $20,000.

Dredging, Ontario and Quebec, $170,000.

Completion and delivery of additional ice-breaker in lower St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, $75,000.

Breaking ice, Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, $30,000.

Building and maintenance fish breeding establishments, great lakes, $12,000.

Cost of an estimation of the present value of gold gravels in the Klondike, $12,000.

Expenses of Life Insurance Commission, $10,000.

Royal Commission to investigate grain trade, $10,000.

ONTARIO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Ontario gets the following votes for public buildings:—

Alexandria public building, reconstruction of portions destroyed by fire, $9,000.

Amherstburg public building, improvements and repairs, $1,000.

Arnprior public buildings, repairs and improvements, $2,000.

Barrie public building, renovating interior, etc., $1,000.

Belleville public building, additions, alterations, and repairs to postoffice fittings, etc., $2,000.

Hamilton postoffice, alterations to building, etc. (revote), $6,000.

Galt public building, additional accommodation, alterations to postoffice fittings, etc., to complete, $1,500.

Niagara Falls public building, improvements, $1,000.

Port Arthur public building, improvements, $4,000.

St. Catharines public building, improvements, including renewal of plumbing, etc., $4,000.

St. Thomas Drill Hall, grading grounds, $3,000.

Toronto Custom House, Government share of paving Esplanade in front of Custom House property (revote), $3,315.

Toronto Drill Hall and Armories, Government share of paving University and Chestnut streets (revote), $1,900.

Toronto postal station B—Improvements and repairs, $1,500.

Toronto postal station C—Government share of cost of street pavements, etc., $500.

Toronto Postoffice—Work of restoration to make good damage done by fire, $25,000.

Windsor Dominion buildings—To pay municipal corporations for local improvements, $1,771.78.

HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for harbor improvements in Ontario are:—

Colchester—Completion of wharf improvements, $2,000.

Collingwood—Harbor improvements, $20,000.

Cumberland wharf — Improvements, $1,100.

Echo Bay wharf—To complete, $800.

Magnetawan—Wharf on River Magnetawan, $1,000.

Mallorytown landing piers—Repairs and additions to, $1,500.

McGregor's Creek—Renewal of bank protection works, $3,000.

Mitchell's Bay—Improvements, $3,000.

Jordan harbor—Towards erection steel bridge of increased span over Twenty-mile Creek, $1,500.

Addition to Monetteville wharf, on Lake Nipissing, $900.

Removal of boulders from Magnet Channel, north shore Lake Superior, $1,000.

North Bay wharf—Replanking, $1,200.

Oliphant wharf—Improvements, $600.

Penetanguishene — Wharf improvements, $1,000.

Point Edward—Dredging, $5,250.

River Thames—Wharf near mouth of river, additional amount, $800.

Roach's Point—Wharf, $3,200.

Sault Ste. Marie wharf—Dredging approaches, $50,000.

Sault Ste. Marie wharf—Improvements, $5,000.

Severn River—Deepening over rocky shoal at Washago, $400.

Silverwater, Manitoulin Island — Wharf, additional revote, $1,500.

Steamboat route on south side of Parry Sound Island, Georgian Bay—Repairs to piers, $2,500.

Toronto harbor—Works at eastern entrance, balance due Contractors Murray and Cleveland, $63,685.

Wendover wharf—Reconstruction of ice pier, $2,000.

Wiarton breakwater — Additional amount for reconstruction of superstructure in concrete and stone filling, $4,000.

Winnipeg River — Improvements, $10,000.

Among the mail subsidies is an item of $1,500 to provide for steam communication with Pelee Island.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. Alcorn's efforts to bring the express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Committee promise to be successful. His bill was repeatedly challenged in the House as being unconstitutional, and it was decided to get the opinion of the Minister of Justice upon the subject. Mr. Aylesworth evidently agreed with Mr. Alcorn, as Mr. Emmerson has given notice of a series of amendments to the Railway Act practically embodying Mr. Alcorn's bill.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE BILL.

Dr. Roddick stated to the Drug Committee that a good many deaths of infants were due indirectly to soothing syrups. Sometimes it killed it directly. The committee finished taking evidence and will report a bill to the House. A preliminary draft bill was submitted from the Inland Revenue Department. Henry Watters, druggist, of Ottawa, said that 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the proprietary medicines were harmless and useless.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

The usual batch of railway subsidies was brought down by the Minister of Railways. They call for subsidies of $3,200 per mile up to a cost of $15,000 per mile for construction, and above that sum 50 per cent. of the cost of construction up to a maximum of $6,400 per mile. There are 43 lines to be subsidized. They cover a length of 2,885 miles and on the basis of the minimum subsidy of $3,200 per mile represent a total of $9,320,000, including a lump subsidy to the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

NOT ENOUGH MEN FOR HARVEST.

Cry For Help Will be Great, Says Immigration Official.

A Winnipeg despatch says:: "Not for many years has there been such a shortage of labor as this season," said J. J. Golden, Provincial Commissioner of Immigration, on Thursday. "There has been so much railway construction in progress and the roads are so hard up for men that they are snatching up every available hand. However, even with the railways eliminated, it would be impossible this summer to supply the demands throughout Manitoba and the West for farm help to gather the harvests. Even now we cannot meet the demand, and as the summer advances the cry for help is going to be enormous. My estimate now is that there will be needed at least from 20,000 to 25,000 men to harvest the crops."

Among the immigrants who will arrive in Winnipeg on Saturday will be thirty-two fishermen from Stornoway, of the Island of Lewis, which belongs to the Hebrides group. The immigration authorities are puzzled where to place the fishermen from the faraway islands as they know nothing of farming.

CHURCH GUTTED BY FIRE.

Hamilton's Central Presbyterian Badly Damaged.

A Hamilton despatch says: Central Church, the leading Presbyterian church here, situated at Jackson and McNab streets, was gutted by fire early on Wednesday morning. The fire, which was supposed to have been caused by electric wires, broke out shortly before 1 o'clock. There was some delay in giving the alarm, and when the firemen arrived they had work cut out for them. The smoke was so dense that it was hard to locate the fire, but after water was poured into the building for some time flames burst out of the front and side windows, which were all blown out. The firemen prevented the flames from spreading to the Sunday school, but the inside was gutted. The loss will be heavy. The church was built many years ago, and was one of the handsomest in the city, having been improved several years ago. A short time since a fine new organ was installed. Rev. Dr. Lyle is the pastor.

CATHEDRAL DESTROYED.

Magnificent Structure at Nicolet, Que., a Prey to Flames.

A despatch from Nicolet, Que., says: Fire broke out in the cathedral on Thursday night, utterly destroying the magnificent structure, together with the old parish church, Convent of the Sisters of Assumption and the residence of Monsiegneur Suzor, late Bishop of Nicolet. The loss is estimated at about $400,000, on which there was partial insurance. Three hundred Sisters were in the convent when the fire broke out, but they had time to escape, not, however, before many had fainted and some of the older ones had become hysterical. Fortunately, the children who go there to study had returned to their homes for holidays. It is not known how the fire originated. The local fire brigade was quite overpowered, but assistance came from St. Hyacinthe.

WILL ENFORCE LOCAL OPTION.

The Government Appoints a Special Inspector.

A Toronto despatch says: In the appointment of J. A. Ayearst, of Thamesville, to be Provincial Inspector, under the Liquor License Act, the Ontario Government has again exemplified its desire to enforce fully the law as it is at present. This new official will be employed for the special purpose of seeing that there are no violations or evasions of the statutes in local option districts. Such a position was provided for by the Liquor License Act, as it stood, prior to the amendments of last session, but no steps were taken to fill it. The duty of seeing that liquor was not sold in local option municipalities was left to the inspectors of licenses within whose jurisdiction such places existed. These officers are not absolved from that duty now, but they will have the aid of a new authority, who will travel about the province, visiting local option districts.

CAR RAN AMUCK IN STREET.

Dashed Into Vehicles Crowded With Excursionists.

A despatch from London, England, says: One of the worst disasters in the history of electric tramway traction in this country occurred on Saturday in the vicinity of thefamous Highgate Archway. One of the Middlesex County Council's splendidly equipped trams got out of control and dashed at fearful speed down the incline. On the way down it crashed into and overturned a funeral coach and finally dashed into a motor omnibus and another electric tramcar at the foot of Highgate Hill. The two latter vehicles were crowded with Saturday afternoon excursionists. On the way down the car, which had attained a speed of sixty miles an hour, wrecked a number of small vehicles. The motor bus was smashed to pieces and hurled through a neighboring shop front. There were extraordinary scenes of panic. The dead and injured were lying about like soldiers on a battlefield. Three persons were killed on the spot and some forty injured. Some of the latter are not expected to recover.

DEAD UNDER CAR.

A Prominent Citizen of Montreal Was Run Over.

A despatch from Montreal says: John Morrison, one of the best known citizens of Montreal, was knocked down and killed by a street car on St. Lawrence Main Street on Sunday morning. Mr. Morrison, who was in his 74th year, had been out for a walk and was returning home. While crossing Pine Avenue, on the main street, a car on its way down town came along, and before Mr. Morrison, who was not very active, could get out of the way, he was caught by the car and dragged under the wheels, both of his legs being severed. He was dead when removed from under the car. Deceased was a noted character in his way, and had been a familiar figure in financial circles for many years. When in his 69th year, Mr. Morrison, who had been a bachelor up to this age, married a young woman, and as he had no other relatives his large estate will revert to her.

TOLD FRIEND TO FIRE.

William Ryder Shot Dead by Milsey Kincade.

A Sussex, N.B., despatch says: William Ryder, eighteen years old, lies dead at his home at Jordan Mountain, about twelve miles from Sussex, as the result of a shooting accident which occurred on Saturday morning. Ryder and Milsey Kincade, a fourteen-year-old lad, were at the Ryder home, and Ryder passed Kincade his rifle, telling him it was not loaded, and if he doubted it to point it at him and fire. The boy did so, but unfortunately the rifle was loaded, and Ryder fell to the floor unconscious. He died six hours later. The charge entered Ryder's forehead, crushing it in and putting out both eyes. Some shot also lodged in the elbow, which goes to show that he must have had his hand to his forehead when the gun exploded.

KING HAAKON CROWNED.

An Imposing Ceremony in the Old Norse Cathedral.

A Trondhjem despatch says: King Haakon, son of the present King of Denmark, and Queen Maud, daughter of King Edward, were on Friday crowned King and Queen of Norway, in the cathedral here. The coronation ceremonies, which were very elaborate, were conducted by the Bishop of Trondhjem, assisted by the leading Cabinet Ministers and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. After the anointment of His Majesty by the bishop, the latter and Prime Minister Michelsen cojointly placed the crown on his head, after which Foreign Minister Loveland and the bishop conjointly handed him the sceptre. After a prayer offered by the bishop, the latter and Interior Minister Arctander conjointly handed the King the orb, and later War Minister Olsson and the bishop handed the sword of State to his Majesty. These ceremonies were followed by the benediction.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Bad Accident in the Dominion Carriage Works.

A Montreal despatch says: George Fisher, foreman in the priming room of the Dominion Cartridge Company's works at Brownsburg, Que., died on Saturday morning of injuries sustained in an explosion at the works on Friday. At the time of the explosion he was alone, and it is supposed he was engaged, as usual, pouring primers from one box to another, when in some unaccountable manner there was sufficient friction to produce an explosion. Fisher's body when found afterwards was filled with primers, his face and hands being badly lacerated. Almost all his clothing was torn away. He was still alive, but unconscious, and remained in that condition until next morning, when he expired. The priming room was badly wrecked.

MUCH WORSE IN LONDON.

How Cheap Foods Are Made in Meat-preserving Factory.

A despatch from London says: As an outcome of the Chicago meat scandal, the Daily Mail employed Dr. Forbes Ross, a hygienist, to inspect the London meat-preserving factories, and it has printed several reports on the caterers of the best goods. Dr. Ross has now begun an investigation of the methods employed by the makers of German and other cheap food that is sold in the poorer districts. Of three places he visited on Thursday, two, apparently fearing exposure arising from the agitation, were busily installing new hygienic equipments. One, which the report does not name, was in a filthy condition. Every appliance was unsanitary. The details given equal, if they do not eclipse, the worst alleged against the Chicago packing houses.

SUICIDE AT THE FALLS.

Unknown Man Shoots Himself in Queen Victoria Park.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says: An unknown man shot himself through the right temple at the brink of the Horseshoe Falls, in Queen Victoria Park, on Friday evening about 7.30 o'clock. Shortly afterwards he was found dying by a young man named Chamberlain and a companion. The body was slowly slipping into the river. The police were promptly notified, but by the time they arrived life was extinct. An examination of the body revealed no clue to identification. It is that of a man about 65 years of age, five feet nine inches, weighing about 190 pounds, with a light grey beard cut to a point, and wearing a navy blue suit, a fawn-colored fedora hat, and a Masonic pin in the lapel of the coat. All the marks on the clothing had been removed by being cut out. In the vest pocket was a New York pawn-broker's ticket for a watch dated June 20. His general appearance was that of a well-to-do man of refinement. The revolver, a Smith and Westson five-chamber, lay on the ground near the body, with one chamber empty.

MRS. SHAUGHNESSY DEAD.

Mother of C. P. R. President Passes Away at Milwaukee.

A Montreal despatch says: Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, received word on Sunday of the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary Shaughnessy, who passed away at her home, in Milwaukee. The deceased lady, who had been in ill-health for some time, was born in Ireland, but with her husband, the late Thomas Shaughnessy, settled in Milwaukee some 60 years ago.

TO BE HANGED AT REGINA.

Magyar, the Hungarian, Found Guilty of Murder.

A despatch from Oxbow, Sask., says: Vincent Magyar, the Hungarian farm laborer, who shot his employer, Donald Campbell, at Frobisher last March, was on Thursday found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang in Regina September 6. The crime was peculiarly brutal. Magyar was of a sullen disposition, and wished to leave Campbell, who refused to give him his discharge, owing to the approach of seeding. Baulked in his desire, the incensed foreigner walked into the house, got a shotgun and fatally wounded Campbell, who was one of the best known farmers in that district. The murderer put in a plea that he acted in self-defence, stating that Campbell had attacked him with a fork. When the sentence was pronounced the prisoner seemingly was very little affected, only trembling slightly.

SILVER IN BUSHELS.

More Valuable Finds Reported in New Ontario.

A Cobalt despatch says: A rich vein of calcite, carrying galena silver and copper, has been found on lot five, of the township of Ingram, some four miles northeast of Tomstown, in the Wendigo Lake district. The vein averages five inches in width, and has been traced 150 yards in length. Several smaller leads run into it. This find has been verified. Another very rich find comes from the township of Bucke, where an assay of silver shows over 24,000 ounces to the ton. On the Foster property one of the best and largest veins in the district has just been discovered and opened up. It is several inches in width, and is immensely rich in silver.

SCREAM SAVED BABIES' LIVES.

Fifteen Tots Deserted in a House in a Paris Suburb.

A despatch from Paris says: Their ability to scream saved the lives of a number of babies at Bilancourt, a suburb of Paris. People passing by there on Wednesday heard a chorus of terrified infants. The screaming was kept up for hours, and finally someone entered the place and found fifteen babies under two years of age the sole occupants. All were screaming distressfully. They had been alone for twenty-four hours, and were hungry and helpless. The creche was established by Abbe Biagant, who lately upon entering the house found the matron had died suddenly. This so shocked him that he fell dead. The care of the creche then devolved upon a philanthropic, but infirm lady, 80 years of age, a relative of the Abbe. She was so overcome by distress and the overwhelming responsibility that on the day of the Abbe's funeral she fled, leaving the infants to their fate. The babies are now in the foundling hospital.

ALL NEW ZEALAND MOURNED.

Funeral of Premier Seddon a Striking Demonstration.

A despatch from Wellington, N. Z., says: The funeral of Premier Seddon took place here on Thursday and was a striking demonstration of public grief. An enormous number of people followed the hearse on foot to the grave through streets packed with spectators from all parts of the colony. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout New Zealand.

ERROR NEARLY FATAL.

St. Thomas Woman Took Oxalic Acid in Mistake for Medicine.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: Mrs. John Miller, Talbot Street, narrowly escaped death on Sunday by taking oxalic acid in mistake for medicine. She was found in an unconscious condition, but prompt medical aid saved her life.

The Provincial Government has declared the Temagami forest reserve to be a mining division.

Mr. Justice Osler has been appointed Chairman of the commission for the revision of the Ontario statues.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 26. — Flour — Ontario —Exporters bid $3.15 for 90 per cent patents buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.20. Manitoba—First patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers' $3 to $4.

Wheat — Ontario — No. 2 white, 82½c bid, C.P.R.; No. 2 mixed, 82c bid, C. P. R.; offered at 83c, G. T. R.

Wheat—Manitoba — Offered at 87½c, Owen Sound, or Point Edward; No. 2 northern, offered at 84½c.

Peas—No. 2, 82c bid, outside.

Oats — No. 2 white offered at 40c, outside; 39½c bid.

Corn—No. 2 yellow offered at 61c, Toronto, to arrive.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — The market retains an easy tone, and is quoted unchanged.

Creamery, prints	20c to 21c
do solids	19c to 20c
Dairy, prints	16c to 17c
Rolls	15c to 16c
Tubs	14c to 16c

Cheese — The tendency of the market continues easy. Prices here are quoted unchanged at 11½c to 12c for new, and 14½c to 15c for old.

Eggs—The damp weather has resulted in very heavy shrinkage, on account of the mixed quality of the eggs coming forward. Sales are now being made at 17c to 18c.

Potatoes —Are unchanged and fairly firm in tone. Ontario, 70c to 85c out of store; eastern Delawares at 85c to 97½c; Quebec, 78c and Nova Scotia at 75c.

Baled Hay—Held a firm tone, and is quoted unchanged at $10 per ton for No. 1 timothy and $7.50 to $8 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Unchanged at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 26.—Grain — Demand for Manitoba wheat from foreign sources was limited to-day and business was quiet.

Oats — No. 2, 43½c to 43¾c; No. 3, 42½c to 43c; No. 4, 41½c to 42½c.

Peas—78c f.o.b. per bushel, 78 per cent

Corn—No. 3 mixed, 56½c; No. 3 yellow, 57½c ex track.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.10 to $4.20; winter wheat patents, $4.10 to $4.30; straight winter wheat patents, $4.30 to $4.50; straight roller, $3.90 to $4.20; do., in bags, $1.85 to $2; extras, $1.50 to $1.70.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran in bags, $16.50 to $17; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $17; shorts, $20 to $20.50; milled mouille, $21 to $25; straight grain mouille, $25 to $27 per ton

Rolled Oats—Per bag, $2.10 to $2.20; in car lots; cornmeal, $1.30 to $1.40 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $9.50 to $10; No. 2, $8.50 to $9; clover, mixed, $7.50 to $8, and pure clover, $7 to $8.

Eggs—The market is steady in tone under a fair demand. No. 1 candled selling at 17c to 18c, and No. 2 at 16½c to 17c.

Provisions—Barrels of heavy Canada short cut pork, $23; light short cut, $21.50; barrels clear fat back, $22.50; compound lard, 7¼c to 8c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 16c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50; alive, $7.65 to $7.75 per 100 pounds.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 26. — Flour — Quiet. Wheat — Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, 88c; Winter offerings light; No. 3 red, 90c Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn, 56¾c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 45¾c. Barley—Choice Western offered 60c. Rye—Stronger; No. 2, 61½ to 67c in store.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 26. — Wheat — Spot firm; No. 2 red, 95c in elevator and 95c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 92½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Manitoba, 91½c f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 26.—Trading was active at the City Cattle Market to-day, though there was not a large supply of choice stock offering.

Export Cattle—Occasional lots were not let go for less than $5.25, though the $5 and $5.25 prices ruled. In general, choice ran from $5 to $5.25; medium to good $4.85 to $5.10; bulls, $4 to $4.40; cows, $3.75 to $4.25.

Butchers' Cattle — Choice lots brought $4.90 per cwt.; coarse fat cattle were easy in tone, as were also cows; picked quoted at $4.65 to $4.90; good to choice, $4.40 to $4.65; bulls, $3.25 to $3.75; cows, $3.75 to $4.25; canners, $1.75 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders — Choice $3.50 to $3.75; common $2.75 to $3.25; shorkeep feeders, $4.75 to $4.90; heavy feeders, $4.65 to $4.75; stockers, $3.25 to $3.75; stock bulls, $2 to $2.25.

Milch Cows — They brought from $25 to $45 according to quality. Choice sold at $40 to $45; common, $25 to $35; springers, $25 to $40.

Calves — Prices from 3¾c to 5¾c per pound.

Sheep and Lambs — Export ewes are quoted at $4.25 to $4.50; bucks at $3.50 to $3.75, while spring lambs were steady at $3.50 to $6

Hogs — Quotations at 15c per cwt. down at $7.25 for selects and $7 for lights and fats, fed and watered. Dealers say prospects are for still lower prices.

VETERANS COMMUTE GRANTS.

Applications for Cash Payment Instead of Land Are Being Received.

A despatch from Toronto says: Large numbers of veterans are applying to the Government for the right to exchange their certificates for land grants for a cash payment of $80. Under the legislation of last session, old soldiers who have received the scrip and have not located their property may commute their grant for that sum of money. It looked at first as if few were going to avail themselves of this opportunity, but now the requests are coming in readily. As soon as the applications are certified by the military land grants branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, the treasury issues cheques without delay.

LETTER FROM DICKENS

AN OLD COMMUNICATION ON PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Started Agitation That Eventually Brought About Their Abolition.

Charles Dickens was so horror-stricken by the revolting spectacles seen among the enormous crowd, gathered to witness the hanging of fellow human beings, that he wrote a powerful letter, which was published in the London Dispatch, protesting against public executions. The great novelist's letter is of particular interest as it not only gives a graphic picture of the horrors of that scene, but it started that agitation which never ceased until nineteen years later, in 1868, executions were no longer carried out in public. Charles Dickens wrote:—

AN EYE WITNESS.

Mr. Editor,—I was a witness of the execution at Horsemonger-lane. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through the night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I do not address you on the subject with any intention of discussing the abstract question of capital punishment or any of the arguments of its opponents or advocates. I simply wish to turn this dreadful experience to some account for the general good, by taking the readiest and most public means of adverting to an intimation given by Sir G. Grey in the last session of Parliament, that the Government might be induced to give its support to a measure making the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity within the prison walls (with such guarantees for the last sentence of the law being inexorably and surely administered as should be thoroughly satisfactory to the public at large) and of most earnestly beseeching Sir G. Grey, as a solemn duty which he owes to society, and a responsibility which he cannot for ever put away, to originate such a legislative change himself.

HORRORS OF GIBBET.

I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight the shrillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of girls and boys already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching and laughing and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on negro melodies, with substitution of "Mrs. Manning" for "Susannah," and the like were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behavior. Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment.

IMAGE OF THE DEVIL.

When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so unexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering in the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there was no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts. I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing ingenuity could devise to be done in this city in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralization as was enacted outside Horsemonger lane jail, is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by unknown or forgotten. And when in our prayer of thanksgiving for the season, we are humbly expressing before God our desire to remove moral evils from the land I would ask your readers to consider whether it is not time to think of this one, and to root it out.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Devonshire-terrace,
Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1849.

PRINCE'S MENAGERIE.

Indian Gifts Which Will Shortly be Seen at Zoological Gardens.

Within the next few days the fine collection of animals and birds presented to the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour is expected to arrive in England.

This somewhat considerable menagerie, consisting of gifts made to the Prince by various rajahs, will be housed temporarily, if not permanently, at the Zoological Gardens.

Among the animals are elephants, lion cubs, tigers, pumas, bears, rhinoceroses, buffaloes and antelopes, whilst the birds include several rare specimens hitherto unknown in England.

In preparation for the collection several additional sheds have been erected and paddocks constructed near the north gate of the gardens.

SUMMER FAG.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Best Tonic for Summer.

The long, hot summer thins the blood and leaves you weary, worn and wretched. Nothing can cure that summer fag except Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—because they actually make new blood and thus strengthen every organ and every tissue in the body. Every dose fills you with new strength, new energy, new life. Purgative pills only weaken you more. Common tonics only stimulate for the moment. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, and nothing but good, pure rich red blood can brace you to stand the summer. That is why you should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now. Mr. W. J. Norfolk, White Horse, Yukon Territory, says: "I am thirty-nine years of age and have been an athlete who scarcely knew the meaning of illness. Last year, however, my health gave way. I became nervous, did not sleep well and grew as weak as a kitten. It seemed as though I was completely worn out. I tried several so-called tonics, but it was only a waste of money, for they did me no good. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they put me on my feet again, and gave me new health and strength."

Every weak and easily tired man and woman will find new health, new strength and new energy through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure all blood and nerve diseases like anaemia, nervous exhaustion, headaches and backaches, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism and the special ailments that afflict most growing girls and women of mature years. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ANCIENT IRISH CAVES.

Furnish Many Facts About Early Inhabitants of Island.

There has just been published by the Royal Irish Academy a bulky report on the result of three years' exploration work among the caves of County Clare. No fewer than 70,000 specimens of bones were forwarded in parcels to the Dublin Museum for identification. Each of these parcels were carefully labelled, bearing a number corresponding with a map of the cave giving the exact position and depth from the surface at which the specimens were obtained. The bulk of the material collected consisted of bones of various animals, including man, and these throw an interesting light on the old-time fauna of Ireland. Among the more important mammalian remains were bones of brown bear, wolf, Arctic fox, Arctic lemming, Irish elk, red deer, reindeer, ox, and wild bear.

One rather surprising discovery is that the bones of the wild cat, which occurred in some numbers, belonged not to the European, but to an African species, known as the Caffre cat (Felis ocreata). The larger of these caves furnished dwelling places for prehistoric men, for arrowheads and other implements of flint and bone, as well as bronze ornaments, have been recovered, many in a perfect state of preservation; and these were associated with human remains. From the form of the bones of the ankle joint it would appear that these skeletons represent the remains of people who habitually assumed a squatting posture, as is done by many savage races to-day. Charcoal and burnt stones afford further evidence as to the use of these caves.

Ornaments belonging to the early Christian era, including a gold bracelet, bronze pin and buckle, show that these same caves were used, at least temporarily, by much later generations of men. Artificially fractured bones of the Irish elk and reindeer show that these animals were hunted, at any rate, by the earliest human inhabitants of the island; but they probably were soon exterminated. Wolves, however, survived until comparatively recent times. The exact date of their final extermination is not known, but they existed in the great forests on the borders of Wicklow and Carlow as late as the year 1700, and it is supposed that they finally became extinct about 1776.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

In thousands of homes throughout Canada there are bright, thriving children who have been made well and are kept well by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. In many homes parents say this medicine saved a precious little life. Dr. A. Danais, L.D.S., Riviere du Loup, Que., says: "At the age of five months we thought our little girl dying. Nothing we did for her helped her until we gave her Baby's Own Tablets, and only those who have seen her can realize what a change this medicine has wrought in our child. She is now about eighteen months old, eats well, sleeps well and is a lively, laughing child, and weighs 37 pounds. We always keep the Tablets in the house now for we know their great value." If mothers wish to feel absolutely safe, they should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house always. They cure all the minor ailments of children and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AWFUL SLEEPING SICKNESS.

African Game Hunters Now Run a Deadly Risk.

To the excitement of big game hunting in Africa there will henceforth be added the knowledge that the hunter risks contracting one of the most dreadful of all known diseases—sleeping sickness—dreadful because it is incurable and ultimately fatal. Until very recently it had been supposed that Europeans were immune, but it has recently been proved that this belief was wrong. Sleeping sickness is caused by a parasitic protozoan known as "trypanosome," which infests the blood and the spinal cord. These minute but terrible organisms are carried and distributed by the bite of a species of tsetse fly. This terror has appeared in Uganda only within the last year or two, having made its way along the river systems from the west coast of Africa. Yet during the first two years of its appearance in Uganda no less than 20,000 of the native inhabitants have fallen victims.

SUSPICIOUS.

Little Sarah—Oh, pa! here's burglars in the house! I stuck my chewing gum on the bedpost and I can't find it!

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The population of Greater London is 6,581,000, or 61 per acre.

There are now four septuagenarian judges on the English Bench.

Hunsden House, Harts, which was converted into a royal palace by Henry VIII., is being offered for sale.

A small motor-car has recently been adopted for the purpose of business by a firm of chimney sweepers in Essex.

A judge in the Clerkenwell County Court has decided that a bicycle for a domestic servant is not a necessity.

The Dorset County Council has passed a by-law to prevent the destruction of ferns and wild flowers by the wholesale taking of roots in the rural districts.

After being lost for some time, a cheque for £208, sent by a London stockbroker to a firm in Merthyr Tydvil, was recently discovered in a rubbish heap.

A thrush's nest built under a railway carriage has been discovered at Torrington (Devon) Station. The carriage had been in daily use between Torrington and Exeter for a fortnight. One egg was found in the nest.

For stealing an egg, value 2d., nine years ago, a man has just been summoned at Wycombe County Police Court. He had to pay 5s. costs. Defendant went through the South African campaign.

At a wedding presentation at Norwich, the head of the firm was presented with a gift from the manager and staff of twenty-eight employees. The staff represented 760 years of service, an average of over twenty-six years each.

General Lord Methuen, in the course of an address at the Army Temperance Association, said he had tried total abstinence himself lately for three months, and he found at the end of that time in playing racquets his eye was better and his wind also.

The London Metropolitan Water Board sued a number of customers for payment of water rates in the Westminster County Court, among the defendants being a Fish, Gudgeon, Haddock, Hallpike, Ponder, Eddie, Wells, Leakey, and Pipe.

THE KILLARNEY OF AMERICA.

Nestling in a frame of beautifully wooded shores lies a series of beautiful lakes 145 miles north of the city of Toronto, Ontario, and known as the "Lake of Bays Region." A chain of seven lakes studded with lovely islands, with hotels throughout the district and a good steamboat service to all points attracts the tourist, angler and sportsman. Just the out-of-the-way sort of place to visit during the summer months. For all particulars and free illustrated publication apply to J. D. McDonald, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Many a pleasant lawyer is compelled to do the cross-question act.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

It is surprising how many really good people there are in this wicked world—if one can take their word for it.

They Never Knew Failure.— Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

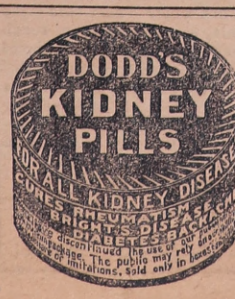
Beck (despondently): "I said something my wife didn't like and she hasn't spoken to me for two days." Peck (cagerly): "Can you remember what it was you said?"

Yes, indeed, "blood will tell," when blotches and incrustations mark the skin. Weaver's Cerate and Weaver's Syrup make short work of all blood and skin troubles.

CAREFUL.

Friend: "Haven't you named the baby yet?"

Proud Mother: "No; we must be very careful to give him a nice one, because there will be so many named after him when he is Premier."



AROUND THE WORLD.

Strange and Curious Things in Foreign Lands.

"An amusing scene was witnessed in the fourth magistrate's court the other day," says the Straits Times of Singapore. "A Javanese was arraigned on a charge of theft. As the man entered the dock, he threw on the ground a hen's egg and then commenced to chew some 'sereh.' This was supposed to work a spell on the magistrate and cause him to discharge the accused. Unfortunately for the schemes of the Javanese, he was seen by the Malay constable in charge of him. This Malay seized the Javanese by the throat and choked him until he spat up the 'sereh' and so broke the spell. The case was postponed."

A correspondent of the Pekin and Tientsin Times writes:—"I asked a friendly Chinaman the other day why he was burning some books he had been reading. His reply was that they were the old-fashioned sort, and should they be found later in his possession he would be regarded by the new school as one who did not sympathize with the new regime. This, you see, is turning the tables the other way. A few years ago to be seen with anything foreign was dangerous."

A large white swan recently killed a young woman in Geneva, Switzerland. One wintry day the girl was crossing a bridge in that city when the swan, driven headlong by the gale, collided with her. The great bird's beak struck the young woman in the ear. Her injuries were so severe that she died three days later.

If a woman's credit is good at a dry goods store she never argues about the price.

A Purely Vegetable Pill. —Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excess in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

HOUSEKEEPER.

"They say his wife is a good housekeeper."

"Yes, she kept his house all right when he failed last spring. But of course he had to put it in her name."

If You are Nervous and irritable take "Ferrovim," the great nerve and blood tonic; you will be a new person by the time you have used a bottle. All dealers.

"Did you say your husband was out looking for work?" "No; I believe he's out looking at work. There are some men digging a cellar down at the corner, and he doesn't seem able to get any further."

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

HELPING HER PA.

"Young man,' said Miss Spooner's father, "I want you to know that I always close up the house and turn out all lights at 10 o'clock."

"Indeed?" replied Mr. Nervy; "well, don't bother to-night, sir. I'll attend to that for you."

To Know is To Prevent. — If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil they would escape muscular rheumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

EMPLOYED ANOTHER.

The Preacher: "I hope you never lie about your business."

The Merchant: "Never—but I have a very optimistic "ad writer."

$1000 PILE CURE

A Thousand Dollar Guarantee goes with every bottle of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid—the only certain cure for every form of Piles.

George Cook, St. Thomas, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me of a very bad case of Piles of over ten years' standing. I had tried everything but got no permanent cure till I used Hem-Roid. I had Blind and Bleeding Piles, and suffered everything. Ointments and local treatments failed, but Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cured me perfectly."

Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally which removes the cause of Piles. $1.00, all druggists, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 7

KAFFIR WOMAN'S COURAGE.

One of the first explorers of the interior of South Africa was William Cotton Oswell, a noted hunter and a friend of Livingstone, to whom he rendered important aid. In his biography the following story was given from one of his African letters: An incident highly creditable to Kaffir womanhood occurred just as we reached Mabotse. The women, as is their custom, were working in the fields, for they hoe, and the men sew. A young man standing by the edge of the bush, was chatting with them. A lioness sprang on him, and was carrying him off, when one of the women ran after him, caught her by the tail and was dragged for some distance. Hampered by the man in her mouth and the woman behind her, she slackened her pace, whereupon her assailant straddled over her back and hit her across the nose and head with a heavy, short-handled hoe until she dropped her prey and slunk to cover. The man was the woman's husband. Would Mrs. Smith do as much for Mr. Smith? Could she do more?

Customer: "Are you sure that this is real crocodile-skin?" Dealer: "Absolutely certain, madam! I shot the crocodile myself." Customer: "It looks rather soiled." Dealer: Naturally, madam. That is where it struck the ground when it tumbled out of the tree!"

THE SUNLIGHT WAY

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals—indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing properties of soap that is nothing but soap.

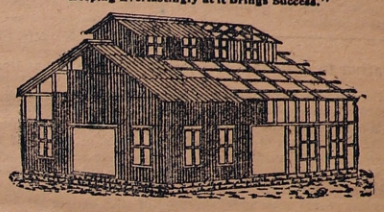
Equally good with hard or soft water.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint. 155

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

Corrugated Iron.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON is made on a **36,000 lb. press** (the only one in Canada) one corrugation at a time, and is guaranteed true and straight to size.

We carry a **600 ton stock in Oshawa, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London** and can ship ordinary requirements the same day order is received.

Made in 1 inch, 2 inch or 2½ inch corrugations in sheets any length up to 10 feet in 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18 gauge both Painted and Galvanized.

This class of material is most suitable for fireproofing **Barns, Factory, Mill and Warehouse Buildings** and is water and wind proof.

Corrugated Ridges, Lead Washers and Galvanized Nails carried in stock. Send Specifications to your nearest office for catalogues and prices.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont	Toronto, Ont.	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Vancouver, B.C.
767 Craig St.	423 Sussex st.	11 Colborne st.	69 Dundas st.	76 Lombard st.	615 Pender st.

Write your Nearest Office.—HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS—OSHAWA, Ont

Largest makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials under the British Flag.

LANDS In Western Canada

Two corners sections, selected lands in Saskatchewan, only 8 miles from two railways, C.P.R. & G.T.P. Strong soil, 90 per cent. plough land, spring creek, no sloughs. About 40 miles N.E. of Indian Head. Price $10.50 per acre. Write for map and full particulars.

R. PARSONS, 01 Wellesley Street, Toronto, Canada.

NOBODY IN PARTICULAR.

"Who is that man with your mother?"

"That ain't a man; that's father."

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

EFFECTS OF HEAT ON MILK.

Doctor Jensen, chief of the Swiss bureau of superintendence over the milk industry, says that it is a common error to suppose that milk submitted for a considerable time to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is better for nourishment than that boiled for a short time. When the heating is prolonged the alteration in the valuable properties of the milk begins as low as 100 degrees, but with quick heating it does not begin below 110 degrees. Tuberculosis bacilli are destroyed by heating to 150 degrees for five minutes, and such heating does not alter the properties of the milk. Doctor Jensen advises that the pasteurization of milk be done in the home, and but shortly before the milk is used, care being taken not to go above the temperature necessary to kill the pathogenic germs.

are *economical* as well as good. You don't pay for bone or gristle when you buy them.

Nothing goes into a Libby can but clean, lean, well-cooked meat that is ready to eat.

Libby's Products are time and trouble and money-savers—and appetite stimulators.

Libby's Boneless Chicken with Mayonnaise Dressing makes a *quick* salad, yet as delicious a one as you ever ate. It is *all* chicken, and all *good* chicken—mostly white meat.

Try it when you're hurried or hungry.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Lieutenant: "Who's the idiot that told you to leave that pile of rubbish in front of headquarters?" Recruit: "It was the colonel, sir." Lieutenant: "Very well, leave it there; but your leave will be stopped for four days for calling the colonel an idiot."

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kind of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

"I wouldn't be a donkey if I were you," said Jenkins to a friend. "If you were me you wouldn't be a donkey, of course," was the telling reply.

Wilson's FLY PADS

ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED

A BUSHEL OF FLIES

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
MONTREAL

FOR LAMP OIL ECONOMY
USE Sarnia Prime OIL White

No real need to buy the more expensive oils if GOOD BURNER is used and KEPT CLEAN.

If you want a BIG LIGHT—THREE OR FOUR GAS JETS IN ONE—

TRY A Queen City Oil Lamp BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

For Sale by Dealers

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., LIMITED Toronto.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES

The Dominion Government has given notice of railway subsidies to be voted this session amounting to over nine million dollars. As railway subsidies as a rule go directly into the pockets of the promoters, this is a waste of money that should cease.

The Ontario subsidies are: The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, from Little Current to Sudbury, 64 miles, $201,800.

Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, from Sault Ste. Marie to C. P. R. and branch line, 200 miles, $640,000.

Nepigon Railway, 80 miles, $256,000.

Sharbot Lake to Bathurst Station, 41 miles, $131,000.

Owen Sound to Meaford, 30 miles, $96,000.

Kingston to Ottawa, 161 miles, $515,-000.

Lake Superior, Long Lake, and Albany, 10 miles, $32,000.

Ontario Northern and Temagami, 50 miles $160,000.

Bay of Quinte Railway, 20 miles, $64,000.

Manitoulin and North Shore Railway from a point between Little Current and Sudbury to the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway, 130 miles, $416,000.

Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie, $86,800.

Toronto, Lindsay, and Pembroke, Golden Lake to Bancroft, 51 miles, $163,200.

Interprovincial and James Bay Railway, Lake Temiskaming at terminus C. P. R., 50 miles, $160,000.

Immigration to Canada.

Over 45,000 immigrants have landed at Quebec since navigation opened the first week in May, and on the whole they are easily the finest class of immigrants that have ever come into the Dominion by the St. Lawrence.

In number this is 15,000 in excess of the same period last year, but the greatest difference is in the class of immigrant that has been secured this year.

In former years at least 60 per cent. of the arrivals at Quebec were from the Continental countries, while this year such a very large proportion of the immigrants have come from different parts of Great Britain that it cannot be said that over 6 per cent. are from the European countries.

A prominent Government immigration official expressed the opinion that over 90 per cent. of those who have arrived so far this year are from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the great majority of them were young men and women, who were on their way to make homes for themselves in the Canadian North-West.

The superiority of the new settlers from the British Isles in point of physical fitness, education, and respectability is most apparent, and there is every indication that the greater number of them will make very desirable citizens.

An interesting development of the immigration business to the port of Montreal this year is the increase in the number of French immigrants arriving over the Havre and Montreal service. So far this season quite a few hundred of these natives of old France have arrived, and the majority intend to settle in the northern parts of the Province of Quebec. It is stated that if the new settlers find conditions favorable here a still larger number will follow next year. Owing to the development of the passenger traffic, the Allan Company have been obliged to place large steamers on the French route.

Regulation of Express Rates.

The general public will view with satisfaction the vesting of the control of express charges in the Railway Commission. This has been agreed to by the Dominion Government, and by making the necessary legislation a Government measure it will be carried through this session. The express companies are really freight carriers using the plant of the railway companies. In consideration of more rapid transportation and more certain delivery than can be secured for freight on ordinary trains a higher charge is made for express parcels, and to this there has never been any objection so long as the rates were not exorbitant.

It does not necessarily follow from subjecting them to the oversight of the Railway Commission that there will now be material reductions in the express charges. As in case of rates for ordinary freight, anyone who thinks he has good ground for dissatisfaction will have to make his complaint to the commission, which will take evidence and be guided by it in coming to a decision. If the express tariffs are reasonable now and are never exceeded there will be no change. If they are unreasonably high, or if the companies are in the habit of arbitrarily changing them, then the commission may have good ground for interference. The mere enactment of such a law is likely to make the companies very careful in the management of their highly useful business.—Globe.

The Very Best Remedy for Bowel Trouble.

Mr. M. F. Borroughs, an old and well-known resident of Bluffton, Ind. says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as the very best remedy for bowel trouble. I make this statement after having used the remedy in my family for several years. I am never without it." This remedy is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? For sale by Morton & Haight.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

It Undergoes Wonderful Changes During Its Growth.

The wonderful changes which the human brain undergoes from the moment when it first appears in the embryo until it becomes the perfected laboratory of thought characteristic to the matured human being has been commented upon by several of the leading writers on biology, physiology, etc. During these successive changes, or, rather, transformations from the lower to the higher sphere, the human brain not only takes upon itself the general shape and form of the brains of various representatives of the lower classes of animals, but appears to have the same structural constituents, at least to a certain degree. Thus it has been found that the original germ of the brain as it appears in the human embryo has the exact outlines of a serpent's thought factory. After that the changes which take place while the brain is assuming the various shapes which it must undergo before it becomes perfect give it a decided resemblance to the brains of fishes, birds and mammiferous animals.

"Hein's "Thoughts on the Structure of the Human Brain" and Wilson's "Anatomy of the Human Body" both mention these queer transformations, as does also Hugh Miller in his famous work, "Testimony of the Rocks." Miller puts it in this way: "It has long been known that the human brain is built up by a wonderful process, during which it assumes in succession the form of the brain of a serpent, a fish, a bird, and lastly, before it assumes the characteristic human form, it takes upon itself the outline of a mammiferous quadruped's brain." Hence the remark made by scientific writers that "man is the sum total of all animals."

POOR HANDWRITING.

One of the Causes That Downed Napoleon at Waterloo.

The nose of Cleopatra had a marked influence on the destinies of the ancient world. The handwriting of Napoleon I., we are assured by recent historians, had a similar effect upon the evolution of the modern world. He did not write; he scrawled. By reason of this, among other causes, he lost Waterloo. Grouchy could not read with exactness his decisive message. Was it "bataille engagee" (battle is on), or "bataille gagnee" (battle is won)?

Grouchy chose the latter significance and, not believing it necessary to press forward, arrived too late. So much for the curl of a letter, a pen stroke or an illegible swell to an "a."

This question was brought forward by the writing master of the elder Dumas.

"Remember, Alexandre," the master said to him, "the great defeat of the emperor was due only to his scrawling hand. If you wish to succeed in the world be careful of your heavy and your light strokes." So if Napoleon had known how to write legibly or if he had taken the trouble to do so his descendants would reign today in France and we should not have had the republic. It appears historically established today that Dumas' writing master was right. And on such slight things rests the fate of empires.

The Osprey.

Allusion is often made, especially in fashion journals, to "osprey" feathers. Few words have been more loosely bandied about than this bird name. The Roman author Pliny's "ossifraga" (bone breaker) has been identified with the lammergeyer, a vulture that is reputed to break up bones too big for it to devour whole by dropping them from a height upon rocks. But both "ossifrage" and "osprey," a newer form, came to be applied to quite another bird, the fish hawk, which is now the true "osprey." Yet the "osprey" feathers—more properly egret feathers, or aigrettes—do not come from this bird, but from the egret, or lesser white heron.

The Sea Otter.

The sea otter combines the habits of a seal with the intelligence and amusing character of the otter. When met in herds far out at sea, which is but seldom now, they are commonly seen swimming on their backs. They even eat their food lying in this position on the water and nurse their young ones on their chests between their paws, exactly as a south sea island mother swims with her baby in the water. When swimming in this attitude they even shade their eyes with their paws when the sun dazzles them.

One of His Inferiors.

"He says he always tries to be polite to his inferiors and— Hey, where are you going?"

"Going to find him and give him a licking."

"What for?"

"I met him this morning, and he was as polite as a dancing master."

The Other Way.

The teacher had been talking about a hen sitting on eggs, says English Country Life, and, with the incubator in mind, asked if eggs could be hatched in any other way.

"Yes, sir," said an experienced person of nine. "Put 'em under a duck."

The Remedy.

"You're not in love, Robbie. You only think you are."

"Well, how the dickens am I to find out my mistake if I am mistaken?"

"Oh, marry the woman by all means."

A Distinction.

Mistress—Have you had any experience with children? Bridget—Nope, but they have had some wid me.

CONTROL OF ENERGY.

Is It Possible For the Human Race to Avert Extinction?

The only conceivable way in which the human intelligence can ever succeed in averting the "procession of the great year" is not by postponing the issue, but by reversing the process. The question is this: While energy is being dissipated in accordance with the natural law, can we so manipulate things as to accumulate energy, making the unavailable available—notwithstanding the fact that cosmic processes seem to be essentially irreversible? Now there is assuredly no inherent reason why we should not accomplish this. It is true that hitherto all the atomic evolution that has been observed is atomic disintegration. We may speak now, indeed, of the analysis of the elements. But so it was, we may remember, that the older chemistry began, and yet analytic chemistry was the precursor of synthetic chemistry. We began by breaking up compounds, but now we can make them—can, indeed, make compounds hitherto unknown in nature. Similarly, it is more than probable that we shall ere long learn to achieve the synthesis of the elements as well as their analysis. No energy is ever lost. Even when the radium atom, itself the child of the uranium atom, breaks down and dissipates its energy, ending, it is supposed, as the dull atom of lead, the original energies are not destroyed. Why should they not be gathered up again and thus again become available? Are matter and energy to go on their way, ultimately destroying the human race? For myself, I incline to the view that victory will rest at last with "man's unconquerable mind."—C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S., in Harper's Magazine.

LIZARDS OF BARBADOS.

They Can Change Color and Drop Their Tails at Will.

The green lizards which swarm on every tree certainly have the hardest life of any creatures in Barbados, since their flesh is so delicate that everything eats them which can catch them. Cats, fowls, birds, monkeys and snakes all devour the poor lizards, which have only two methods of defending themselves, both very inadequate for the purpose. One is their power of changing their color, whereby they can appear bright green at one moment on the leaf of an aloe and then dark chocolate brown on a piece of damp earth. If this does not conceal them from their enemy they drop their tails. The caudal appendage jumps from the ground and makes a frantic dance all by itself, and if the pursuer is deluded into seizing it the lizard avails itself of the chance to escape and grow another tail.

For the rest the poor lizards are harmless things, with pathetic eyes, in which lurks an expression of weariness and disillusion, as though they were as old as the world itself and had found it all vanity and vexation of spirit. They are fond of plaintive music and will enter at the open windows when a piano is playing and sit listening and nodding their queer flat heads and looking out of those wistful eyes at the player till he or she, if of an imaginative temperament, might fancy she were playing to an audience of transmigrated souls.—Chambers' Journal.

Cigar Smoke and Love.

In Siam the lighting of a cigar indicates a betrothal. In that country a person wishing to become betrothed to the girl of his choice offers her a flower or takes a light from a cigar or a cigarette if she happens to have one in her mouth, and thereupon, provided there is no impediment in the birth months and years of the respective parties, steps are at once taken to arrange for the payment of the dowry. The families of the bride and bridegroom have each to provide at least $1,000. In Calabria, as in certain parts of India, a lighted taper or a lighted pipe betokens the acceptance of the suitor for the hand of a lady in marriage. In Siberia it is the custom that when a suitor has been accepted by a girl she presents him with a box of cigars and a pair of slippers as a sign that he is to be master in the house.

An Oddity In Toes and Digits.

There is one curious fact respecting the animal creation with which you will never become acquainted if you depend on your text books for information. It is this: No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot, hand or limb. The horse is the type of one toed creation; the camel of the two toed; the rhinoceros of the three toed and the hippopotamus of four toed animal life. The elephant and hundreds of other animals belonging to different orders belong to the great five toed tribe.

Fame.

Stranger (in Vienna)—Then this is the hotel which Beethoven used to frequent! I say, waiter, can you not show me the table at which Beethoven used to sit? Waiter—Beethoven? Stranger—Why, he very often came here! Waiter (bethinking himself)—Ah, yes! The gentleman is out of town.

Useless Labor.

Teacher—Johnny, I don't believe you have studied your geography. Johnny—No, mum. I heard pa say the map of the world was changin' every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years till things get settled.

Natural Privileges.

"It is a physical impossibility to keep a watering place exclusive."

"Why so?"

"Because there anybody who pleases can be in the swim."—Baltimore American.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Our Housefurnishing Department needs no introduction to the Ladies of this vicinity. The yearly increase in business is the most convincing proof that our efforts to procure the most beautiful CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS and other Furnishings and sell them at reasonable prices, is appreciated by the housekeepers of this district.

Our assortment—the largest between TORONTO and MONTREAL—was never at a better choosing point than at present, the choicest goods from the World's most celebrated manufacturers being here in a profusion of designs, quality and price.

Truly a display that is irresistible to most women. We will be pleased to have you pay us a visit. You can tell for yourself that the goods and prices are really exceptional.

LACE CURTAINS.

We show such a varied range of Patterns and Prices that it would be impossible to give more than a passing idea of our stock. Imported direct from the best makers, we save the middle man's profit, which makes our prices as low if not lower than any other store in this district.

Fine Nottingham Curtains, in latest patterns and designs, from 30c. to $6.50 pair.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

We handle absolutely the best English Brussels Carpet made, best in quality, latest in design and colors—Carpets that will wear a life time, made by the best and most reliable makers in the Old Country.

Fine Brussels Carpets, - - - 95c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 yd.

Special 50c. Tapestry Carpet.--Something entirely different to the ordinary 50c. Carpet, we have planned, figured, searched and pruned the price until we've got the best 50c. Tapestry Carpets in the country. Inspect these goods and your own good judgment will agree with us, reg. 60c. our price 50c. yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

What Water Did.

A certain liquor dealer, a hard headed old Scot, grew rich in the trade. After he had grown rich the old man built himself a fine house, a limestone mansion on the hill, with a park around it, with conservatories, stables and outbuildings—in a word, a palace. One day the old Scot rode in the omnibus past his fine house. A temperance man pointed up at the grand edifice and said, with a sneer, "It was the whisky built that, wasn't it?" "Na, na, man; the water," the Scot answered.—London Mail.

The First Sapphire.

There is an Indian legend that Brahma, the creator, once committed a sin that he might know the torments of remorse and thus be able to sympathize with mortals. But the moment he had committed it he began repeating the mantras, or prayers of purification, and in his grief dropped on the earth a tear, the hottest that ever fell from an eye, and from it was formed the first sapphire.

A Winnipeg hotel proprietor has ordered an air ship from Paris in which to take pleasure trips.

The branch of the Metropolitan Bank at Bancroft will open a sub-agency at Maynooth in the near future.

Pickering township Council have decided to appeal against the decision of Chief Justice Meredith, quashing the local option by-law.

Kemptville has decided to accept $3,000 of Andrew Carnegie's wealth for a free public library and agrees to spend not less than $300 a year on its maintenance.

The Sovereign Bank will open a branch in Picton. This will make the fourth banking institution in that town, there being already branches of the Montreal, Standard, and Metropolitan banks.

A co-operative fruit packing association has been formed in Belleville to handle and pack apples. Fourteen of the largest fruit growers have joined and a committee has been appointed, consisting of Ald. Jas. Knox, W. S. Morden, H. D. Leavens, Samuel Sills, and F. S. Wallbridge.

It is understood that the government will propose legislation next session for the regulation of the patent medicine trade so as to protect the public against preparations of a fraudulent and injurious character. It has been stated before the special committee that has been investigating the question this session, that there are about ten thousand of these remedies on the Canadian market.

If your stomach troubles you do not conclude that there is no cure, for a great many have been permanently cured by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Morton & Haight's drug store and give them a trial. They also cure constipation and biliousness.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

No Sanatoria "more judiciously .. and economically" managed.

CANADIAN OPINION

DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, Inspector of Public Charities, Province of Ontario. Official Report:

"I was specially pleased with the attention paid to conduct the institution carefully and economically. The patients I found cheerful, happy and evidently well looked after by those in charge. I found particular attention is paid to provide nourishing dietary, carefully prepared, and the quality of the food served was excellent. This hospital depends for its maintenance largely upon the voluntary contributions of the public."

FOREIGN OPINION

DR. H. L. RUSSELL, President of the Advisory Board of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium:

"We have just recently returned from our eastern trip, in which we had an opportunity of inspecting practically all the sanatoria in the east that are designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. I am very glad to be able to write you that the very favorable impressions that we received at Gravenhurst have continued with us after this round trip. We have found no place in our travels in which money seems to have been expended more judiciously and economically than in connection with the two institutions that are under the control of the National Sanitarium Association."

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Increases the Accommodation by Twenty-five Beds . . .

This means twenty-five extra beds to be furnished; twenty-five additional patients to be fed every day (three regular meals and three lunches is the bill of fare daily); twenty-five extra patients to be cared for by physicians and nurses, calling for increase of staff.

PATIENT UNDER EXAMINATION.

The entire cost of management is increased one-third.

But so pressing are the calls of those on the waiting list, and increasingly urgent the new applications received each day, that the trustees have decided upon the step indicated, confident that the Canadian people will see that these new beds are furnished and maintained.

$50.00 Furnishes a Bed Complete

—Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front St. W., Toronto.

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NEWS-ARGUS Office

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To Jan. 1, '07, 45c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

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DENTISTS, BELLEVILLE, will visit Stirling, Thursday and Friday of each week. Office over Morton & Haight's Drug Store.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

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Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Address and Presentation.

The pupils of S. S. No. 17, Rawdon, took their teacher by surprise on Monday on the eve of her departure for her home in Oshawa. Miss B. M. Brown has proved herself a very efficient teacher, and the entire section regret her departure. Miss Ivah Reid read the following address, to which Miss Brown replied very feelingly:

MISS B. M. BROWN.

DEAR TEACHER,—We, the pupils of S.S. No. 17, regret that you will not re-consider your resignation and remain with us.

During the past year and a half you have spared no pains to promote the welfare of our school. Patiently you have helped us over the rough places, zealously you have urged us onward, and kindly you have borne with our short comings.

Besides performing the ordinary duties of your position you kindly consented to teach us in our Sabbath School.

You have always shown every respect to your pupils and their parents, and by your kindness to one and all, by your example which has tended to lead us in the right direction, as well as by your faithful services, you have made friends of your pupils and their parents.

Our parents appreciate your efforts in our behalf, and none of us will soon forget the pleasant times we have had while you were our teacher.

Many of our lives will bear the impress of your example, and the influence of your usefulness will live on through time, for

The good we do with motives true
Will never be forgot,
And sometime in time's distant blue
We gain more than it cost.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without showing our appreciation of your efforts. We ask you to accept this marine and field glass and school picture as a memento of the love and esteem we have for you. We pray God's smile may ever rest upon you, and may His blessing be yours in whatever sphere you are called to labor.

Signed in behalf of the school,

IVAH REID.
WANDA SNARR.
PEARL MCKEE.
MINNIE JOHNSTON.

June 25th, 1906.

Rich Oil Fields in Alberta.

An oil field has been discovered in Alberta which, it is believed, will eventually become the richest in the world. Such is the opinion of Dr. Bell, director of the geological survey. These oil fields are barely past the prospecting stage, but already several good wells have been struck, according to reliable reports. One of the distinct evidences of the existence of petroleum are the surface seepages which can be found all along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; also the oil indications on the sloughs and creeks. Natural gas is also escaping from the ground in many places, and it is a well-known fact that oil always exists in close proximity to gas. Four years ago some campers put a light to one of these gas gushers and it has been burning ever since, a 200-ft. flame shooting into the air, and all efforts to extinguish the blaze have so far failed. Over a million dollars has been spent on the development of the Alberta oil fields, and the companies interested are ready to spend as much more, indications are so promising.

Owen Sound is to have a $75,000 post office.

How To Break Up a Cold.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that a severe cold can be completely broken up in one or two days's time. The first symptoms of a cold are a dry, loud cough, a profuse watery discharge from the nose, and a thin, white coating on the tongue. When Chamberlain's cough remedy is taken every hour on the first appearance of these symptoms, it counteracts the effect of the cold and restores the system to a healthy condition within a day or two. For sale by Morton & Haight.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

LOCAL MATTERS.

L.O.L. No. 172, will hold their annual church service in Mr. T. Hubble's grove, west of Wellman's Corners, on July 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

Meet me at Fred. Ward's Saturday.

Special work on at Stirling Lodge No. 239 I.O.O.F., next Wednesday evening, July 4th. Every member is requested to be present.

Ladies' Tan Shoes are going at a big reduction in price at J. W. BROWN'S.

There are 34 pupils writing on the Entrance examinations here, 20 girls and 14 boys. Mr. G. E. Kennedy is the presiding examiner.

When Taube & Son attend to your eyes, you get the benefit of over 35 years experience. Call and consult them at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

Orange District No. 1, South Hastings, will commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne by a monster demonstration in the town of Trenton, on Thursday, July 12th next.

See our regular $3.50 Ladies' Tan Boots for $2.50. J. W. BROWN.

At the Stirling cheese board yesterday 945 boxes of cheese were offered. The sales were, Kerr 665, and Warrington 280, all at 11 3/16c. The board will meet next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

There were large congregations at the Methodist Church last Sunday, both morning and evening. Rev. J. C. Bell occupied the pulpit for the last time before his removal to his new charge at Pickering.

Dress up at Ward's for Dominion Day.

The great demonstration at Campbellford on Monday next, July 2nd, will be the event of the season. Take the regular morning train, and enjoy a pleasant day's outing. Special trains to return at night.

Buy your Shoes at BROWN'S and save money.

Rev. J. P. Wilson, pastor of Bridge Street Methodist Church, Belleville, has been given leave of absence by the officials for a trip to Great Britain, and was also presented with a purse of gold to pay his expenses. The expenses of a supply during his absence will also be paid by the church.

Dominion Day Shirts, Ties, Hats, Caps, Light Vests, Cool Coats or Cool Suits at Fred. Ward's.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the great celebration at Campbellford on Monday next have been unable to secure a special train for the morning. Visitors from Stirling and vicinity will take the regular morning train. A fine programme of sports has been prepared for your enjoyment. Special trains return at night.

LOST—On Monday evening between the Methodist Church and the Telephone Office a white linen embroidered handkerchief. Will the finder please leave at Miss N. Phillips' Millinery Store.

Mr. Jas. Boldrick recently received the sad news of the death of his oldest sister, who was living near Londonderry, Ireland. Soon afterwards he also received word of the death of his youngest sister's husband, who was living in Londonderry, and later of the accidental death by drowning of her second son, a young man of 20 years of age.

85% of Headaches are the result of eye-strain. Proper fitting glasses will give permanent relief. If you are troubled that way consult Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

A meeting of the village Council was held on the evening of the 15th inst., and a bylaw passed authorizing the borrowing of a certain sum of money for village purposes. Council met again on the evening of the 23rd inst., when an account from G. G. Thrasher, for attending two cases in Police court, amounting to $6, was ordered to be paid. On motion the Council adjourned to Tuesday evening July 3rd, instead of Monday evening, July 2nd, the regular night of meeting.

Meet me at Ward's Saturday night.

Rev. Mr. Burns Called to Lakefield.

At a largely attended meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian church at Lakefield held on Tuesday evening, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., of Stirling.

S. S. Picnic.

A Grand Sunday School Picnic will be held under the auspices of the Sunday Schools of Rawdon Circuit, on Thursday, July 5th, in Mr. McMullen's Grove, one mile north of Hubble Hill. There will be swings and the usual games in the grove and the adjoining field. Refreshments will be provided by the ladies. Everyone welcome.

The Departmental Examinations.

The examinations for Junior Teachers begins on Saturday, June 30th, at 9 a.m., and closes Friday, July 6th; for Junior Matriculation, on Saturday, June 30th, at 9 a.m., and closes here, on Monday, July 9th, at 12 noon; for Senior Teachers on Tuesday, July 3rd, at 9, and closes July 10th at noon.

Loss of eyesight is worse than loss of fortune. No matter how small your eye trouble may be, have it corrected. See Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

CARD OF THANKS—Mr. J. S. Brown and family wish to extend their sincere thanks to their friends for all the kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement.

Are your glasses right? Vision changes as all things do. See Taube & Son at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

LUMBER and SHINGLES for Sale at Anson. Will be in attendance Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Remember the date of Taube & Son's visit to Stirling and if your eyes trouble you in any way, make it a point to consult them at Moon House on Friday, July 6th.

Anderson—McKeown.

A very pretty wedding took place on the evening of June 20th, at the residence of Mr. Thos. McKeown, Bellview, when his daughter, Lillian, was married to Mr. G. Frederick Anderson, of Rylstone, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Dickinson.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in the daintiest of white dimity, with lace trimmings, and carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses. Miss May McKeown, who acted as bridesmaid, carried a bouquet of carnations. Mr. Will Wrath acted as best man, and Misses Hetty and Lilian Roblin made charming little flower girls.

The bride's only ornament was a gold chain and locket, with cross of diamonds, the gift of the groom. His gift to the bridesmaid was an opal ring, to the groomsman cuff links, and to the flower girls gold pins.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left for Brantford, where they will spend their honey moon.

A Word to Mothers.

How little many mothers seem to realize the dangers of allowing their daughters to parade the public streets in the evenings! It is very sad to see bright young girls having all the fresh bloom of their young womanhood torn aside by the rough and tumble manners of the street. If their mothers knew the type of men and boys that their daughters scrape acquaintance with they would be horror-stricken. But the mothers, it is presumed, know nothing of the situation. They think their girls are so sweet and pure that nothing can harm them. The truth is, however, that those children are made of the same clay as the rest of us, and are just as liable to temptation as the older people, while a thousand times less experienced. And their mothers let them run the streets after school and at nights, and flirt with all kinds of men, and then they wonder and are surprised—these mothers—when they see the evil effect upon the girl's life and character, and think how sad it is that girls always seem to take after their fathers.

There are just two things that will keep girls straight at "that age," and they are plain clothes and home duties. A girl with too many and too costly clothes on her back gets self-conscious and vain and loves admiration—and we women know the sequel. A simple, pure-hearted girl who has a place in the home and home duties has her heart there and no boy can steal it. Only when maturity comes, and a real affair of the heart, will such a girl leave home and then only after heartaches and heart-rending. But not so with the girl whose heart is not in her home.

Work makes things sacred. The child whose home memories are not hallowed by work, who is not needed and does not feel the need, will not love home, and if she does not love her girlhood's home their is little likelihood of her loving any other. She will go anywhere, for anything. And the woman to whom home means nothing is on very dangerous ground. She may be respectable, for lack of opportunity to be otherwise, or through force of circumstances, or the necessity of an ugly face, but of this be sure, she will be a curse to the man she marries.

The mothers who are responsible, whether through ignorance, indolence or carelessness, for the girls who run the streets, should stop and think what they are doing. These girls are no longer children. They are at the impressionable age. Where will these impressions come from—from the riff-raff of the streets or from their homes? It is for the mothers to settle this question, and if they give it the attention it deserves they will have the blessings of the girls themselves in future years.

High School Report.

FORM I.

LATIN.—L Rollins 95, H Reynolds 92, M Kennedy 90, E Scott 75, C Bateman 73, V Richardson 73, L Anderson 68, J Thompson 62, H Ward 59, I Boldrick 57, L Mitchell 42, A Moore 27.

ARITHMETIC—C Bateman 80, H Reynolds 74, A Moore 69, H Ward 69, L Anderson 49, M Kennedy 48, I Boldrick 44, E Scott 32, M Ingham 29.

FORM II.

LITERATURE—A Neal 96, G Ingham 90, E Brown 85, N Totton 85, B Hatfield 84, E Garrison 82, G Winsor 78, A McCurdy 77, L Blair 75, K Moore 74, C Caverley 70, F Hubble 64, H Balfour 63, M Fargey 60, A Harlow 52.

ARITHMETIC—E Brown 100, H Balfour 100, A Neal 100, K Moore 80, E Labey 80, C Caverley 80, B Mosher 80, D Montgomery 80, G Winsor 80, A McCurdy 60, N Totton 60, L Blair 60, A Harlow 60, M Fargey 60, B Hatfield 60, E Garrison 50, F Hubble 40, C Tulloch 40, G Labey 40.

GEOGRAPHY—G Ingham 77, A Harlow 75 E Brown 72, H Balfour 66, F Hubble 57, B Mosher 55, B Hatfield 53, N Totton 51, D Montgomery 48, C Tulloch 46, M Fargey 45 G Winsor 42, A McCurdy 40, E Labey 40.

GEOMETRY—H Balfour 99, E Brown 95, B Mosher 95, E Garrison 91, G Winsor 91, F Hubble 87, E Labey 84, B Hatfield 83, C Tulloch 81, C Caverley 78, G Ingham 73, A Harlow 67, A McCurdy 64.

Over twelve thousand people will be placed by the Salvation Army in Canada this year, most of them in Ontario.

Wheat has commenced heading out in Manitoba.

The marriage of Miss Oronhyatekha of the Pines, only daughter of Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the I. O. F., and Mr. Percy Johnston, Foresters' Island, took place at the Castle at Foresters' Island at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 27th inst.

A boiler in Jones, Jackson & Mason's cheese box factory at Eldorado exploded at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, scalding the fireman, Bert Richards, who arrived from England about three months ago, badly about the head and face. Messrs. Jackson and Mason were also scalded about the back and legs. The mill was badly shaken, and glass broken in outlying buildings, but no other damage is reported.

The cigarette fiend is being hit hard upon all sides in the business world. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway company has announced that any employe found smoking cigarettes will no longer be given employment. They have ascertained to their satisfaction that the cigarette fiend cannot, or does not, perform his duties in as satisfactory a manner as does the other fellow.

PERSONALS.

THE NEWS-ARGUS invites the contribution to this column of all items of a personal nature, such as the arrival or departure of guests, etc. Please notify the editor, or leave a note at this office or drop a card into the post office, giving full particulars.

Mr. J. A. Warren visited Montreal this week.

Rev. W. G. Clarke, B.A., and Mrs. Clarke arrived here on Wednesday.

Miss Mabel Blair, of Toronto, spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Aggie Blair.

Mrs. Consaul, of Rochester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Hough.

Mrs. D. Turner and little son, of Lindsay, are visiting at her former home here.

Mr. Newton Conley, representing Mason & Risch, Toronto, was in town this week.

Dr. T. E. Oliver and wife, of Marmora, visited the latter's parents here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kennedy, of Toronto, were visiting relatives in town this week.

Miss M. Calvert, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. D. Burkitt.

Mr. E. T. Williams is the presiding examiner at the Entrance Examinations at Marmora.

Miss J. Garvey, of Campbellford, was the guest of Miss Charlotte Tulloch for a few days.

Mr. Wm. Fletcher, who went to Weyburn, Sask., last spring, returned home last week.

Rev. J. C. Bell left on Tuesday, and Mrs. Bell on Wednesday for their new home at Pickering.

Miss M. E. Allen left this morning for Montreal and will sail from there on Saturday morning for Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Caldwell returned on Monday last after an absence of eight weeks spent with her daughter in Lindsay.

Mrs. John Christie, of Trenton, and Master Walter McKee, of Orillia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Coulter.

Mr. Weir, principal of the Public School Marmora will be the presiding examiner at the Departmental Examinations here, which begin on Saturday.

Miss M. A. Dickey, of Kingston, a former teacher in our High School is expected to arrive on Saturday next to spend a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. R. F. Emerson and two daughters, who have been visiting relatives here for several weeks, left this morning for their home in Carson City, Mich.

Dr. Zwick left on Tuesday for New York city to visit several of the hospitals there. He expects to return about August 1st when he will resume practice.

Births.

WIGGINS—In Marmora, June 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wiggins, a daughter.

MCMULLEN—At Spring Brook, on June 21, the wife of Wm. McMullen, of a son.

WESCOTT—In Rawdon, on June 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Elam Wescott, a daughter.

Deaths.

BROWN—In Stirling, on June 23rd. Samuel Brown, aged 39 years, 8 months and 21 days.

JOYCE—At Spring Brook, on June 21st, Clarence A., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Joyce, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

NOTICE.

I desire to inform the public that I intend to visit the New York Hospitals and the Johns Hopkins' Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and will return August 1st, 1906, and resume practice in my office over Reynold's Store.

I will pay special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.

DR. ZWICK.

Just Arrived.

ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT OF

McLAUGHLIN'S

High-Grade Carriages

just arrived. Come early and make your choice before they are all gone. Have in stock Rubber Tired Buggies, Steel Tired Buggies, Mikados, Democrats and Surreys, of the latest styles and best material.

We are also dealers in Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Harness, Horse Forks and all kinds of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

For any of the above mentioned you can save money by calling on

LANKTREE & FRENCH,
Mill St., Stirling.

MORTGAGE SALE

There will be offered for sale by William Rodgers, Auctioneer, at the Stirling House Stirling, on

Saturday, June 30th, 1906,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

The north-west quarter of lot number twenty-nine, in the eighth concession of Sidney.

For further particulars apply to

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Stirling's New Store.

THE BARGAIN HOUSE.

Special Sale of Fancy Dress Voiles in 7 shades, Navy, Brown, Green, Champagne, Grey, Cream and Black, extra good value at 50c. yd., our sale price 39c. yd.

Dress Muslins, very scarce goods just now but we have a full range, prices from 10c. to 35c. yd.

Check Ginghams, all colors, reg. 15c., our sale price 12½c. yd.

See the special value we show in Lace Curtains, 50 in. wide and 3 yds. long, reg. $1.00 goods our price 75c. pair.

Fine Tapestry Carpet, best wool surface, handsome designs, regular 60c. quality our price 50c. yd.

Fancy Hemp Carpet, sale price 18c. yd.

Lowest quotations on all goods. Get our prices before you buy.

PHONE No. 29. **G. W. ANDERSON.**

Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash.

GOOD DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

200 acres, comprising Lot 1 in 4th Con. and Lot 1 in 5th Con. of Huntingdon, near Town Line, Rawdon. Good house, 3 good barns and 1 new hog pen; well watered—4 wells and 2 springs; situated ¼ mile from cheese factory, 1½ miles from churches, school and post office; 5 miles from Stirling village. For further particulars apply to owner.

PETER McINROY,
Ivanhoe P.O.

INAUGURATION DAY

—AND—

Old Boys' Reunion

—AT—

Campbellford,

—ON—

Monday, July 2nd

Everybody Come to this GREAT DEMONSTRATION

The Committee regret that they have been unable to make arrangements with the G. T. R. for special train in the morning.

Take the regular morning train, and have a good time witnessing the splendid programme prepared for the day.

Special train will leave Campbellford at 11.30 p.m.

Marmora Flour Mills.

I desire to announce to the public that I have leased the Marmora Flour Mills for a long term of years and now have it under full swing. On Monday, June 4th, we turned on the power after having made extensive repairs and improvements. The Mill has been equipped with the latest improved machinery making it the best mill in the County and one of the best in Central Ontario, which enables us to produce a Flour second to none.

In patronizing us you can feel assured of getting Flour from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat that can be bought, and manufactured by an old and experienced miller, Mr. John Holsey.

CHOPPING A SPECIALTY—We never keep customers waiting as we grind from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. HUBBELL.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TO THE

NORTH WEST

RETURN FARES:

Winnipeg	$32.00	Strassburg	$36.25
Souris	33.50	Saskatoon	37.25
Brandon	33.55	Prince Albert	36.00
Moosomin	34.20	No. Battleford	36.00
Arcola	34.50	Macleod	40.00
Estevan, Yorkton	35.00	Calgary	40.50
		Red Deer	41.50
Regina	35.75	Stettler, Edmonton	42.50
Moose Jaw	36.00		

GOING:

June 5th, good to return until August 6th.
June 19th, " " August 20th.
July 3rd, " " Sept. 3rd.
July 17th, " " Sept. 17th.

For rates to other points and complete information apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. FOSTER, District Passenger Agent, 71 Yonge St., Toronto.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '07, 45c.

IF YOU WANT

CHEAP PAINTING

slathered on by incompetent workmen, and skipped over in the places where you can't see it—don't come to me. But if you want honest painting that will stay painted, put on by skilled mechanics, the contract carried out to the letter, and a little more; and if you are willing to pay a fair price for it, then come to

S. A. MURPHY.

Any House painted with *THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT* looks like a new house. S. W. P. is the most satisfactory paint to use. Gives the best protection at the smallest cost.

When you paint, it will pay you to remember S. W. P.

Get it from us

P. WELCH, SPRING BROOK.

The Last Installment

—OF OUR—

NEW SPRING WALL PAPERS

has arrived and we are now prepared to supply you with the most up-to-date patterns.

It is a pleasure for us to show our samples, so come along and see them.

Burlaps, Mouldings, etc. also supplied.

MORTON & HAIGHT,
STIRLING.

Suppliers of Everything you Need for Housecleaning.

Sack Suits

in single and double breasted models, cutaway styles and frock coats are all being much worn at present. We have new models that are very attractive. And a noticeably fine display of all manner of

HIGH GRADE MATERIALS.

Our cutting, fitting and masterly tailoring cannot be surpassed.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardwar Store.

The Unforseen

Gerald Herman hummed a gay tune as he hastened through the High Street of Chelston. A white buttonhole was in his coat and lent a festive air to his appearance.

Yet in the opinion of the neighborhood he ought upon this day to have been utterly woe-begone, since he had just seen wedded to another man the girl whom all the local gossips had long ago decided he was himself to marry.

Reaching his destination, a solicitor's office, occupying an important position in the busy thoroughfare, he passed through the outer room, where several clerks had their heads bent industriously over their tasks.

As Gerald Herman entered his own private room the senior clerk, an elderly man, followed him. Seth Marston was a wizened, undersized person, whose furtive, cringing manner was a mixture of veiled impudence and excessive servility.

Gerald had always inwardly disliked him, and used to wonder when his father was alive why the latter had ever employed him.

Marston stood there in silence for some moments, watching Gerald with an evil light in his eyes, as the latter removed his buttonhole and placed it in water.

"Miss Atherton made a sweet bride, I'll be bound," he remarked at length. "It was a surprise, sir, to us all, when her engagement was announced. It's a sad pity that the young lady's fortune has gone away from the town, Mr. Gerald. It was your father's great wish and old Captain Atherton's as well that their fortunes should be united by a marriage between you two."

"As a matter of fact, Miss Atherton met her present husband in London quite a year ago," said Gerald. "She was afraid to mention it to her uncle, whose plans with regard to her and myself she, of course, was unaware of. She had enough to endure as it was from that hasty, bad-tempered old martinet. But I'm busy."

"One moment, sir," interrupted the other. He glanced round cautiously, and going over to the door which opened into the outer office he drew over the thick, sound-proof curtain.

Gerald glanced at him in surprise. And then, imagining that he wanted to discuss the details of some particularly confidential case, he waited for him to commence.

"You recollect the quarrel which Captain Atherton had with his niece, sir?"

"They numbered so many, I can't remember any particular one."

"Now I cast my mind back I recollect that it occurred when you were in London on business at Somerset House, sir. The captain came down here one morning, ordered a fresh will to be drawn up that very day, and did not return home until the deed was signed and witnessed. In that will he disinherited his niece."

"Indeed! He must evidently have destroyed it, since his niece inherited under the old will made fourteen years ago."

"The will was destroyed, sir—but not by Captain Atherton."

"Who destroyed it, then?"

"It was destroyed by your own father."

There was something in Marston's manner of speaking those words that irritated Gerald.

"Well, what of that?" he demanded. "It wouldn't be the first will, I suppose, that my father had destroyed at a client's wish?"

"Ah!" replied Marston, "but in this case it wasn't at a client's wish."

The lawyer sat back in his chair and eyed him sternly.

"Have you taken leave of your senses Marston?" he exclaimed.

"No, sir; what I tell you is the truth," replied the other, steadily. "Captain Atherton signed that will in the presence of witnesses, and that same afternoon upon reaching home he was seized with a kind of fit. He lingered some weeks in a comatose condition, and in the end died without once recovering his senses. The last will he made, that one that should have held good to this day, was destroyed by your father."

With an effort Gerald controlled himself, and in brooding silence listened to the other's further words.

"Your father firmly believed at the time he did this that you and Miss Atherton were as good as engaged. He knew that his own fortune added to Miss Atherton's would be of very material assistance to your self-advancement. That was his motive."

"Stop!" exclaimed Gerald, rising. "I have heard enough of these abominable lies. You have served this firm well for a number of years, Marston, but to-day must end your connection with it."

"I also wish this day to be my last of service," replied Marston, bitterly. "I'm tired of service; I'm tired of working my life out for a miserable wage, though you do pay me better than your father did, I allow. But I want something more from you than a bare living. I want an income promised me for life—an income of three pounds per week. That is the price of my silence."

"Enough," returned Gerald, without temper. "I quite expected that all this was to prepare me for a blackmailing threat. That is a risky game to play, as you should know. However, you must bring forward your proofs."

"I have them at home, sir. Your father threw the will into this very grate where he supposed it would be burnt to ashes. But an accident outside in the street occurred at that moment, and your father rushed out to see what caused such commotion. He was not aware that I had witnessed his partial destruction of the will. But I had done so, and taking advantage of his momentary absence, I snatched the charred document out of the flames. It was only the last page which I was able to save, but it bears the signature of the captain and the witnesses, as well as the date."

"Very well," said Gerald, in a hard, even tone. "Bring the will for me to examine, and if I find what you say is correct I will agree to your conditions in return for your silence. And now—go."

Gerald Herman sat back in his chair when the door had closed. His face was the face of one over whose present and future outlook a pall of darkness had suddenly fallen, blotting out all brightness, overshadowing all hope. Had it not been for a terrible conviction in his mind, which in a single instant had taken root there, that what Marston had told him was the truth, he would at once have defied the blackmailing scoundrel and have sent him about his business. But it was his own knowledge of his father's character which had made him listen in patience, and made denial of Marston's amazing allegation so difficult.

Gerald started up. Good heavens, what a position for him to be in! What could he do? Should he go to Mildred and explain to her and her husband that they were living on a fortune which rightly belonged to someone else? Could he do that, and not alone destroy their happiness but cast the slur of felony upon a dead man's memory? Surely to avoid that it would be better to purchase Marston's silence at any cost!

Within half an hour Marston returned. He took from his pocket-book a charred sheet of stout parchment which had resisted the fire, although it must have been snatched from the live coal at the expense of burnt fingers.

However, from the portion that remained of the will it was quite clear that with the exception of some minor legacies, probably the same as those which had been set down in the old will, the residue of the property was left to the captain's cousin, Isobel Anstruther.

"I am compelled to believe that what you have told me is the truth— indeed, this proves it," said Gerald. "And will pay you two pounds a week—all I can afford—in exchange for your silence but not another penny."

Gerald was inflexible, and at last, seeing that he was not to be moved, the old man accepted his terms.

* * * *

It was a bright March morning — a month later. Gerald Herman was again in his private room, turning over papers with a restless touch. He looked disinclined for work; there was an expression of hopeless apathy in his eyes. He had unconsciously fallen into a brown study. A clerk entering at the moment roused him.

"A lady to see you, sir; Miss Anstruther."

Gerald Herman started, and a momentary expression of alarm passed over his face. He pondered a moment before telling the clerk to show the visitor in.

Isobel Anstruther was a tall, slight girl, with a particularly graceful carriage and pale, regular features, but whose greatest charm was a frank, engaging smile. The lawyer glanced at her with a look of keener interest than he usually bestowed upon his clients.

"I have come to seek your advice, Mr. Herman," she began, taking the seat he drew forward. "My distant cousin, Mildred Wilding, sent me to you. I met her in London a week ago—the first time for many years, although I once stayed at Captain Atherton's house when I was a child."

"How can I assist you?" inquired Gerald.

"A most amazing stroke of good fortune has occurred to me," replied the girl, after a pause, "but there seems so much mystery about it that I dare not let myself realize that it is true. Only a fortnight ago I was desperately poor, a worker in heartless London, friendless—a slave. On a certain wonderful morning I received a letter informing me that the sum of £15,000 had been delivered at a certain bank and placed there to my account. I was amazed at such intelligence. I could not believe its truth until I had seen the manager and he had verified the letter with his own lips. And now I have the feeling that there must have been some mistake, that one day I shall wake up and find this gold all vanished. There is not a soul who has ever entered my life that could have done this thing; I can remember no service on my part that should have deserved such magnificent reward. And—and until I can find out who this anonymous benefactor is I—I am afraid to count this fortune as my own."

"Could not the manager tell you anything as to who had paid in the money?"

"Not a word. He knows no more than I do myself."

She leaned back in her chair a little breathless. A flush of excitement had sprung into her face, her eyes were shining. She looked very pretty at that moment.

"Imagine what a difference it meant to my position," she went on, more as if speaking the words to herself than to a stranger. "No; you can't imagine it." The pretty voice was a little broken, the shining eyes looked grave.

"It's terrible to be poor, Mr. Herman," she said, abruptly; "to feel that if you are ill and lose your employment there is nothing for you to fall back upon. That was my position. And then, almost by a miracle, it changed. I suppose to some people £15,000 wouldn't seem a very great deal, but it is boundless wealth to me."

"I think I can understand how you felt," said the lawyer, quietly. "But what can I do for you, Miss Anstruther?"

She leaned forward and continued, speaking very earnestly.

"I want you to trace this person—find out for me who it is I have to thank," she said. "I shall be satisfied then that it is not all a dream."

But Gerald shook his head.

"I wish you would follow my advice," he said, gravely.

"And what is that?"

"Take this gift in the same silence with which it is given. It may merely be some extraordinary freak of generosity, or, on the other hand, perhaps it is an act of justice. It is impossible to tell."

"But do you think it is right of me to accept it without inquiry?"

"Yes, I do."

"And that I may feel quite certain that no mistake has been made?"

"Quite certain."

She looked at him with her candid smile.

"I should be so pleased if you would look after my little affairs for me," she said.

"I fear I cannot promise to do that," he replied. "I have given up this practice—sold it. I—I am going to London to work for others for some little time."

Miss Anstruther looked surprised.

"But perhaps as you live there, you will allow me to call on you?" he added. "This money ought to be safely invested and I could advise you in that matter."

The girl rose in her engaging, impulsive manner.

"Thank you so much," she said. "I live in a small flat with a dear old aunt of mine. We should both be very pleased to see you there."

She placed her card upon his desk, and when she had gone Gerald wondered what the charm could be in this girl that had caused him to forget for some moments the black change that had altered his life.

Prompt in decision Gerald had quickly determined upon selling his practice, and thus realizing the sum of which his father had defrauded Isobel Anstruther. To a man of his exact sense of honor there was no other course.

His practice at Chelston was an excellent one, and the purchase-money obtained for it, added to his private savings, enabled him to right, as far as possible, the wrong his father had committed.

He also set apart a certain sum to provide old Marston's annuity. He realized that, if once he failed to send it regularly, all that he had sacrificed would be of no avail to shield his dead father's name from the stigma that Marston's exposure would inflict upon it. And now he had nothing left for himself but whatever unaided ability he might possess, and stood without capital and without any influence that he cared to use.

He had already obtained a post in London that would bring him in £5 a week, and there seemed plenty of opportunity for him to rise to a good salary in time. He must persevere and he must be patient.

Chelston was horrified at its principal solicitor leaving town, and many were the conjectures as to the reason for his departure. But to all questions he was dumb, and whatever pain it cost him to sever himself from lifelong associations he gave no sign.

He had few friends in London, and even from those he was in the mood to hold himself aloof. Yet there were two people whom he went to see regularly, and those were Isobel Anstruther, and her aunt, Miss Stillwood. The latter was a dear old lady who might have stepped out of a storybook, or have personified a modern fairy godmother. Her eyes sparkled with a kindliness that sprung straight from her heart, which had the freshness and tenderness of youth.

But, nothwithstanding the transparent simplicity of her nature, she was a woman who could read others, and she soon recognized that it was something stronger than mere friendship which brought Gerald so often to their flat.

He was falling in love with Miss Anstruther without knowing it himself.

He felt that her understanding, her sympathy, her glad young laugh, and her full, sweet voice were things that brightened his dreary life, and in some strange way lent a purpose to his days. Yet it was some time before he realized that he loved her, and after that he came no more to Queensborn Mansions.

What had he now to offer to a woman whom, although she did not know it, his own father had done his best to cheat?

And the two women watched and waited—one with a keen sense of disappointment at the loss of a friend who had become dear to her; but in the heart of the younger was a deeper pain than that.

Three months later they both grew tired of London, and Miss Stillwood suggested that they should accept an invitation to stay with some friends of hers at Chelston.

Glad to get away from town the girl eagerly fell in with the suggestion, and she had been staying about a week at Chelston when one morning she was informed that a Mr. Marston had called and wished to see her.

She did not know the man, but went to the room where he had been shown without delay. The old man introduced himself to her with sundry cringing yet insolent, bows.

Indolence had brought upon Mr. Marston its attendant evil spirits. He had acquired a thirst since he had given up work, the fruitless endeavor to quench which thirst occupied the best part of his day, and was a task that received diligent attention. It had already begun to obscure his keen, scheming brain, and to-day he was so muddled that he imagined the errand which brought him there was so certain to be successful that its inception was little short of an inspiration. At heart the old rogue was a gambler, and his blackmailing of Gerald Herman had done so well for him that he had suddenly determined to try it upon a new victim.

With the utmost brevity he proceeded to relate to the astonished girl all that had passed between Gerald and himself, omitting only to mention the hush-money that was being paid him.

Isobel felt a little dazed at first; she could not understand. And then suddenly, like a flash of light, she saw the unflinching self-sacrifice which Gerald Herman had made, and her first sensation was a glow of admiration which seemed to run through all her veins at what appeared to her to be a noble action.

"Is that all you have to tell me?" she asked.

Marston shuffled from one foot to the other.

"No, miss," he said. "I—I thought that you might consider such information worth some reward."

Isobel's hand felt at once for her purse She took from it a £5 note, but Mr. Marston drew back with a look of outraged dignity upon his crafty face.

"I thought you would give me a little more than that, miss," he said, "and I fancy you will when you have heard all that I have come to tell you."

She looked at him, wondering what he held back.

"You see, miss," he went on, "the money isn't really yours at all."

"Isn't really mine?" repeated the girl. "What do you mean?"

"I mean," replied Marston, slowly and impressively, "that the will which Captain Atherton made, in which he named you as his heiress and dispossessed Miss Mildred, was revoked by a letter which he wrote to my late master in an interval of consciousness during his illness. Therefore old Mr. Herman was only acting on authority in destroying the will. I have this letter; I—I came upon it by accident the other day. I think it should be worth a thousand pounds to you, eh?"

He broke off suddenly and stared at the girl. She was transformed. Her head was thrown back, the warm color flooded her cheeks; she looked radiant.

Seth Marston glanced at her nervously.

"What are you going to do?" he asked.

Her smile faded for a moment; she gazed at him a little contemptuously.

"First of all," she said, "I shall have you shown out of the house. And afterwards"—the warmth crept back into her voice, the smile returned to her lips—"and afterwards I am going to give back to the bravest and best man in the world this money, which has all the time belonged to him."

* * * *

But Gerald Herman would not accept the return of his fortune unless she gave him herself as well.

And so, being a strong man, he won both gifts — the gift that meant position once more and greatest of all gifts, the priceless gift of love.—London Answers.

About the House

COLD ROAST LAMB.

After the roast lamb, here are numerous savory dishes that can be made from the cold lamb:

Lamb Darioles.—Add to three-quarters of a pound of minced ham four beaten eggs, salt and pepper, and a spoonful of tomato or Worcester sauce, and a tablespoonful of gravy. Butter six dariole molds, and put in each a bit of tongue and cold boiled white of an egg cut in fanciful designs. Then fill with the mixture and steam for half an hour. Serve with green or French peas.

Crown of Lamb.—Order a crown of lamb prepared at the market, place it on a rack in a baking pan, rub with salt and dredge with flour. Wrap each bone with a piece of salt pork, and cover the top with a buttered paper. Roast for a little more than an hour, basting frequently. Remove the pork from the bones when serving, and fill the centre of the crown with green peas.

Stuffed Fillet of Lamb.—Remove the bone from a leg of lamb which has been served as a roast, season the meat well, and put in a baking pan. Rub the meat with onion and fill the space left vacant by taking out the bone with hot mashed potato, putting more potato on the outside of the meat. Pour thick gravy around the meat in the pan, and bake for about an hour, basting the meat and potato every fifteen minutes with the gravy. A few minutes before taking from the oven spread two beaten eggs over the meat and potato.

Lamb Cutlets.—Cut the cutlets from the loin, trimming them nicely. Have ready a small, deep dish of beaten egg flavored with grated nutmeg and the fleshy grated rind of a lemon peel. Into this dip each cutlet, rolled in breadcrumbs, seasoned with salt, pepper, and sweet marjoram. Fry in lard or beef drippings. Repeat a second time with both the egg and bread. The cutlets must not be placed one on top of the other. Serve with gravy mixed with currant jelly. The cutlets may be broiled instead of fried.

Lamb Sweetbreads.—Let the sweetbreads stand in salted water an hour, then simmer for ten minutes. Drain and plunge them into cold water. When cold trim and add a pint of soup stock, cooking slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Cut them, at the end of that time, into dice. Add a little butter thickened with flour to the stock from the sweetbreads, bring to a boil and add the sweetbreads, and the yolk of an egg slightly beaten; season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Serve in patti crusts.

Pineapple and Orange in Shell.—Cut the top from a pineapple and carefully remove the inside so that the shell may not be broken. Cut the pulp into bits, mix it with the pulp of three oranges, also cut very small, and liberally sweeten the mixture. Smooth off the bottom of the pineapple shell so that it will stand upright; refill with the fruit pulp, put on the top, and set in the ice for three hours.

Pineapple Cream.—Soak a half box of gelatin in a scant cupful of cold water for an hour. Peel a small pineapple and grate it; then cover with a cup of sugar, and let it stand for an hour before stirring the soaked gelatin into it. Turn all into a saucepan and set within a pan of boiling water and stir until the gelatin and sugar are dissolved. Remove from the fire and let it cool, but not stiffen. Whip a pint of cream very stiff. Stand the saucepan containing the gelatin and pineapple in a deep bowl of cracked ice, and as the mixture stiffens beat into it, by the spoonful, the whipped cream. Beat steadily until all the cream is in and the jelly is stiff and white. Turn into a glass bowl and set in the ice for some hours. Serve with rich cream.

A Novel Cream Ice.—Have ready a quart of rich vanilla ice-cream, and a cup of double cream, sweetened with four tablespoons of sugar, flavored with a few drops of rose, and beaten firm. Add to the ice-cream a little pink vegetable coloring (amount is given on bottle), mix through the ice-cream so as to leave it in streaks. Put this in tall glasses or in sherbet cups, put a spoonful of whipped cream on each, and decorate with a candied (or marshchino) cherry.

Chicken Soup.—To each quart of chicken liquor flavor with a small onion, part of a carrot and a few stalks of celery; thicken with a quick-cooking tapioca (one and one-half tablespoons), and enrich with the beaten yolks of two eggs mixed with a cup of rich milk, or cream). Add a few grains of salt to the whites of two eggs, and beat until dry. Shape in two dessert-spoons, dipped in boiling water, and poach in hot water or milk. Place an egg-shape on each plate of soup, and fleck delicately with very fine-chopped spinach or pistachio nuts.

Baked Potatoes en Surprise.—Bake choice potatoes, uniform in size. While baking, bake as many fillets of fish as potatoes, and prepare a cup of Bechamel sauce. Cook the trimmings and bones of the fish with a slice or two of onion, part of a carrot, and a bit of parsley, in water to cover, to make stock for the sauce. Season each fillet with two shakes of salt, a dash of paprika, a few drops each of onion juice and lemon juice. Roll each, and pierce with a wooden toothpick, dipped in melted butter, to hold in shape. Pour a little melted butter over the turbans, and a little fish stock around them, and bake about twenty minutes, basting a few times. Cut a thick slice from the baked potatoes, and remove the edible part, which press through a ricer. Add half a cup of this potato to the Bechamel sauce, beat very light, pour over a turban of fish, and set in each potato shell. Dot with a little butter, and brown in oven.

HOME HELPS.

Rinsing milky glasses in cold water before washing them in warm prevents them from looking smeared.

When pouring hot fruit into a glass dish, place the latter on a wet cloth; this prevents any chance of the dish cracking.

If you shut your finger in a door, or bruise it, put it at once in water as hot as you can bear. Change the water as it cools, and keep the finger in for fifteen minutes.

To keep bread-and-butter fresh and moist, put it in a cool place, cover closely with a serviette or cloth wrung out of cold water, and many hours after it will be as moist as when cut.

Keep the roots of the celery plant, dry, grate them, and mix the powder with one-third as much salt. Keep in a bottle, well corked. This is delicious in soups, gravies, hashes, etc.

To clean gold jewellery with stones in it, wash it in suds made with yellow soap, with ten drops of sal volatile in them. You will find this make the jewellery brilliant.

Water that has stood all night in a bed-room is quite unfit to drink. Cold water is a powerful absorbent of gases. This is why it is used in a sick-room to help purify the air.

Marks on polished wood made by hot dishes should be rubbed with paraffin. This will remove the white marks, and you can afterwards polish with beeswax in the usual way.

Polished tables may be kept in good condition if about once a week they are rubbed with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive oil. Apply with a piece of flannel, afterwards polishing with a dry cloth.

See that the iron is not too hot when ironing silk blouses, etc., as silk quickly discolors. Sprinkle the article first with water, then roll up tightly in a towel. After this it may be ironed, and the creases will readily be taken out.

If stove-polish is moistened with benzine, the blacking will last much longer and be brighter on the stove.

Beeswax, broken in pieces and put within the folds of white woollens and silks, will overcome the tendency to yellowness that white fabrics have when laid away for any length of time.

On taking a cake from the oven, set it on a cloth wrung as dry as possible from lukewarm water. Let stand on the cloth about five minutes, and then it can be easily removed from the tin without breaking or sticking.

A spoon-rest attached to a saucepan is a new device, singular as it may seem. It is made with a piece of wire so bent that it will clasp the edge of a kettle, and so shaped that a spoon may be slipped into it and removed again when needed for stirring.

Fruit tarts lose their juice in the oven when the upper and under crusts are not fastened together. To prevent this, use a wide-rimmed dish; brush the edge of the under crust with water or white of egg before placing the upper crust. Then press the paste together on the inner edge of the rim, but loosen it from the outer edge of the dish.

In making buttonholes, a strong foundation is necessary. Leave at least half an inch margin in the cloth at the outer end of the buttonhole, so it will not tear out. Cut to suit the size of the button. Darn around it with coarse thread, passing back and forth around the outer edge several times. Commence to work at the inner edge, and buttonhole around the sides and outer edge with close, even stitches. When opposite the starting-point, take two even stitches across the end, drawing the thread tight. Turn the garment, finishing on the wrong side.

SAW A CHANGE.

"Are you the man that painted that 'ere picture of Julius Cæsar?" asked a man of an artist who had recently started the town by an exhibition of oil paintings.

"Yes," replied the artist.

"All right; then I want you to paint my father."

"Certainly, if he gives me a few sittings."

"Can't do it; he's dead."

"Let me have a photograph of him."

"Can't do that neither. He never had his photograph taken."

"I'm afraid, then, I must decline."

"Decline? What for? Haven't you painted Cæsar? You didn't have a photograph of him, did you? No; I thought not. Well, my father hain't been dead nearly so long as Cæsar. If you can paint Cæsar you ought to know enough to paint my father."

Appreciating the situation, the artist went to work and evolved such a portrait as he thought might satisfy so original a son.

"My eye!" exclaimed his art patron, on seeing the completed painting. "That almost beats that portrait of Cæsar; but I say, how he has changed!"

TOO MUCH.

The young lady who made seven hundred words out of "conservatory" last autumn has run away from home. Her mother wanted her to make three loaves of bread out of flour.

A little girl, who was trying to tell a friend how absent-minded her grandpa was, said:—"He walks about thinking about nothing, and when he remembers it, he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."

FEATS WITH MOTOR CARS

TRICKS OF THE CHAFFEURS ARE MANY AND DARING.

Driver Who Cracks Eggs—Performances on the Tight Rope and Other Things.

In order to demonstrate his complete control of a motor vehicle, and incidentally to show his driving prowess, an enterprising motorist devised a curious feat. It is not every one that would trust his watch to the tender mercies of a car weighing some fifteen hundredweight for the purpose of closing its case. Yet this driver can carry out the operation with as much ease as the skilful conjurer can bake a cake in your best silk hat. For this curious performance the motorist utilizes a small teeter, which is placed on the ground with the watch, one of the ordinary type, with the back case opened. The car is then driven backward on to the teeter, pressing the open case into position, which closes with a click as the car comes to a stop, without cracking the watch glass or otherwise damaging the timepiece.

A rival motorist, determined not to be outshone by this performance, utilizes a hen's egg in place of the watch. A similar teeter is used, upon which the egg is laid. In this case the motorist drives the car backwards or forwards as desired, and just strikes the egg with the wheel with sufficient force to fracture the shell. The crack can be distinctly heard. The contents of the egg, however, are in no way disturbed, and when opened the yolk is found to be as intact as if the shell had been broken by the housewife in the orthodox method.

Quite a stir was caused at a circus recently by a tight-rope walker carrying out his gyrations upon a wire carried on a motor car while the vehicle was travelling round the arena at full speed. At each end of the vehicle a pole was raised about 10 feet in height, and from the top stretched a wire. Upon this walked the tight-rope exponent while his companion drove the vehicle below. Considering the inequalities of the ground and the rapidity with which the motorist turned sharp corners, the ability of the man on the rope to retain his balance was remarkable.

CAR ON THE ROPES.

Another ambitious and skilful manipulator is at the present time rehearsing a tight-rope performance in which the machine itself is to participate. For this purpose two ropes about 1½ inches each in thickness, and some 150 feet in length, are slung between supports at a height from the ground. The distance between the two ropes is equivalent to the track of the wheels.

The car itself has no tires, but the concave part of the rims is made to run on the ropes. While the vehicle itself is being driven along the aerial ropeway another performer indulges in gymnastic feats upon an apparatus fixed to the car. This performance calls for considerable nerve and skill on the part of both the performers, since the driver has to study carefully the sagging tendencies of the rope, which when the car reaches the central point are considerable, while at the same time there is a decided side-swinging which necessitates constant consideration. Furthermore, the motorist has to counteract the movements of the acrobat so that the equilibrium of the vehicle may not be disturbed.

PAUPERISM DECLINES.

England and Wales Enjoy Decline in Number of Paupers.

There was an appreciable decline in the number of paupers in England and Wales at the end of March, as compared with the earlier months, and especially the third week of February, and with the corresponding period last year. The decline was seen both in London and in the country, but was due to the reduction of those receiving outdoor relief, indoor pauperism still increasing. The latter was 25 per cent. higher in 1906 than in 1896.

The decline in general pauperism began last December, following on a marked increase in the preceding four years. At the end of March the rate was 23.5 paupers per thousand of population, higher than any previous year since 1898, except 1905. The London rate of 26.2 per thousand was higher than any year since 1875, except 1888, 1893 and 1905.

WHEN BOYS ARE USEFUL.

Burrows was an inveterate smoker but as his wife detested the practice and made home awfully tempestuous for him when he indulged in the habit, he always smoked when away during the day, and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently.

But one evening, upon entering the front door and drawing out his hand kerchief, he accidentally pulled out his paper of tobacco, and, without noticing it, left it lying on the floor.

When Burrows sat down to his tea his wife walked in with the tobacco in her hand, and, looking Burrows firmly in the eye, said:—

"Do you know to whom this belongs?"

With great presence of mind Burrows turned scowling to his eldest boy, and said, with a severe voice:—

"Immortal Mars! Is it possible that you have begun to smoke tobacco, you young reprobate? Where d'you get that nasty stuff? What d'you mean by such conduct, you young villain? Haven't I told you often to let the tobacco alone? Come here to me, or I'll tear the jacket off you!"

And as he spoke the stern father made a grab at the boy and dragged him out into the entry, where he chastized him with a cane. Then Burrows threw the tobacco over the fence, where he went out and got it in the morning, and enjoyed it during the day.

"Merciful Moses!" he exclaimed, when he told us about it. "What should I have done had my children been all girls? It makes an old father's heart glad when he feels that he has a boy he can depend upon in such emergencies."

KAI WANG;

A TALE OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued).

Some luckless Chinamen by chance were in the way, which was a sorry thing for them, as the big Englishman kept his left arm moving with a flail-like, double-jointed action, and when his fist came in contact with the cranium of a pigtail celestial, the fellow bowled over very much as do the pins in an alley when a well-directed ball strikes the kingpin in the van.

Thus in a measure he was plowing his way through all obstructions, intent only upon accomplishing the duty in hand.

When such a man directs his whole endeavors to reaching a certain end he is apt to cut a pretty wide swath during his advance.

Lord Rackett certainly did.

Petoskey saw him coming, and knew he had about reached the end of his rope for the present. He was a soldier, and had learned the art of deserting his entrenchments.

The first duty was to embarrass the enemy as much as possible while covering his own retreat.

Thus he suddenly sent hencoop and buckets whirling in a hurricane mess directly in the path of the advancing foe, and in the semi-darkness Lord Rackett had about as much as he could manage to avoid sprawling over the numerous rolling objects that bumped against his shins.

These few seconds were valuable to the diplomatic count, and, in fact, they were just what he depended upon in order to carry out his little design.

The bulwark of the junk was but a few feet away, and an energetic man could reach it easily enough with a single bound.

Doubtless the spirits of the vasty deep were calling to Petoskey just then; he may have even heard the mermaid voices such as proved so seductive in the ears of ancient mariners.

At any rate, the man evinced a most decided fancy for immersion that was certainly not founded upon any suddenly contracted religious fever.

Lord Rackett might have let fly at his disappearing figure as it shot over the side, but he saw no reason for wasting ammunition in this reckless way.

Since the bold Russian had accommodated himself to the conditions, and accomplished just what was most earnestly desired of him, what was the necessity for putting a bullet somewhere within the limits of his anatomy or crippling his wing? He would need both arms to gain a landing.

So Plympton brought up at the rail.

He had plainly heard the great splash that betokened the arrival of the man-frog in the water, and could even tell about where he might be at the time, from the series of wavelets that marked his course.

This was fine progress.

Now to scatter the remainder of the Chinese crew like chaff before the wind, and sweep them over the side.

Larry was already engaged in this laudable task, and had succeeded in rounding up several of the followers of Confucius, just as he would have done a flock of sheep.

The wretched Mongolians bore no little resemblance to sheep, and evidently placed the utmost dependence on their bell-wether, for when Petoskey vanished from the scene, with him went the last vestige of their valor.

Panic-stricken, they chased hither and thither about the deck, and the advance of either Larry or his big comrade in any direction sent one or more overboard in hot haste.

A little more of this hustling and the coast seemed clear; no living, moving objects other than themselves and a couple of wounded wretches occupied the deck.

Larry surveyed the scene with some little complacency—indeed, truth to tell, he puffed out his small chest very much as might a pouter pigeon, for such a splendid victory meant considerable in his estimation.

Lord Rackett was more sensible, knowing their victory was not yet won.

"See how Avis is getting along—then look to the wounded wretches. I have other work cut out for me here," he called in a voice of authority.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Larry was only too glad to have some one along with him capable of handling the tiller, of assuming command and giving orders; for being himself modest by nature he did not feel capable of undertaking such a part unless absolutely compelled to do so.

Accordingly he paddled away on his short legs to the cabin, where he found Avis on guard, watching the window eagerly, ready to carry out her instructions to the letter should the occasion have arisen.

She received her cousin gladly, and was apparently well satisfied to know there would be no present necessity for heroism on her part—not that she would have shrunk from the performance had it come to that point.

When she heard what work Larry had upon the deck she insisted on assisting him, nor could he dissuade her.

Of such material are Anglo-Saxon women of to-day made—the cries of the wounded foemen appeal to their brave yet tender hearts, and with gentle hands they bind up his wounds.

In the late Spanish-American conflict the dons learned many things that had not previously entered into their philosophy, and among them was the chivalrous spirit in which most English-speaking people treat a fallen foe.

Those wretched Chinamen who gasped upon the deck of the junk, writhing in the torture of their wounds, must have been amazed when the lady, whom they had been instrumental in abducting from her friends bent over them, and with the rare skill of an army nurse bound up their hurts in a crude but effectual manner, considering the paucity of material at her command.

As for Plympton, there was never a minute that he was not in it.

He knew it was imperative that they should get ashore with all speed, and while Larry had been about the business assigned him, the big man had taken hold of a setting pole with which he was vigorously probing the water alongside, in the hope and expectation of reaching some stable foundation through means of which he could push ashore.

In this endeavor he seemed to meet with continued disappointment.

Plympton was, however, a man of fertile resources; when one idea failed to pan out as favorably as he expected, it was his way to turn and utilize other methods.

The end and not the means, was his motto.

Hence he wasted no more time with the pole that was too short, but slammed it on the deck with a growl of disgust.

They were floating with the current, and unless something was speedily done to counteract this insidious influence they might so continue to pass on down the stream.

Then he cast his eye aloft.

There were the big, mat-like straw sails, quite useless in their clewed up condition; could they not be utilized in some way in order to bring about the desired result?

It was a bright thought.

But even broad sails need wind of the right sort in order to carry the craft on. Was there such a disturbance of the air?

Plympton plainly remembered that some time before he had felt a night zephyr blowing, but had not noticed it particularly of late, which was not strange, considering the series of amazing adventures through which he and his little companion had passed.

As he faced around, he believed he caught a faint puff of cool air; it was not much, to be sure, but possibly all that would be required once the big mating sail had been dropped.

Next he sprang to the mast to discover where the ropes lay and how they were to be manipulated.

Plympton was something of a sailor—that is, he had at various times owned yachts and sloops, and knew about as much as the average amateur nautical man.

What was better and more to the point in the present case, however, he had been on junks before, and the little stock of knowledge thus obtained was likely to prove valuable to him now.

Whether he unfastened the ropes or used his knife upon them, the sail came down with a rush and a roar.

The vast area caught the zephyr at once, as was evident in the turning of the boat.

All that was required now lay in the line of a steady hand at the tiller, by means of which the junk could be turned to the shore line.

It may seem strange that all this racket and riotous proceeding could be carried on without attracting a fleet of other boats around them; but the Chinese are a peculiar people, apt to mind their own business to an extent that may take them past serenely on the other side of the highway while a fellow is being despoiled by thieves, doubtless acting upon the principle that it is none of their funeral after all.

Besides, the junk had been carried below the city itself, with its floating population.

This was a feature of the case that never disturbed Plympton a particle, so accustomed was he to depending upon his own powers.

Indeed, more than likely, if the truth were told, he was grateful at heart that their little circus on board the drifting junk had been without witnesses, for all the chances seemed to indicate that had a fleet of officious sampans fluttered around them, the occupants must, through the ties of race and religion, have sympathized with the coolies who were being worsted on board, and as a result our gallant rescuers would have found their self-imposed task made doubly difficult.

Everything considered, then, Plympton saw no reason to regret the fact of their strange isolation.

It had taken all of their resources, backed by the ever-welcome auxiliary of luck to manage the business in hand, and had their enemies been encouraged by fresh arrivals, the affair must of necessity have gone heavily against them.

There was considerable satisfaction in realizing that they were alive, and with fair chances of ultimate success ahead of them, instead of floating upon the bosom of the dark river filled with punctures from Chinese knives. Lord Rackett seemed to think so, for he moved toward the rounded stern of the junk, in order to grasp the steering gear, with a light step and an air of animation strangely in contrast with the despondency that had grasped him but a short time before.

The tiller, bent in the Chinese way, was knocking back and forth in aimless fashion when Plympton reached it.

He had put out his hand to clutch this adjunct of the primitive steering gear, when he as suddenly sprang back as though the deadly hooded head of a poisonous cobra had appeared alongside the crooked stick.

The cause of this action was not far to seek, for a grim, dripping figure had suddenly shot into view from behind the stern, and the gleam of a knife as it sliced the air told how eagerly the yellow-faced native had aimed to take his life.

He had been overboard, and had clambered up to his present position without trouble; this was a significant fact, since there might be and probably were others.

Well, a miss is as good as a mile, they say, although a close shave is apt to send a cold shiver down one's back; and Plympton, being a man of unbounded nerve, knew just what remedy was needed for the present disease.

His revolver had never left his hand, for he could not tell at what instant such a ready reckonere might be needed, and when a man has use for such a tool he wants it very badly.

So that the ambitious Neptune, who had come up as it were out of the sea, had little time to figure on whether valor or discretion were the better after the absolute failure of his vindictive attack, when Plympton sent his compliments, and the vicinity of the rudder was again free from foes.

Perhaps that particular sailor man would stay where he belonged after this—at least he had been led to believe that was his place.

His coming had given Lord Rackett something of a chill.

In imagination he could see all the other natives who had jumped overboard clinging to the sides of the junk, gleaming knives clasped between their teeth, only waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike and spare not.

The prospect was so filled with grim suggestions that it alarmed him, not so much on his own account as for the others, who, chancing near the rail might fall victims to a waiting blade.

Accordingly he called Larry and bade him bring his cousin to the stern, giving both sides of the boat a wide berth.

He had already brought the tiller hard alee, and such was the influence of the air that the boat drifted in toward the low shore, evidently a rice field, and which could be faintly discenrned through the gloom.

Once alongside the bank, a landing could be made, and then the boat sent adrift in such a way that it would take time and patience on the part of any who climbed aboard to make the shore a second time.

Plympton believed he was able to accomplish this readily enough if given half a chance. They drifted on, gradually closing the gap existing between them and the shore, and yet in their impatience it seemed as though precious minutes were being wasted while this went on, minutes that were fraught with momentous consequences to them.

Besides, they were all the while increasing the distance between themselves and the walls of the city, and their task of returning would be made the more difficult; indeed, even Lord Rackett was a little appalled at the trials and tribulations likely to fall to their lot while endeavoring to make ignorant and bigoted natives understand what they wanted; and, as for Larry, he would likely pray for the friendly comfort and guidance of the astute Kai Wang, if only for a short half hour.

All of them breathed a sigh of relief as the boat approached land, and preparations were made for quitting the junk with as much expedition as possible, no one being in the least sorry that the tragical voyage had reached its conclusion.

(To be continued).

REVOLUTION IN SURGERY.

Clever London Surgeon Originates New Method of Skin Division.

A revolution in operation has been achieved by a clever surgeon, who has discovered a method of incising the skin without leaving any visible scar.

Well known operators at Guy's and other hospitals in London have arranged with this surgeon to do what may be described as the superficial part of their operations, leaving him to begin the operation and to attend to the concluding part of it.

The fact that glands, tumors, and so forth can now be removed without there being the slightest outward trace after the operation is the most important item of progress which has occurred in surgery for many years. When the operation is made in the region of the face or the neck the advantage of the new method will be at once realized.

Not a little of the success of this method is of course due to the practice and skill of this surgeon, but the fundamental difference between the old method and the new is that the new method of skin division consists of dividing it upon the slant, in contradistinction to the usual practice of dividing the skin at right angles to the surface. The reason why a cut through the skin upon the slant and subjected to properly applied pressure heals so perfectly is simple enough. Contact is perfect, and the greater the pressure, within limits, the better is the result.

This surgeon made his first experiment with an adapted hollow ground razor. He now uses hollow ground scalpels made especially for him.

After the operation a magnifying glass is used to see that the edge of the skin is in proper position and a rigid dressing of glass and wool is used to prevent the skin contracting. In many cases massage is used. Old scars and the indications of former operations can be removed by this method.

WATER THING TO DRINK.

Mrs. Wagg (with paper): "Oh, John, here's something good to know. It says a few drops of lemon juice in a glass of water will kill all the living things in it. We'll try it."

Mr. Wagg: "Pardon me, my dear, not for mine. I'd sooner swallow an aquarium than a morgue any day."

It is easier to break the will of a dead man than the will of a live woman.

We like best to call

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ON THE FARM.

HANDLING CLOVER HAY.

Clover hay is more difficult to cure and handle and shows up worse when badly made than timothy or most other grasses. As a rule, the leguminous plants have more sap than the grasses. Many farmers are asking questions about my crop of alfalfa and stopping at my door as they pass, writes Mr. R. S Seeds. I certainly have a beautiful stand. In my opinion there is no rough feed equal to clover hay. Stock will do better and stand more on less grain if they are fed clover hay than any other feed, provided it is well made. I place the emphasis on well made.

Many farmers can cut and put up hay which they think is first-class, but which really comes out in bad shape and they wonder what is the matter with it. As a rule, it is burned and dried out, not made at all. It is cut down and allowed to lie until it is practically scorched, then raked and hauled in. This kind of hay-making is more disastrous to the legumes than to timothy and other grasses. In my opinion more hay is spoiled by dampness and the scorching rays of the sun than by rain. It has always been a source of amusement to me to see farmers wait until Saturday before starting the mower, so that they can haul it in the following Monday. Saturday above all days of the week is the one I would avoid.

Farmers who resort to this method are the losers and not the gainers. While they may gain a day, they are losing in quality and quantity a great deal more than the real value of the wages and labor of one day's work. Suppose it begins to rain Monday morning, just about the time the hay is fit to rake up, or looking at it in another way, suppose the sun is strong Monday morning when the hay is fit to take up, nine times out of ten, the two dews and the two days' hot sun are sufficient practically to cure the hay.

I like to mow in the late afternoon or early evening, using a 6-foot mower. The next morning before the sun gets hot, I take a tedder and knock the dew off and set it up so as to let the air and sun get through it. I "ted" it again about noon; immediately after dinner start the hay rake, hauling it in at once or putting it in cocks. If it is put in cocks, I do not scatter them out until the dew is off the next morning. If I think it will rain near the middle of the day, I put the clover in cocks.

If it rains the morning after the hay was tedded and before I can get it into cocks, I start with the tedder when the sun comes out and stir up the hay to knock the rain off. I have had about half an acre of hay in cocks on Tuesday, and after an almost continuous rain have torn the cocks apart the following Friday and hauled in nice, green-colored hay.

In my experience, I consider a ton of good alfalfa hay ground worth almost as much as a ton of wheat bran. I like to cut clover when most of the heads are out and red. I always work ten hours a day, except in harvest. Then this rule does not apply. When a man is in the midst of his clover and timothy, the old saying is a very important one, "Make hay while the sun shines."

MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY HERD

In the first place, too much emphasis cannot be laid on the practice of a dairy farmer always, as far as possible, breeding and rearing his own heifers, paying the greatest attention to selecting the calves from the best butter producing cows. The productiveness of a herd can be greatly improved in a few years by this practice, and there is less risk of introducing disease.

To fill up the places of old cows, and those which prove unlucky or unprofitable, young heifers to the number of one-third or one-fourth of the total herd should be available each year. The time at which heifers should bear their first calf depends a good deal upon how they have to be reared, which, needless to say, should be as well done as possible. Everything possible should be done to develop the frame, as it has been proved that the largest animals in any particular breed are the most economical producers of butter. Then, provided heifers have been well reared, they can be put to the bull at a year and nine months. Some breeders like them to come in at a year and nine months, or two years, and then milk them as long as they will, and then let them have a season's spell. Anyway, the aim should be to develop the frame, to give large digestive capacity.

Heifers, after their first calf, should always be milked for as long a period as possible, say ten months, even if only stripping, and never allowed to go dry about six months after calving, as they often will if precautions are not taken. This encourages a most valuable habit, that of persistent milking.

A cow should never be dry more than six or eight weeks out of the year, but she requires this time to regain strength for the following season. A good cow will often milk up to the time of calving, but if allowed to do so will not produce as good results next year. She must be dried off systematically; first by milking only once a day, and then once in two days, then say twice a week till perfectly dry. Great care must be taken not to finally turn her out until the udder is perfectly clear, or the loss of a quarter may result.

PASTURE CROPS FOR HOGS.

Vetches.—A crop remarkably palatable to pigs and one that gives a fairly good return per acre is the common black vetch. It is very little, if any, superior to peas, however, and the seed is usually more expensive.

Hairy Vetches.—Make a very good green feed for swine, but the seed is exceedingly expensive, and a large amount is required per acre. It has, however, not infrequently stood through the winter here, and so might be utilized for an early spring pasture. Like rape, it will grow up again if not too closely pastured or clipped.

Oats and Peas.—These two sorts of grain mixed in equal parts by weight and sown at the rate of three bushels per acre, furnish a pasture or soiling crop that gives very good returns per acre. Either sown alone is fairly satisfactory, but not nearly so valuable as the combination.—J. H. Grisdale.

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Ceylon GREEN Tea

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Lead Packets only. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all Grocers.

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The force of men now developing the Columbus Mine near Giroux Lake, not far from the famous Drummond, Foster, Jacobs and others in Coleman Township, have now a vein six feet with better ore than ever before. It is about a foregone conclusion that this mine will soon surprise the world. On account of low capitalization, I have very little stock left for sale at $1.00 per share, as it is only a question of short time when the stock may advance to $5.00 or over. Send at once for full particulars, or mail your order with marked cheque or express order to the order of

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Stock sold on the instalment plan.

FUNNY BLUNDERS IN TYPE

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS CULLED FROM SCRAPBOOK.

The Printers Made "Death of a Prelate" Read "Death of a Pirate"—Snouts of 10,000.

An old New York newspaper man, now turned farmer, kept a scrapbook in which for years he pasted hundreds of the typographical blunders and other errors that always annoy, but sometimes amuse, newspaper writers. A few selections from this collection are given here to show that vagaries of the types and blunders which writers sometimes make when driven at top speed may be compared favorably with some of the current humor of the day.

It was a New York newspaper which announced that "A long line of scorpion's feathers filed into the church," instead of "surpliced fathers." A journalist once famous under the press name of "Gath," wrote a Fourth of July article in which he told with fervid eloquence how the effete monarchies of the old world trembled in their boots when they read the immortal declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson. "Thrones reeled," he began a sentence, and next morning he wished he hadn't, when he saw in cold type "Thomas reeled."

A daily newspaper up the Hudson reported the speech of a Fourth of July orator who had something to say about the "Fiat of the Almighty." It got into the paper "the fist of the Almighty."

BOY VERY DEAD.

The old-time reporter, with the howl for copy ringing in his ears, sometimes perpetrated remarkable English. A young Chicago newsgatherer wrote of a man who had died of asphyxiation "Mr. Johnson was found reclining on the bed, while his legs extended over the floor and toward the outer edge of the room."

A Chicago daily found a little boy who, according to its veracious chronicler, was very dead indeed. The reporter wrote, "The boy was quite dead. No efforts could resuscitate him in the least."

This is quite as good as the "bull" culled from a feuilleton in the Paris Figaro, which ran:—"Not a cry did she utter nor give any sign of life, not even when her brother-in-law put his hand to her heart and said to Vaque, 'She is dead.'"

A steady and venerable evening journal solemnly informed its readers in a complimentary notice to the Catholic Fireside that "its stories are not of a nature to destroy the morals of the youngest child."

This is what the London Globe called "an inadvertence":—"By an inadvertence our recent notice of Dr. Macaulay's new book commented on the absence of illustration as a defect. We now find, however, that it contains twelve wood cuts of much merit."

CLOTHED WITH SCANTITY.

The Winnipeg Times, on the death of a reverend gentleman, meant to say "the death of a prelate," but printed "the death of a pirate."

A Cardiff newspaper, reporting the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Mellor before the Congregational Union, where the clergyman spoke of "Women Clothed with Sanctity," by an unfortunate transposition of the "c" printed the phrase, "Women Clothed with Scantity."

A London paper said that Ernest Renan had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the title of a lecture he was to deliver in Westminster Abey. The title as written by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

THE SNOUTS OF 10,000.

It was in a New York paper's report of a political meeting that the word "shouts" was so ludicrously misprinted as to make the blunder famous. "The snouts of 10,000 Democrats rent the air," read the report.

A local reporter wrote that Dr. Talmage closed his services with the hymn "Nearer, by God, to Thee," but the blunder was caught on the fly in the proof-room and did not get into the paper.

At the time of the Meeker massacre in Colorado a despatch from the west attributed the tragedy to the farmers "having pulled down the Indians' tents and corrals." One paper put it into type as "pulled down the Indians' beets and carrots."

WOMEN'S CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The women of Great Britain have nearly twice as many chances of being married as the women of any other nation in Europe. This is one of the many remarkable facts shown in the annual statistical abstract for the principal nations of the world, issued by the Board of Trade recently. The period covered by the figures is from 1893 to 1903, in each of those ten years there have been fourteen or sixteen marriages per 1,000 of the population in Great Britain, while in other countries the rate has remained steadily at between seven and eight per 1,000.

He: "When I was small I was a most extremely intelligent child." She: "Yes. How very unfortunate that you should have grown up!"

"Jones is kicking because he only got ten thousand dollars out of the Gotrox estate."

"Was he one of the heirs?"

"No—he was one of the lawyers."

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Copper Nickle Plated Tea Kettles, No. 9	$1.25	98c.
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Our 25c. Carpet Slippers are dandies.

Also, 2 prs. of Tweed Slippers for 25c.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords and Strap Slippers—several new lines just to hand, and extra good values from $1.00 up.

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A finer assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR you never saw than we are showing. All popular prices, and every shade.

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PAGE FENCING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

When you buy a knife for instance, you consider the **quality** of the steel in the blade. The biggest and heaviest knife is not necessarily the best. Now there is just as much difference in the quality and strength of steel in fence wire as there is in a knife blade or razor. The Page Co. use **a high carbon steel wire,** which though it costs you but little more, is fifty per cent. (50%) stronger than wire in other fences. The lightest PAGE fence is as strong as the heaviest of other makes.

Notice the lock in PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCE. You may have noticed also that **others are imitating it.** That is a good recommend for it. Where we lead others follow.

All PAGE wire is **"COILED,"** not crimped.

THE LOCK IN PAGE "EMPIRE" FENCES.

Besides the extra strength and superior workmanship, PAGE FENCES are **dipped in a special white paint,** which on top of the best of galvanizing, will lengthen the life of wire for years. And, also, this white coating makes wire much more sightly.

Owing to the great strength and elasticity of PAGE fencing, **one-third less posts** are required, thus reducing the cost of the fencing.

As you get in PAGE FENCES **one-half more fence strength,** greater protection against rust, better workmanship, better appearance, use less posts, can you afford to use other fences, even though you could buy them for one-half the price of the PAGE? But, really **ours cost you little, if any more.** 408

Get prices before placing your order for Fence Gates or Lawn Fence.

Sold and erected by B. Lloyd, Harold; Jas. Stewart, Foxboro; H. Spencer, Sarginson; Chas. Rannie, Menie.

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TAUBE & SON, Manufacturing Opticians and Eyesight Specialists,

OF TORONTO,

will be at Moon House, STIRLING, on FRIDAY, JULY 6th, and will be pleased to have all those troubled with DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT call and consult them.

They have been established in Toronto since 1871 and during that time over 100,000 cases have been successfully fitted by them.

One advantage they have over others is the fact that they GRIND THEIR OWN LENSES and by so doing prevent any error in the process of lens making.

If your eyes trouble you in any way, or the glasses you now wear are not comfortable, do not neglect this opportunity of having them properly attended to.

The new ELECTRIC OPTHALMO-METROSCOPE used in making all examinations.

All work absolutely guaranteed. For references see small bills.

THE TIDY TADPOLE.

How This Cheerful Little Cannibal Eats and Develops.

A wonderful spirit of tidiness seems to pervade the tadpole world. They always eat whatever has become useless—their own eggs, their superfluous companions. Even those who are only weakly are cleared out of the way and the victims take it all as a matter of course. I have disturbed a strong member of the community just as he had begun to dine off the tail of a weaker brother, but the sufferer has not troubled to escape—he simply waited till the fratricide returned to complete his deadly work.

For some time there is no grave change in the tadpoles. They simply grow and become so far transparent that their internal mechanism, which consists of one coil of intestines, is plainly visible. When, however, they are about three months old a careful observer can distinguish a tiny foot on either side of the base of the tail. These grow slowly, but seem unable to move independently until shortly before the border land is passed which leads to perfect froghood. The hind legs have reached their full size before the front ones appear, and, while the feet grow slowly, the hands are ready made and can be used at once. For a day or two they can be seen under the skin before they venture forth, and their possessor is very restless and excited. He rushes madly about, jostling his comrades, and no doubt being voted a bore; then a more vigorous effort breaks the skin and the tiny hand and arm appear.

There seems some rule about the order of precedence here, as there is when the whiskers go, for last year my tadpoles, almost without exception, had their right hands some hours before the left, while on previous occasions I have had an entirely left handed crew.—Chambers' Journal.

MUSIC AT SEA.

Conditions Under Which Ships' Sails Sometimes Sing.

Some curious facts have been noted with regard to the sound conducting qualities of ships' sails. When rendered concave by a gentle breeze, the widespread sails of a ship are said to be excellent conductors of sound.

A ship was once sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land. Suddenly several of the crew, while walking along the deck, noticed that when passing and repassing a particular spot they always heard with great distinctness the sound of bells chiming sweet music, as though being rung but a short distance away.

Dumfounded by this phenomenon, they quickly communicated the discovery to their shipmates, but none of them was able to solve the enigma as to the origin of these seemingly mysterious sounds which came to them across the water.

Months afterward, upon returning to Brazil, the crew determined to satisfy their curiosity. Accordingly they mentioned the circumstance to their friends and were informed that at the time when the sounds were heard the bells in the cathedral of San Salvador, on the coast, had been ringing to celebrate a feast held in honor of one of the saints.

Their sound, wonderful to relate, favored by a gentle, steady breeze, had traveled a distance of upward of 100 miles over the smooth water and had been brought to a focus by the sails at the particular locality in which the sweet sounds were first heard.

This is but one of several instances of a similar kind, trustworthy authorities claiming that this same music is often heard under somewhat the same circumstances and especially in a moisture laden atmosphere.—London Tit-Bits.

English Regard For Teaching.

If there is one occupation which Englishmen are unanimous in condemning as degraded and degrading it is that most fascinating, most difficult, delicate and important work, the training of the mind. In what are humorously called "the higher walks" of teaching there are respectable salaries to be earned and agreeable rooms or houses for occupation. Here, purged of the dross of utility, a man may once more take rank as a gentleman, and if he becomes head of a house the supreme uselessness of his position commands universal and silent respect.—Nineteenth Century.

Gentian Root.

Gentian root, often used as a tonic, is considered in many malarial countries a remedy against intermittent fever. Especially is this the case in Corsica, in that section of the island near the town of Aleria, which is infested with malaria. The inhabitants recently protested violently against the introduction of quinine on the part of the medical authorities, declaring that they would not abandon the remedy which had been used among them for centuries, the gentian root, either powdered or simply masticated.

Quite the Contrary.

"After all, my friend," began the solemn stranger, "life is but a dream, a"—

"Not much, it ain't," snorted the hard headed man. "In nearly every dream I ever had I was gettin' more money than I knowed what to do with."

Frenchmen and Spanish.

French people find it difficult to speak Spanish properly. Victor Hugo boasted that he was the only Frenchman who could really speak Spanish, something of Spain being mingled in his ancestry.

But for some trouble and sorrow we should never know half the good there is about us.—Dickens.

ROMAN MILLIONAIRES.

The Phenomenon of Mammoth Fortunes Not a New Thing.

While it is not a very tangible consolation to those of us who belong to the less favored class commercially, there is at least a sort of historic comfort in knowing that the phenomenon of mammoth fortunes is not a new thing.

A magazine writer goes back to ancient Rome, when there were no railroads or trusts or corporations, and gives some figures on the individual fortunes of that day which might look attractive even to some of our modern plutocrats.

Seneca, the philosopher and author, was worth $17,500,000; Lentulus, the augur, $16,600,000; Crassus, the politician who formed with Caesar and Pompey the first triumvirate, had a landed estate of more than $8,000,000; the emperor Tiberius left a fortune of $118,000,000, which the depraved Caligula got rid of in less than a year. A dozen others had possessions that ran into the millions.

It is true that these Romans did not "make" these fortunes in what we would call regular commercial operations. But they got the money, and they held on to it, which is about all that can safely be said of possessions that run into seven figures in any age or country.

And, speaking of campaign contributions and so forth, Julius Caesar once presented the consul Paulus with $290,000 merely as a token of esteem and coupled with the hope that Paulus would do the right thing in a certain political matter that was pending. The argument was effective with Paulus, and neither he nor Caesar suffered any in popularity.

There are many things under the sun that are not new.

NAILED TO THE CROSS.

The Two Thieves That Were Crucified With the Saviour.

In nine out of ten pictures of the crucifixion where Christ's two companions in death are represented they are pictured as having been fastened to the cross with thongs or cords. The question naturally arises, Were the thieves in reality bound to their different instruments of torture while the blessed Saviour was nailed to his? And, if so, which mode of death was considered the more ignominious—binding or nailing? The remoteness of the event and the fact that in this case historical truth may have been sacrificed to pictorial effect make the above questions hard ones to answer. The early writers almost invariably refer to the thieves as having been nailed to the cross, while the early picture makers adhered to the general rule of representing them as having been tied or bound to their separate crosses.

If we are to give any credence to the story of the holy Empress Helen and her reputed discovery of the three crosses in the year 328 A. D., the two thieves were nailed to their crosses in a manner similar to that observed in the crucifixion of the Saviour. This conclusion has been settled upon for this reason: When the three crosses were disinterred from the mound in which tradition said they had been buried, that upon which Christ had suffered was only distinguished from the other two by the miracles it performed. This would certainly suffice to prove that all three of the instruments of torture bore similar nail marks and that the tradition of Christ being the only one nailed was not known at that time.

First Matrimonial Agency.

The title "Matrimonial Agencies and Advertisements" ought to attract attention in our time, when requests for marriage fill the journals in the form of gross or jocular and sometimes serious announcements. That may seem to be a new phenomenon of modern life, yet M. Henri d'Alméras in La Revue Hebdomadaire says the real originator of this industry was one Villaume. In the last days of the empire he set up in Paris a sort of universal agency, which would supply furnished apartments, domestics, wives and husbands.—Journal de St. Petersburg.

The Tally Stick.

An old time way of proving one's right to the payment of money loaned was by tally sticks. A plain stick was used, and when a man loaned a sum a stick was broken, and the creditor and debtor each took a part. When the time for payment came the man who had the stick which fitted exactly to the stick held by the creditor received the money. Two sticks never break in exactly the same shape, so there was never any dispute about who had a right to the money.

Their Reward.

Dr. Strachan, bishop of Toronto, was waited upon by two churchwardens, who complained that their clergyman wearied his congregation by repeating the same sermon. He had preached it twelve times. The bishop asked for the text. Neither of the churchwardens could remember. "Go back," said the bishop sternly, "and ask your clergyman to preach the sermon once more and then come back and tell me the text."

Installments.

Bacon—Did you ever get anything on the installment system? Egbert—Yes; I got my household that way. First I got my wife, then her father and mother and now I'm getting her brothers and sisters.

Extreme views are never just. Something always turns up which disturbs the calculations founded on their data. —Tancred.

Etiquette Among Forest Rangers.

While in the forest reserve in which we hunted I met several of the forest rangers, all of them intelligent men, some with college education, men who seemed peculiarly adapted to their calling, who knew the mountains thoroughly, handy with an ax and gun and full of resources. A degree of ethics obtained among the sportsmen, guides, trappers and forest rangers that was interesting. When any one goes to a deserted cabin, in most of which would be found food, bedding, a stove, etc., it is proper form for him to stay all night, eat all he can put away under his belt, if in dire need divide any supply of tobacco and matches he may find, but he must take away nothing else, since to carry off an article of little value, such as hammer, hatchet, pinchers, snow glasses, screw driver, fish hook, pipe or other similar article might inconvenience the owner greatly when he happened along and wanted them and was forty miles or more from a source of supply. If a belated wanderer fails to wash the dishes and leave a supply of dry wood sufficient to build a fire and cook a meal he is at once tabooed and his companionship is not sought after.

The Size of the Sun.

The sun, provided we measure only the disk seen with the smoked glass, is 866,000 miles in diameter—i. e., 108 earths could be comfortably ranged side by side across the disk. To cover the surface would require many thousands. To fill the interior we should need 1,300,000. On a smaller scale we might represent the sun by a ball two feet in diameter and the earth by a good sized grain of shot. Let the sun be hollowed out, then place the earth at its center and let the moon revolve about it at its real distance of 240,000 miles. There would yet remain nearly 200,000 miles of space between the moon's orbit and the inclosing shell of the sun. Indeed to journey from one side of the sun to the other, through the center, would take one of our swift express trains nearly two and a half years. So vast a globe must be heavy. Since its density is only one-quarter that of the earth it only weighs as much as 332,000 earths, or two octillions of tons. The attraction of gravity on its surface would cause a man whose weight was 150 pounds to weigh two tons.

Language In France.

There are several districts in France where the very ancient tongues still survive. Basque is spoken by about 100,000 persons, who are naturally proud of a language that is their exclusive possession, for it is unlike every other spoken tongue, and the assertion is commonly made that to understand it one must have learned it in the cradle. This peculiar property gives in the mind of the Basque people support to their belief that it was the language of Adam and Eve. The same claim is advanced, though, for Breton. The Romans when they conquered Gaul compared Breton to croaking of ravens. About a million people speak Breton. Then there are Flemish, still spoken by a comparatively small number in northeastern France, Catalan in the Pyrenees-Orientales and Languedoc and Provencal, whose gradual extinction has been delayed mainly by the efforts of a few literary enthusiasts.

Ancient Roses.

Flinders Petrie, the archaeologist, while excavating among some ancient Egyptian tombs, found a wreath of roses which had been bound into a garland and buried with the dead thousands of years ago. M. Crepin, the botanist and microscopist, made a careful examination of this queer find and prepared a paper on it which he read before the Royal society of Belgium. From this paper it appears that in places where the flowers were matted together they still retained their color as well as a very faint odor. The species to which they belong is now extinct, but a rose resembling them in several particulars is still grown in Egypt and Abyssinia.

"A Bare Bodkin."

"Bare" means "mere" as well as "naked," and I cannot doubt that by "bare bodkin" Shakespeare meant "mere bodkin," the point of the passage being with how contemptibly small an instrument we could, if we chose, put an end to life and all its bother. "Bare" probably was used instead of "mere" for the sake of effective alliteration. (Cf. with Hamlet's "bare bodkin;" Richard II.'s "little pin," III, 2, 169.) For "bare" in the sense of "mere" I need cite only "bare imagination of a feast."—London Notes and Queries.

Four Days In the Year.

There are but four days in the year when the sun and clock exactly correspond. In other words, there are but four days of the 365 in which the sun is directly south at noon.

The 15th of April and the 17th of June remember,
August 31 and 24th of December.
On these four days (and none else in the year)
The sun and clock both the same time declare.

The Miracle.

Woodland—What is the difference between a wonder and a miracle? Lorain—Well, if you'd touch me for $3 and I'd lend it to you it would be a wonder. Woodland—That's so. Lorain—And if you returned it that would be a miracle.

Had Her Guessing.

Margie—I wonder if Mr. Smartly meant to give me a left handed compliment? Rita—Why? Margie—He said these artificial flowers I am wearing just match my hair.

Discontent is the want of self reliance. It is infirmity of will.—Emerson.

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When you plan your meals you never think of bread, yet you always have it, and if it is left off the table it is the first thing that is missed.

You *can* live without bread, but you can live without any other food with less hardship—think along these lines and the absolute necessity of bread comes home to you.

And because it is a necessity, its quality should be the best—quality in bread depends largely upon the flour.

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